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THE DOMINION
ANNUAL REGISTER
AND
REVIEW

FOR THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE CANADIAN UNION,

1882.

EDITED BY

HENRY J. MORGAN,

Keeper of the Records of Canada.

ASSISTED BY

ROBERT BELL, LL.D., M.D., C.M., F.G.S., C.E.

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THOMAS J. RICHARDSON.

FREDERICK A. DIXON.

GRAHAM MOON.

Toronto:
HUNTER, ROSE AND COMPANY.

1883.

ENTERED according to the act of Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by HENRY JAMES MORGAN, in the Office of the Minister of Agriculture.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—*A. C.* stands for Associate Coroner ; *A. R.* for Annual Register ; *B. C.* for British Columbia ; *B. C.* for Bibliotheca Canadensis ; *Bl.* for Board ; *Bff.* for Bailiff ; *b.* for born ; *C.* for Conservative ; *Clk.* for Clerk ; *C. G.* for Clerical Guide ; *C. L. D.* for Canadian Legal Directory ; *Commr.* for Commissioner ; *Ct.* for Court ; *Cy.* for County ; *d.* for died , *Dist.* for District ; *D.C.* for Division Court ; *Ed.* for Editor ; *i.* for Independent ; *Jl.* for Judicial ; *L.* for Liberal ; *Man.* for Manitoba ; *N. B.* for New Brunswick ; *N. S.* for Nova Scotia ; *N. W. T.* for North-West Territories ; *P. E. I.* for Prince Edward Island ; *P. C.* for Parliamentary Companion ; *P. Q.* and *Q.* for Province of Quebec ; *R. M. A.* for Royal Military Academy ; *R. M. C.* for Royal Military College ; *S.* for Son ; *W. m.* for Workingman.

The Editor will be pleased to hear from persons who have information to contribute for use in the preparation of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Box 285, P.O., Ottawa, Canada.

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PREFACE.

BUT few words are necessary in presenting the fourth volume of "THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW" to the public. Following out his plan of yearly improvement, the Editor hopes he has not failed in his endeavours on the present occasion. The Political History of the year will be found to be much fuller and more comprehensive than heretofore. It is intended to enlarge this portion of the work in succeeding volumes, by extending the account not only of Dominion, but of Provincial Legislation. The addition to the Journal of Remarkable Occurrences of condensed accounts of fires, accidents, &c., will, the Editor trusts, add to the utility of the REGISTER as a work of ready reference. He hopes this will also be found to be the case with regard to the Miscellaneous Statistics and other Information. By the alphabetical plan, as arranged in the present volume, reference to the Index becomes unnecessary. The Statistics are compiled to the latest date, and having been collated from official documents, may in all cases be relied on. The Election Returns of the year will be found in the Appendix, and for purposes of comparison, &c., it has been deemed advisable to add in a Supplement the Returns relating to the General Elections in Ontario and Manitoba, held in the early part of the present year. The figures in these Returns have in all cases been obtained from official sources.

It will please the early friends and supporters of the REGISTER to know that the work yearly gathers material strength, not only at home but abroad. New subscribers are being daily added to the list, which now embraces names from all portions of the civilized world. This is one indication, and no uncertain one, the Editor ventures to think, of the increasing greatness of the Dominion of the West.

The Editor thanks the gentlemen of the press for many courtesies, and hopes he may continue to merit their kind words of encouragement.

BANK STREET ROAD,
OTTAWA, May, 1883.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND OF THE SEVERAL PROVINCES THEREOF, IN 1882.

GOVERNOR GENERAL :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN DOUGLAS
SUTHERLAND CAMPBELL, MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T.,
G.C.M.G. (appointed 14th October, 1878).

PRIME MINISTER :

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD,
K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., (appointed 17th October, 1878).

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON (appointed 30th June, 1880).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., Q.C., (appointed 31st October, 1872).

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M.D. (appointed 26th July, 1879).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, D.C.L., Q.C. (appointed 30th
October, 1879).

Succeeded on the 31st July, 1882, by

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH ALFRED MOUSSEAU, Q.C.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, C.M.G., Q.C. (appointed 4th
July, 1873).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE SIMON HUGH HOLMES, Q.C. (appointed 22nd October, 1878).

Succeeded on the 25th May, 1882, by

THE HONOURABLE JOHN SPARROW DAVID THOMPSON, Q.C.

Who was succeeded on the 3rd August, 1882, by

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM THOMAS PIPES.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE EDWARD BARYON CHANDLER, Q.C. (appointed 16th July, 1878).

Succeeded on 12th February, 1880, by

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

PREMIER

THE HONOURABLE JOHN JAMES FRASER, Q.C. (appointed 4th May, 1878).

Succeeded on the 25th May, 1882, by

THE HONOURABLE DANIEL L. HANINGTON, Q.C.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE JOSEPH EDWARD CAUCHON (appointed 2nd December, 1877).

Succeeded on the 2nd December, 1882, by

THE HONOURABLE JAMES COX AIKINS.

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE JOHN NORQUAY (appointed 16th October, 1878).

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE ALBERT NORTON RICHARDS, Q.C., (appointed 27th June, 1876).

Succeeded on 25th June, 1881, by

THE HONOURABLE CLEMENT FRANCIS CORNWALL.

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE GEORGE ANTHONY WALKEM, Q.C. (appointed 25th June, 1878).

Succeeded on the 13th June, 1882, by

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT BEAVEN.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE THOMAS HEATH HAMILAND, Q.C. (appointed 14th July, 1879).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM WILFRED SULLIVAN, Q.C. (appointed 11th March, 1879).

NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE DAVID LAIRD, (appointed 7th October, 1876).

Succeeded on 3rd December, 1881, by

THE HONOURABLE EDGAR DEWDNEY, C. E.

POLITICAL HISTORY—1882.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—ADDRESS ADOPTED WITHOUT AMENDMENT—ELECTION JUDGMENTS—NEW MEMBERS INTRODUCED—DEBATE ON MINISTERIAL CHANGES—GOVERNMENT BILLS—NEW SENATORS.

WHEN the confederated Provinces of British North America entered upon the year 1882, within which they would complete a decade and a half of their existence as the Dominion of Canada, the prevailing feeling was that the ensuing twelve months would be marked by events of importance, or at least by the discussion of questions intimately affecting the wellbeing and stability of the country. The material advancement which had characterized the year just ended was so extraordinary in its degree, so greatly in excess of the most sanguine anticipations which had been formed, that, while pessimists shook their heads and talked of "inflation," "over-confidence," and "panics," the vast majority of the people were content to accept the good things the gods provided, and to rejoice in a rapidly increasing development of the North-West, an expanded trade, an easy money market, a plentiful demand for labour, remunerative prices both for natural products and human toil, and a fair prospect of continuing prosperity. The marvellous speed with which the Canadian Pacific Railway was being constructed was held by supporters of the Administration to justify the contract which had been made with the Syndicate, and the extraordinary revival of trade which, whether due to the National Policy or not, had at all events taken place *under* the National Policy, was appealed to by the advocates of a protective tariff as bearing signal testimony to the soundness of their principles. *Le fin couronne les œuvres*, and there were not wanting those who prophesied that the Liberal party would, at the next Session of Parliament, abandon their opposition to the railway and fiscal policy of the Government, under which, and, as the latter alleged, as the result of which, these results had been achieved, and would rest on other grounds their objections to the party in power.

These other questions, upon which public opinion, especially in the

Province of Ontario, had been persistently, and to a large degree successfully, aroused, principally involved the broad issue of Provincial rights *versus* Federal interference. The dispute as to the western and northern boundaries of Ontario, at first a mere question for legal interpretation and judicial decision, had been elevated to the position of a national danger, and coupled with it was the exercise of the veto power by the Central Executive in the case of certain Acts passed by the Legislatures of Ontario and Manitoba. Upon these the leaders of the Opposition had chiefly dwelt in their extra-Parliamentary utterances, and their discussion in Parliament was awaited with much interest. At the same time, it was known that, whatever course the Liberals might adopt in relation to the general principle underlying the Customs tariff, they would at least attack the duties on coal and breadstuffs, or, as they themselves expressed it, would seek to remove the taxes on fuel and food.

All these, and numerous other subjects to which public attention was attracted, became of still greater importance in view of the general impression which undoubtedly prevailed that the year would not close without witnessing another General Election, and that the approaching Session would, therefore, be the last of the existing Parliament. The Liberals were confident that this would be the case, and, though many of the Ministerial journals questioned its probability, and pointed out that no necessity existed for shortening the natural life of the Legislature, the great body of the people seemed instinctively to feel that they were on the eve of another great political struggle; and the event showed that they were right. The history of the General Election will be dealt with subsequently, but the immediate effect of the shadows which the coming event cast before it was to lengthen to an unprecedented degree the Parliamentary Session of 1882. The Liberals, strong in their conviction on this point, and confirmed in their view by the manifesto-like character of the Budget speech, which is summarized in another chapter, were naturally anxious to place upon record the fullest expression of their views, the most carefully worded resolutions containing their policy, and the votes of those who were opposed to what they considered the popular sentiment. As like begets like, so a long speech invites a longer answer, and thus, between Liberal attack and Conservative defence, the Session was prolonged to nearly fifteen weeks, being the longest consecutive sitting of Parliament since Confederation. The debates were not only protracted—they were bitter. War *à outrance*

was declared, and neither party spared the other. Personal charges and recriminations, denunciation and invective, enlivened if they did not elevate the proceedings on many a night of excitement, while at other times members spoke their speeches with perfunctory prosiness to a handful of listeners. The discussion of the tariff policy, which followed the Budget speech, consumed a month, and, though the speech itself was made at an early date, just a fortnight after Parliament met, the subject was not disposed of until half of an ordinary Session had passed. The Opposition, in order to place their views on record, chose the plan of moving amendments to the motion for Committee of Supply, in which their objections to the Government policy on various subjects were set forth at considerable length. Late in the Session, a measure dealing with the redistribution of the representation in Ontario and Manitoba, which was necessitated by the decennial census, was introduced, and provoked some very angry discussions. No less than twenty-seven amendments were proposed to it by members of the Opposition, and divisions recorded on most of them. These and other matters of interest which attracted the attention of Parliament will be dealt with at greater length in their appropriate places.

No political event of importance transpired during the opening weeks of the year. On both sides, the party organizations were being perfected, and county after county added its name to the list of political associations. Those who anticipated an early contest felt that they had no time to lose, and their example stirred up the incredulous to prepare for any event. The meeting of the people's representatives was awaited with more than usual interest, and it was within the walls of Parliament that the Political History of 1882 may be said to have commenced, and the election campaign to have been opened.

The fourth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada commenced on the 9th February, when His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The hope I expressed at the close of the last session, that on the re-assembling of Parliament we should be able to congratulate ourselves on a season of peace and prosperity has been fully realized, Canada has been favoured with a year of great

prosperity. Her farmers have enjoyed a plentiful harvest and remunerative prices. Her manufacturing and other industries have been and continue to be developed under favourable auspices. Her trade and commerce have been steadily increasing, and peace and order prevail within her borders. For these various blessings we cannot be sufficiently thankful to the Giver of all good things. The Chief Magistrate of the United States has been cut off by the hand of an assassin, and it is fitting that the sorrow of our people for a loss which was not that of our friends and neighbours alone, should be here adverted to as another instance of the sympathy which unites in brotherhood the British Empire and the American Republic. During the recess I had the pleasure of visiting the Province of Manitoba, and of traversing the extensive prairies of the North-West, and from personal examination can sincerely congratulate Canada on the possession of so magnificent and fertile a region to be inhabited, I trust, in the course of years, by millions of thriving and contented subjects of Her Majesty. The immigrants have not confined themselves to Manitoba or its vicinity, but are scattered over the country westward to the base of the Rocky Mountains, and from the international boundary to the banks of the northern Saskatchewan. It is, therefore, thought that the time has come for the division of the Territories into four or more Provisional Districts with an appropriate nomenclature. This subject will be submitted for your consideration.

During my journey I was met by numerous Indian tribes, all expressing confidence in the continuance of the traditional policy of kindness and justice which has hitherto governed the relations between the Government and the Aborigines. I regret, however, to say that the necessity of supplementing the food supply of the Indians still exists, and is likely to continue for some years. Every exertion has been made to settle the Indian Bands on Reserves, and to induce them to betake themselves to the raising of cattle and cultivating the soil. These efforts have met with a fair measure of success, but we can only expect by a long continuance of patient firmness to induce these children of the Prairie and the Forest to abandon their nomadic habits, become self-supporting, and ultimately add to the industrial wealth of the country. The influx of a white population has greatly increased the danger of collision between the settler and Red man, and in my opinion renders an augmentation of the Mounted Police a matter of urgency. Your sanction to this increase will be sought. The second report of the Commission appointed to investigate the existing system of the Civil Service will be laid before you, and a measure on the subject submitted for your consideration. The decennial Census having been taken last year, the duty of reconsidering and readjusting the representation in the House of Commons is imposed upon you. A measure for the purpose will be laid before you. Several other measures of importance will be submitted to you. Among them will be Bills for the winding up of Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies and Trading Corporations; for the consolidation and amendment of the Laws respecting the Dominion Lands; for the amendment of the Acts relating to the Supreme Court of Canada, and Bills relating to the tenure of office of the Judges of County Courts, and to Fugitive Offenders within the Empire; and your attention will be called to the present anomalous position of the Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction. The work of construction on that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Prince Arthur's Landing and Winnipeg is being pressed to completion, and it is confidently expected that in July next, railway communication will be established between those places. The section between Rat Portage and Winnipeg, one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, has been completed and transferred under the terms of the contract, to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, by whom it is now operated. Considerable progress has been made on the

Eastern Section, commencing at Callander Station, and the vigorous prosecution of the work on that portion of the line during the present year provided for. In British Columbia the work upon the section between Savona's Ferry and Emory's Bar is being carried on, with every prospect of its completion within the time specified in the contract, and the line from the latter place to Port Moody which has been carefully located during the past season is now being placed under contract with a view to its completion at the same date as the section from Savona's Ferry to Emory's Bar. Upon the sections to be constructed by the Railway Company, the work has been most energetically carried forward. During the past summer the road has been graded for the distance of two hundred and eighteen miles, and of this, one hundred and sixty-one miles are open for traffic. The Company have, in addition, graded eighty-nine miles of branch lines. I am pleased to be able to state that the traffic on the Intercolonial Railway has largely increased, and that this line was during the last fiscal year, for the first time in its history, worked without loss to the country. The works on the Welland Canal were so far advanced that the waters of Lake Erie were introduced for its supply in June last, and in September the new portion of the Canal between Allanburg and Port Dalhousie was opened for traffic. You will be pleased to know that a monthly line of steamers which has been subsidized under the authority of Parliament, is now plying between the Dominion and Brazil, with good hopes of a mutually profitable trade. The Report of a Royal Commission issued to inquire into the question of factory labour, and into the best means of promoting the comfort and well-being of the workman and his family, without undue interference with the development of our manufacturing industries, will be laid before you, and I invite your earnest consideration of this report.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The Accounts of the last year will be laid before you. It will be satisfactory to you to find that the Expenditure has been less and the Revenue considerably more than the Estimates of last year, leaving a surplus of over four millions of dollars. A portion of this sum has been used in the reduction of the public debt by the redemption of matured debentures bearing six per cent. interest, and the remainder applied to the payment for public works chargeable to capital account. The necessity of issuing the Debenture Loan authorized by Parliament for those purposes has therefore been obviated. The Estimates of the ensuing year will also be submitted, and will, I trust, be found to have been framed with due regard to economy and the efficiency of the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I now invite your attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you, with full confidence in your ability and patriotic desire to forward the best interests of the country.

The Address in reply was adopted on the following day by both Houses. In the Senate the mover was the Hon. Mr. McInnes (Hamilton), and the seconder, the Hon. Mr. Ogilvie. In the Commons, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron (Beauharnois) moved the resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. George Guillet, who had been newly elected

to represent West Northumberland. The speeches were brief, and for the most part paraphrases of the Address, though Mr. Guillet entered into details and cited statistics, with a view to prove that the National Policy had been productive of marked benefit to the country.

Mr. Blake, as the leader of the Opposition, criticised the Speech from the Throne in a very few words. He expressed his gratification at seeing that the improved prosperity of the country was "attributed to the Giver of all good, by which, I presume, we are not to understand the Finance Minister," and commented upon the fact that it was proposed to nearly double the Mounted Police Force, in order to efficiently "watch" the Indians, while the Government were also to feed and keep comfortable "these interesting children of the prairie and the forest." He regretted the omission from the Speech of any reference to the financial arrangements which had been expected with the Province of Manitoba, and alluded to the danger for the older Provinces that the places of their inhabitants who migrated to the North-West might not be sufficiently filled by an influx from abroad. The Speech indicated that the end sections of the Pacific Railway were to be completed at an earlier date than had been intended, and this proved that the company which had undertaken the operation of the line did not believe that there would be any loss incurred in working it, and therefore that the sum added to the contract price in consideration of a supposed loss on working expenses should not have been so added. The hastening of the construction involved a serious change of policy whereby the expenditure which was to be spread over ten years would be concentrated in four or five years, and the increased demands thus made must be met out of taxation, as the Opposition had prophesied they would be. It appeared that a large portion of the surplus derived from the taxes had been applied directly to the construction of the road, which still further justified the predictions of the Opposition. He complained that the company, being possessed of inordinate power, had imposed excessive freight rates, and that the Administration had yielded to their demands for consideration in various matters not specified in their charter. He considered that important matters of administration, such as the North-West land regulations, should be brought more directly under the control of Parliament; foreshadowed a discussion on the subject of the disallowance of Provincial bills; complained that the surplus was produced by excessive taxation upon a moderate importation; good-naturedly alluded to the other subjects mentioned in the Speech,

and concluded by deploring the recent assassination of the President of the United States, and congratulating the Prime Minister on his recovery from the illness which had afflicted him.

Sir John Macdonald congratulated the leader of the Opposition upon the kindly and pleasant tone in which he had spoken, and thanked him most sincerely for his very kind allusion to himself. All the Government claimed in reference to the prosperity of the country was "that under a favouring Providence we have attempted to the best of our humble capacity to develop the interests of the country and remove the stagnation under which it suffered." He explained that the occasional call upon the Government to feed the Indians arose from the disappearance of the buffalo, and that the increase of the Mounted Police was required, as settlement increased, to prevent collision between the white settlers and the Indians. He thought it was much to the credit of the Government that they had selected men to build the Pacific Railway, who, having with some degree of doubt and hesitation, contracted to finish it in ten years, now found that they would finish it in five. As to the land regulations, the change of circumstances would justify the Government in altering them from time to time. They had carefully guarded the right of the immigrant, while, by the sale of lands in the North-West, they were paying the cost of the railway without calling on the people of the older Provinces to put their hands in their pockets. He hoped the serious question of constitutional law which might be involved in the disallowance of Provincial Acts would "be approached by both sides of the House with an ardent desire to prevent constitutional difficulties or undue friction between the Provincial and Dominion Legislatures, or undue exercise of power by any of these bodies." He concluded by a reference to the sacrifice of President Garfield's life, and by expressing the hope that his hon. friend and himself "would conduct their discussions—the frailty of human kind intervening and interposing—in the same kindly spirit which he hoped had actuated both of them in their remarks to-day."

The resolutions were then agreed to without further debate.

On the first day of the Session the Speaker informed the House of Commons that he had received the judgments of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, relating to the elections for the electoral districts of Argenteuil and Bellechasse, in the former declaring the election void, and in the latter sustaining Mr. Guillaume Amyot in his seat. He also informed the House of the vacancies which had

occurred and the elections which had been held since Parliament had been prorogued. (See A. R., 1880–1881, p. 209.)

The following members, having previously taken the oath according to law, and subscribed the roll containing the same, were introduced and took their seats :

Hon. Archibald Woodbury McLelan (Colchester), introduced by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir C. Tupper ; George Guillet (West Northumberland), by Sir L. Tilley and Mr. White, of Cardwell ; Simon Xavier Cimon (Charlevoix), by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir H. L. Langevin ; James Reid (Cariboo), by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir C. Tupper ; Guillaume Amyot (Bellechasse), by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir H. L. Langevin ; John McDougald (Pictou), by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Sir C. Tupper ; Darius Crouter (East Northumberland), by Mr. Blake and Mr. Paterson (South Brant).

The following members were introduced later in the Session :

David Irvine (Carleton, N.B.), by Mr. Blake and Mr. Burpee, of Sunbury ; Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, Q.C., (Argenteuil), by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. Pope, of Compton (on the 10th February). Richard Tyrwhitt (South Simcoe), by Sir J. A. Macdonald and Mr. Strange (on 1st March). Joshua A. R. Homer (New Westminster), by Sir L. Tilley and Sir C. Tupper (on the 3rd April).

The promise of a dignified and courteous debate implied in the amicable proceedings which accompanied the adoption of the Address, was broken a few days afterwards by an acrimonious discussion which arose on the Ministerial explanations, *i.e.* the statement of the causes for the change in the *personnel* of the Ministry which had taken place since last Session, and, from that time to the prorogation of Parliament, bitter personal attacks too often characterised the debates. In the Senate, immediately on the conclusion of the debate on the Address on the 10th February, Sir A. Campbell introduced no less than seven Government Bills, which then received their first reading.

The following newly appointed Senators were introduced, and, having taken the oath prescribed by law, took their seats :

The Hon. James Skead, of Ottawa ; the Hon. Alexander Ogilvie, of Montreal, to represent the Alma Division, Quebec ; the Hon. Thomas McKay, of Colchester, N.S., and the Hon. Donald McInnes, of Hamilton, Ont. (on the 9th February). The Hon. Thomas R. McInnes, M.D. of New Westminster, B.C. (on the 16th February).

We may add that three other gentlemen were called to the the Senate during the year, viz. : On 21st May, Mr. John O'Donohoe, of the city of Toronto, Q.C. ; on 22nd September, Dr. John Schultz, of the city of Winnipeg ; and on 29th September, Hon. Louis François Roderique Masson, of the town of Terrebonne, P.Q., the latter replacing the late Hon. Dr. Dumouchel in the representation of the Division of "*Mills Isles*," in the Province of Quebec.

On the 14th February, Sir John Macdonald having announced the

changes which were caused by the elevation of Mr. James McDonald to the Bench as Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, and consisted of the transfer of Sir A. Campbell to the Department of Justice, Mr. J. O'Connor to the Post Office Department, and Mr. J. A. Mousseau to the State Department, and the appointment of Mr. A. W. McLelan as President of the Council, Mr. Blake stated that he was "unable to say that he thought the public interests had been served" by Mr. O'Connor's return to the Post Office Department; regretted that, in the appointment of a Senator as Minister of Justice, "the disposition has still further been shown to transfer to the other Chamber Departments which have hitherto been regarded as part of this Chamber"; and congratulated the new President of the Council on being "a fortunate politician" in now returning to the House of Commons in company with the Minister of Railways (Sir Charles Tupper), of whose political character he (Mr. Blake) had learned his first estimate from the fervid eloquence of the President of the Council in a speech which would long remain on record.

Sir John Macdonald defended the appointment of a member of the Upper House as Minister of Justice, whose position was analogous to that of the Lord Chancellor of England. Sir R. J. Cartwright then proceeded to read extracts from a speech of the new President of the Council* in which he attacked the present Minister of Railways, and asked if that gentleman had changed his opinion of his colleague. Sir C. Tupper pointed out that the speech in question had been delivered as long ago as 1866, and defied the Opposition to "challenge his conduct as a public Minister and a public man in relation to the events known in this House and in the country." In return, he accused the Opposition of inconsistency, and declared that "no man had so degraded himself in order to gain power" as the leader of the Opposition had done in Ontario, having "bought out one of the Ministers of a Government to which he was opposed." Mr. McLelan said that he believed the course pursued by the Minister of Railways was "best suited to serve the interests of Nova Scotia and the Dominion at large," and he was "proud to give him his support." Mr. Blake denied emphatically that he had been "guilty of a corrupt bargain in connection with a change of administration that took place in a local Legislature," the accusation was reiterated by Messrs. McCallum and Rykert, and denied by Mr. Mackenzie, and again by Mr. Blake, and, after a scene of great excitement and a discussion in which several other members took part, the subject was allowed to drop.

* Delivered in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia in 1866.

CHAPTER II.

CANADIAN FINANCES—MR. PATERSON'S MOTION FOR A RETURN RESPECTING CLAIMS FOR DRAWBACKS—ESTIMATES AND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES—THE BUDGET—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS—ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN TO BILLS FOR REPEAL OF STAMP DUTY ON PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE; AND FOR RELIEF OF BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ABOLITION OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS MAILED FROM OFFICE OF PUBLICATION—DUTY ON CANADIAN TOBACCO—GRANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEA FISHERIES ETC—AMENDMENTS TO GOING INTO COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY; AND DIVISIONS THEREON.

THE condition and management of the finances of Canada, always one of the most prominent subjects of public interest, had, since the introduction of the new fiscal policy, become of overshadowing importance. The change which was inaugurated in 1879 was not merely one of degree in the duties levied, as some were fain to pretend: it involved the new principle of imposing duties in such a manner as to foster the growth of Canadian industries, by discriminating against all British or foreign products which could enter into competition with those of native production. Under duties so levied, the revenue might either increase or decrease. The primary effect of higher imposts would necessarily be to check importation and so to reduce Customs receipts; but the supporters of the National Policy claimed that the increased prosperity which it would bring about would prevent any reduction of the revenue, by making money more plentiful, and so enabling the people to buy from abroad to an extent unknown in times of depression. The contention of the Free-traders, on the other hand, had been that to the extent to which protection was afforded must the revenue be a loser; while, if the receipts did not suffer, protection could not be afforded. In other words, they said a tariff could not be at once productive and revenue-producing. The Government were now able to point to the unexpected surplus of the receipts over the expenditures for the year ending last June, of more than four million dollars, or double the estimate of the Finance Minister in the Session of 1881. (See A.R. 1881, p. 182.) To this, of course, the Opposition retorted that the money was obtained by unnecessary and oppressive taxation, and, contrary to the expectation of their opponents, challenged the whole system of Protection. On this the parties joined issue and went to trial in the High Court of Parliament.

It was at an unusually early date in the Session that the attention of the House of Commons was formally drawn to the financial position of Canada by the annual Budget speech, which Sir L. Tilley delivered on the 24th of February, just two weeks after the opening, but before that date a subject intimately connected with the tariff was brought before the House on a motion for returns. On the 21st February, Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved for a return of all claims presented for drawbacks on goods manufactured for export since January 22nd, 1881. He pointed out that the export of the products of the forest, animals and their products, and agricultural products which the tariff could not affect was \$9,744,885 more in 1880 than in 1879, and \$20,577,031 in 1881 more than in 1879, while the export of manufactured goods had decreased in 1880 from 1878 by \$885,088, and in 1881 by \$1,052,610 from 1878. From this he contended that the tariff had injuriously affected the Canadian manufacturer, as the duty on his raw material rendered him unable to compete with the manufacturers of other countries in the foreign market. Mr. Plumb, in reply, pointed out that the existing Government had not imposed the tariff, but had simply increased it. If the export trade had been decreased, it had not been in consequence of a high tariff, because the chief competition of our manufacturers was with a country which enforced a still higher tariff—the United States. Mr. Bowell (Minister of Customs) said that any decrease in exports was due to the greater wealth of the Canadian people which provided a home market sufficient to consume a greater proportion of the manufacturing products than under the lower tariff of the preceding Government, when people had no money to buy with, and the products of the country were forced into a foreign market. The debate was adjourned to the 23rd,* when it was resumed by Mr. Charlton, who contended that a decrease in exports was the invariable accompaniment of all protective tariffs. Manufactures had been steadily built up under the former tariff, and many manufacturers now declared that it was more favourable to their interests than the present duties. The debate was again adjourned, but, as the general discussion of the tariff supervened, was never resumed, the motion for a return being agreed to on the 2nd March without remark.

The Estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1883, were brought down by message from the Governor-General on the 21st February.

* The House did not sit on the 22nd February, which was Ash Wednesday.

The amount which was asked for, chargeable to Consolidated Fund, was \$27,305,453.36, as compared with \$26,419,670.68 in the previous year. The larger grants proposed in four items were sufficient to account for the whole of the increase, there being an additional sum to be voted for Immigration of \$180,941; Indians, \$249,062; North-West Mounted Police, \$123,000; and Railways and Canals, \$276,190; while there was a set-off of \$131,000 in the reduction in the Department of Agriculture in connection with the Census. The amount proposed to be voted and authorized by Statute on Capital Account was \$25,994,767.74, against \$17,568,398.88 voted for 1881-2. This large sum was made up of \$7,341,481.74, a statutory payment for the redemption of debt; \$18,203,286 on railways and canals; and \$450,000 on Dominion lands. The vote for railways and canals included \$14,754,000 for Pacific Railway, \$609,086 for Intercolonial Railway, and \$2,829,000 for canals. Supplementary Estimates were presented later in the Session to the amount of \$2,082,743.45, of which there was chargeable to capital, \$1,308,700 for railways and canals, \$536,000 being for the St. Charles Branch and ferry to connect the Intercolonial Railway with the City of Quebec, and \$189,200 for the Cape Traverse Railway, Prince Edward Island. Supplementary Estimates were also brought down for the year ending June 30th, 1882, the sum being \$2,213,848.84, of which \$1,252,543.71 was chargeable to the year's income, \$568,946.47 was on capital account, and \$392,358.66 was to meet unprovided expenditures of 1880-81. Appended is a comparative statement, under the principal heads, of the amounts actually voted in the Estimates for 1881-82 and 1882-83 respectively, as they appear in the Appropriation Bills:

	1881-2.		1882-3.
	Voted in 1881.	Voted in 1882.	
Charges of Management.....	\$ 215,277 96	\$ 1,000 00	\$ 171,434 01
Civil Government.....	734,501 50	6,455 00	756,855 00
Administration of Justice.....	37,460 00	5,948 50	38,620 00
Police.....	13,500 00	.....	12,500 00
Penitentiaries.....	292,985 61	19,359 79	296,027 87
Legislation.....	291,695 50	15,310 00	300,317 30
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics ...	222,200 00	.....	111,200 00
Immigration and Quarantine.....	197,366 00	56,000 00	381,107 00
Pensions.....	44,776 32	.....	35,643 00
Militia.....	641,500 00	37,000 00	751,000 00
Railways and Canals—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	14,476,668 88	476,887 01	19,011,986 00
do do (Chargeable to Income)	78,036 20	23,354 95	127,150 00

	1881-2.		1882-3.
	Voted in 1881.	Voted in 1882.	
Public Works and Buildings—			
(Chargeable to Capital)	\$ 32,850 00	\$ 19,259 46	
do do (Chargeable to Income)	1,557,175 40	135,446 21	2,182,225 00
Ocean and River Service*.....	383,190 00	32,901 59	422,190 00
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	488,356 00	7,300 00	497,766 00
Fisheries.....	92,800 00	3,541 65	97,000 00
Scientific Institutions.....	46,900 00	851 20	49,400 00
Marine Hospitals and Sick and Dis- tressed Seamen.....	64,000 00	.....	62,000 00
Steamboat Inspection.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Superintendence of Insurance Com- panies.....	6,000 00	.....	5,850 00
Geological Survey.....	50,000 00	14,409 46	60,000 00
Dominion Lands (chargeable to Capi- tal).....	300,000 00	50,000 00	450,000 00
Indians.....	660,246 55	332,139 47	909,308 70
North-West Mounted Police.....	290,000 00	90,000 00	413,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	157,402 98	28,418 17	178,199 15
Collection of Revenue.....	5,592,368 76	437,858 66	6,029,975 66
	\$27,082,257 66	\$1,793,441 12	\$33,365,754 69

In addition to this the following sums were estimated to be paid under statutory authority in 1882-83 :—

Public Debt (including sinking fund).....	\$9,147,280 89
Redemption of Debt.....	7,341,481 74
Civil Government.....	222,266 66
Administration of Justice.....	574,970 00
Legislation.....	350,560 00
Pensions (including superannuation).....	221,517 24
Militia.....	6,600 00
Ocean and River Service (mail subsidies).....	126,533 33
Superintendence of Insurance Companies.....	4,000 00
Subsidies.....	3,512,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	3,800 00
	\$21,511,509 86

The total estimated expenditure for 1882-83 was thus \$54,877,-264.55, as against a total of \$45,781,510.68 estimated for 1881-82. It will be observed that the total sum voted in the Appropriation Bill for 1882-83 was less than the amount of the Estimates and Supplementary Estimates by \$505,700. The difference was caused by the withdrawal of some of the items inserted in the Estimates, and principally by the reduction of the proposed vote for the Pacific Railway from Prince Arthur's Landing to Red River by \$500,000.

* Including Mail Subsidies.

On the 24th February, Sir Leonard Tilley made his annual financial statement. In opening, he declared that "at no period in the history of Canada has a Government met Parliament with the financial condition of the country in the position it is to-day; at no period in the history of Canada has its credit stood so high as it stands to-day; at no period in the history of Canada, possibly, was the country, generally speaking, as prosperous or more prosperous than it is to-day," and proposed to establish "that that prosperity is in a great measure dependent upon the policy of the Government adopted by Parliament." The position of the Government when they introduced the National Policy was a difficult one, and there had been a great deal of speculation as to its effect. It was questioned "whether, if it proved to be a protective policy, we would obtain sufficient revenue; and if, on the contrary, it proved to be a revenue tariff, whether it would give the protection to the industries of the country which was demanded by the people." In 1880, the opinions which had been entertained by the Government in 1879 "were being confirmed by the experience of nine months;" in 1881, "evidence had accumulated to show that our position was the correct one, and to-day we stand in an impregnable position with respect to the results of the tariff both for protection and revenue purposes." Last year there had been an apparent deficit of \$1,500,000, though only a real deficit of \$200,000, but now, instead of an estimated surplus of \$2,000,000, there was a surplus of \$4,132,743 as a proof of the revenue-producing power of the tariff. When his predecessor (Sir R. Cartwright) desired to increase the revenue by \$3,000,000, he imposed burdens on the people but did not supply them with strength to bear them, and his tariff gave food and encouragement to the foreigner, but none to our own people. The present Government had obtained employment and higher wages for the people, who were thus able to buy more than formerly, and they had thus not only protected the industries of the country, but had at the same time increased the revenue. The increased purchasing power was shown in the increased amount paid in duties on luxuries. The Government had expended \$8,150,000 for public works during the year, and had redeemed about \$2,000,000 existing liabilities bearing 6 per cent. interest, but the surplus of over \$4,000,000, with the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks, \$4,750,000, had enabled them to meet those payments chargeable to capital, and still to reduce the interest paid by \$90,000 and the interest payable by \$25,000. The present state of the country was not

the result simply of increased exports, as shown by the following figures :—

TOTAL EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCTS, INCLUDING MANUFACTURES.

1874	\$73,926,748	1879	\$60,089,578
1875	67,490,893	1880	70,096,191
1876	69,861,849	1881	80,921,379
1877	65,864,880		
1878	65,740,134		
Average for the five years, \$68,576,901.		Average for the three years, \$70,369,049.	

Thus the value of the exports since 1879 had been only \$1,792,148 a year more than during the preceding five years, though the population had increased. Members of the Opposition made unfavourable comparisons of the expenditure of the present Government with that of their predecessors, but, if the latter had collected from the Customs, Excise, and stamp duty enough to pay their expenditure, and the former had collected only enough to pay theirs, upon the average the present Administration had collected 23 cents per head less per annum than the late Government.

COLLECTED FROM CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND STAMPS.

1874-5	\$20,664,878 96	1879-80	\$18,479,576 44
1875-6	18,614,415 02	1880-81	23,942,138 95
1876-7	17,697,924 82		
1877-8	17,841,938 19		
1878-9	18,476,613 35		
	\$93,295,770 34	Deduct surplus	2,589,515 36
Add deficits	5,491,269 51		
	\$98,787,039 85	Average for two years...	\$19,916,100 01
Average for five years...	\$19,757,407 97	Average population	4,282,360
Average population	4,050,674	Tax per capita	\$4 65
Tax per capita.....	\$4 88		

It was true that the present Government had collected more, but, having used it in the reduction of the debt, they had diminished the taxation for all time to come. The expenditure had of course increased, the average of the present Government being \$1,229,372 more than that of their predecessors, but the former had been really more economical than the latter by at least \$1,000,000 a year. They had worked an average of 401 miles of railway more, involving an increased expenditure of \$802,000, the average amount of interest paid had increased by \$877,499, the average increase in the sinking fund had been \$353,497, the sum of \$235,042 had been added on account

of Indians and the management of lands in the North-West, the average of the exceptional appropriations for the relief of the Irish, and of the sufferers from the fires in Quebec and Hull had been \$58,500, and the Census had involved an increased average expenditure of \$56,079, making a total of \$2,382,617 in expenditures which the previous Government were not called upon to make, against an average increase of \$1,229,372, or a difference of \$1,153,245 in favour of the present Administration. If this amount, coupled with \$190,000 for post offices in the North-West and British Columbia, were deducted from the average expenditure of the late Administration, \$23,900,000, it brought the total down to about the \$22,500,000 which in 1878 he estimated as sufficient to meet the expenditure of the country during the five years which followed. After alluding to the comparative expenditures on the postal and railway services, he declared that there was no foundation for the alarm which had been attempted to be created in anticipation of a serious increase in the public debt. The debt of Canada at Confederation averaged \$29 per head, and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway added \$6 to that amount. In 1878-9 the net debt was about \$34 per head, and it was now about \$35 per head, the total net debt in 1881 being \$155,395,680. Adding \$25,000,000 to be paid to the C. P. R. Syndicate, \$13,500,000 to be expended by the Government on the uncompleted sections of the C. P. R., \$6,000,000 for canals, and \$3,500,000 for other expenditures chargeable to capital, would bring the amount up to \$203,397,680. But in the next nine years an average of \$1,500,000, or a total of \$13,500,000 would be paid into the sinking fund, and the surplus might safely be estimated as follows:—1881-2, \$4,500,000; 1882-3, \$3,000,000; the next seven years at an average of \$1,000,000, \$7,000,000; total \$14,500,000. This with the sinking fund would reduce the net debt to \$175,897,680. Estimating the increase of the population in that time at only 18 per cent., the net debt would in 1890 be only \$34 27 per capita. If but half of the 150,000,000 acres of arable land remaining to the Government were sold at only \$1 an acre, the debt would be reduced to \$100,000,000, or less than \$20 a head. He consequently felt that there was no cause for alarm in connection with the debt. He estimated that the receipts for the current year would reach \$31,710,000 and the expenditure \$27,250,000, leaving a surplus of \$4,460,000. The engagements falling due in 1881-82, not chargeable to Consolidated Revenue, amounted to \$12,658,880. This

he proposed to meet with the surplus of \$4,460,000, and the deposits in Government savings banks in excess of payments, \$1,500,000; and to take the rest out of a sum of \$5,300,000 which lay in the banks to the credit of the Receiver General at call. The engagements would thus be met without borrowing a dollar on bonds or debentures. He then mentioned the changes proposed to be made in the Tariff (*vide infra*), pointing out particularly that the Government intended to remove the duties on tea and coffee, to reduce the tax on home-grown tobacco and to abolish the stamp duty on promissory notes and bills of exchange. The result of the changes would be a loss to the revenue of \$1,300,000 a year, in addition to which it was proposed to vote \$150,000 as a bounty to the fishermen of Canada, in lieu of the interest on the Fishery Award. The encouragement of beet-root sugar refining would probably at no distant date reduce the revenue received from imported cane sugar. The 180,000 spindles now engaged in the manufacture of cotton in Canada would probably be increased to 400,000 spindles before the close of the year, so that they might expect a diminution in the duties paid on imported cotton goods. It might therefore be fairly estimated that they would have \$1,750,000 less revenue available during the next year than during the current year. The estimated revenue for 1882-3 was \$30,600,000, and the estimated expenditure, allowing for the Supplementary Estimates, \$27,600,000, leaving a surplus of \$3,000,000. In this estimate, he had not taken into account the probable receipts from the sale of lands in the North-West. It was estimated that they would have to pay \$8,200,000 next year to the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate, but whatever amount was so paid would be received by the Government from the sales of land-grant bonds, so that they would not require to go outside for any loan for that purpose. They expected to expend on their own uncompleted sections of the Pacific Railway and on Canals and other public works chargeable to capital \$9,000,000, and they intended to redeem bonds amounting to \$7,340,000, making a total of \$16,340,000, to meet which they had \$5,000,000 on deposit in the banks at interest, an estimated surplus of \$3,000,000, an estimated savings bank deposit of \$4,000,000 and an estimated increase of \$1,000,000 in the circulation of Dominion notes, leaving but \$3,500,000 to be raised either by the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds for fives to that amount, or by the issuing in Canada of a loan to that amount at 4 per cent. The deposits in the Government savings banks had increased by \$10,000,000 in three years and four months, and in the

banks of the country \$26,000,000 in the same period. He contended that this was largely due to the National Policy, and proceeded to submit that the prophecies made by the Opposition on the introduction of that policy had not been fulfilled. The imports from Great Britain were \$4,011,569 more, those from the United States \$10,042,624 less, and those from other countries \$5,904,916 more in 1880-81 than in 1876-7. The coal raised from the Nova Scotia mines had enormously increased, having been 757,000 tons in 1877, 770,603 in 1878, 788,271 in 1879, 1,032,710 in 1880, and 1,116,248 in 1881. In British Columbia 214,243 tons had been raised in 1881 against 145,542 in 1878, making the total in 1878 916,145 tons against 1,333,391 tons in 1881, or an increase of 417,246 tons per annum. There had been received in sugar duties during the last year \$154,910 more than the average in the preceding five years. He submitted a statement showing that from March, 1879, to October, 1881, ninety-five new factories employing 7,025 hands had been established in Canada, and that the rate of wages paid had largely increased. (See A.R. 1880-81, pp 451, 452.) He then cited statistics to show that the effect of the National Policy had not been to increase the cost of the manufactured goods to the consumer, while the farmer received better prices for his products, and the artisan and the labourer were paid higher wages, the factories and the population had increased, the carrying trade had been enormously benefited; and this Policy, supplemented by the rapid construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, had "placed us in the enviable position we now occupy—the best position of any people on the face of the earth. Our public debt will be decreased, our annual interest will be reduced, and we shall occupy the proud position of being able to offer to the industrious and honest men who cannot find work in the old world a home here, with free lands, a country girdled with railways, and a canal system the best in the world, with institutions that will protect their lives, their properties and their rights, and that will afford a refuge for the oppressed, if there be any in any part of the old world. We will open our arms to them all and bid them welcome, and make the Dominion of Canada what Providence has designed it to be, one of the greatest, richest countries in the world, one we may be proud to belong to."

Sir R. J. Cartwright followed the Minister of Finance, whom he congratulated on the earlier date than heretofore at which he had brought down his Budget. The surplus of over \$4,000,000 included a sum of \$1,100,000 derived from "two most odious and oppressive

taxes—the taxes on breadstuffs and on fuel.” A surplus was a just ground for congratulation when it was obtained from the natural growth and increase of the country, without adding to the burdens of the people, but this was the result of a most oppressive system of taxation. The exports had increased from circumstances over which the Government could exercise no control, being “due absolutely and wholly to the increase in the lumber trade, exports of animals and their products, and of agricultural produce,” and Ministers stood condemned “as impostors who have laid claim to an improvement which their policy was not able to prevent, but which it certainly did nothing to create or stimulate.” In 1879 we exported, exclusive of bullion and estimated short returns, \$60,000,000 worth of products, in 1880 we exported \$70,000,000, and in 1881 nearly \$81,000,000. In that time the export of the products of the forest rose from \$13,250,000 to \$25,000,000, and of animals and their products from \$14,000,000 to \$21,333,000. The policy of the Government had only tended to retard and injure the growth of these two great industries, so that the Finance Minister was “not entitled to one iota of credit for the increase of exports which has taken place, and out of which the imports have been paid.” As long as the exports continued small, the tariff was a failure for purposes of revenue, and it was not until the exports increased that there was any sign of expansion, or any appearance of the surplus of which the honourable gentleman boasted. He contended that, if the tariff of 1878 had been still in force, the revenue would have been ample, without any addition to the burdens of the people. He pointed out that the balance of trade was against Canada during the last year, a circumstance which the Government had formerly considered a great evil, though he had not shared their view. Whenever an attempt was made to raise a revenue by heavy indirect taxation, they must of necessity add very largely to the burdens of the people, over and above the amount which went into the Treasury, and the Finance Minister had obtained a surplus of \$4,000,000 at a cost of not less than \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 to the people of the country. In the one article of sugar, he had taken \$4,000,000 out of the pockets of the people, and put \$2,500,000 into the Treasury. If Canadian manufacturers could produce goods as cheaply as other manufacturers, they did not need a tariff wall to protect them against the latter, but in fact the cost of living had largely increased under the operation of this policy. If the fishermen were to have bounties, there were

other classes of the community who should have them also. The lumbermen and the farmers should be recompensed for the extra cost imposed upon them by this tariff. As to the increased production of Nova Scotia coal, he was informed that it was owing to a demand having arisen for it from vessels from New Orleans and other Atlantic ports, and in that case it could not be credited to the National Policy. The honourable gentleman had doubled the taxes since Confederation was inaugurated. They began with \$13,000,000, and now found \$27,750,000 demanded for next year. The only reason why the late Government were compelled, in their first two years of office, to expend somewhat more than they did in 1878, was that their predecessors had left them a legacy of public works, inaugurated in 1873-4, on which three or four millions required to be spent. As to the average of taxation, he made the following comparison :—

	Population.	Taxation.	Per capita.
1867	3,250,000	\$11,700,000	\$3 60
1878	4,000,000	17,841,000	4 46
do. adding \$1,000,000 deficit		18,841,000	4 71
1883	4,250,000	23,912,000	5 61

He complained of large increases in particular items of expenditure.

	Expended 1878.	Estimated 1883.
Civil Government.....	\$823,000	\$973,000
Superannuation	106,000	155,000
Post Office	1,724,000	2,018,000
Immigration	180,000	378,000
Indians	421,000	909,000
Mounted Police	334,000	413,000
Dominion Lands.....	87,000	{ 99,000 (income)
Interior Department at Ottawa	44,000	{ 450,000 (capital)
		86,000

He denied that the National Policy could contribute to the increase of exports, that it had created an improved home market, or that it had reduced the prices of textile fabrics. In concluding he said that, instead of being a free country, "Canada is a country in which no man is free to buy or to sell, to eat or to drink, to travel or to stand still, without paying toll to some extortioner or other." He warned the Government of the result of their present course: "The fate that befell them in 1873 may well befall them in 1883, and I see signs and tokens not a few, that, if they do not take care, and if they do not mend their ways, that fate will assuredly befall them again."

On the 27th, the debate was resumed by Sir C. Tupper, who said

he had no intention of discussing the abstract question of Free Trade and Protection, as, "even if, in England, the policy adopted long since and now in force, of Free Trade, was the best policy that could be adopted for the country, it would in no way affect the issue between the parties here," as the policy of Canada "must be greatly influenced by the fiscal policy of the great country to the south of us." He argued that "the party who now have the confidence of the people of this country, adopted from the first a policy of protecting Canadian industries," the different circumstances of the past, and particularly the effect of the great war in the United States from 1861 to 1865, having been such "as to afford for many subsequent years quite as full and as abundant a protection to Canadian industries as under the present tariff." He dealt with the question of the coal duty at considerable length, contending that the effect of its imposition had been to cause the American dealers to reduce the price of their coal in the Canadian market because they had to meet, or were threatened with, the competition of Nova Scotia coal, the production of which had, at the same time, been encouraged and largely increased by the impost. "The imposition of a duty of 50 cents a ton," said Sir Charles, "has not only not increased the cost to the consumer, but it has lowered the cost to the consumer in Ontario." In proof of this statement, he gave the following as the prices of coal per ton in the various Provinces in the years named:—

	1877.	1878.	1880.	1881.
Ontario	\$4 45	\$3 85	\$3 04	\$4 25
Quebec	4 00	3 15	2 65	3 77
Nova Scotia	3 74	2 93	2 58	3 70
New Brunswick	4 00	3 46	2 81	3 70

The members of the Opposition, at the time of the introduction of the new policy, had taken the ground that the depression then existing would be intensified instead of decreased, and that the country was irretrievably ruined, "and it was only when, right and left, before and behind, everywhere in fact, evidence presented itself so overwhelming of the progress and prosperity of the country that it could be no longer concealed, that the hon. gentlemen harked back on their prophecies, and tried to discover something besides the National Policy to which our great progress might be attributed." The late Finance Minister had in three years accumulated a deficit of \$7,500,000, while his successor, under the present tariff, would have, in the three years 1881, 1882, and 1883, a surplus not less than \$11,500,000. The

policy adopted in 1878 had proved successful, and was thoroughly endorsed by the people.

The debate was continued on every Government day for a month, and was participated in by forty-one members of the House. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) charged the Government with having largely increased the controllable expenditure, combatted the assertion that the duty on coal had not added to the price at which that article would be sold without it, attributed the country's prosperity to "the productiveness of our farms and the products of our forests and our fields, which we were able to send to foreign markets," contended that a revenue tariff was more favourable to manufacturers than a protective tariff, denied the possibility of fairly distributing the protection which was said to be afforded, and alleged that "the whole tendency of this taxation, unfairly distributed as it is, is to impose unfair burdens on the consumer, and give special advantages to the producer." Mr. Plumb denied the assertion that the present Government had increased the controllable expenditure and retorted the charge on their predecessors; pointed out that the decrease in exports was no sign of injury to the manufacturers, but rather of the fact that they had a plentiful demand for their goods in the home market; ridiculed the idea that the United States had not derived vast benefits from their protective policy, and accused some members of the Opposition who had formerly advocated protection with inconsistency in now objecting to the principle of the tariff. Mr. Mackenzie briefly addressed the House, the bad state of his health preventing his continuing his remarks to the length he had intended. His speech was chiefly devoted to defending the former Administration of which he was the head against attacks which had been made upon it by supporters of the Government. Referring to the subject of the present debate, he declared protection to be a relic of barbarism, and professed that he and his political allies were "friends alike of farmers and manufacturers, but held that no class of persons or occupations should have anything more than a fair opportunity to develop their energies and their productions to the utmost extent that can be done consistently with the welfare and the interests of others." Mr. Charlton said he had been in favour of an advance of the duties from $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent., though, if the late Finance Minister had acceded to the desire of some members of his party for that increase, he would have found the members of the present Government opposing him from a Free Trade standpoint. The National Policy, however, had, "floated

them into power, through the delusion practised upon the people, and through false promises that were never realized," and "to day they intend to make use of the same delusion and the same policy, in their efforts to delude the people into the belief that the revival which has reached this country as well as older countries, in consequence of causes entirely outside of this tariff, is due to the National Policy." His remarks were devoted to the proof of the alleged fallacy of this proposition. Mr. Paterson (Brant) defended the changes in the tariff made by the late Finance Minister, which, he contended, were sufficient for the requirements of the country. Mr. White (Cardwell) argued that the present Government had not, during their former or current tenure of office, increased the controllable expenditure to the extent in which it had been augmented during the reign of the Liberal party, and alleged that the addition to the National Debt had averaged during six years of Conservative rule, from 1867 to 1873, \$4,019,970 ; during five years of Liberal rule, from 1873 to 1878, \$8,102,721 ; and during three years of renewed Conservative rule, from 1878 to 1881, \$5,011,000. The former Conservative Government expended on Capital Account \$12,833,009 in excess of the addition to the public debt, the late Liberal Government had added \$4,257,612 to the debt in excess of the capital expenditure ; and the present Conservative Government had expended \$7,543,033 on Capital Account in excess of the addition to the debt. He contended that the National Policy had been productive of great advantages to the country at large, and had not increased the prices of the necessaries of life, or the goods required by the poorer classes. When the present Ministry took office, "business was paralyzed, the industries of the country were struggling almost hopelessly, our great North-West was looked upon by our best minds as an incubus, and people talked of abandoning it, and the people were looking forward with but a slight gleam of hope to the future of Canada." Now, on the other hand, "in every town and village we find reviving trade, in every homestead we find reviving happiness." "In regard to the North-West, instead of its being looked upon as an incubus, we find our best men are going there." In regard to the Pacific Railway, "we shall be able, without spending a copper as represented by the annual obligation by way of interest, to pay every dollar we have undertaken."

On the 23rd March, Sir L. Tilley closed the debate with a brief reply to the arguments of the Opposition, and the resolutions, a summary of which is appended, were adopted in Committee.

SCHEDULE A.

Goods subject to Duty—Amendments.

Bookbinders' implements, including ruling machines and binders' cloth, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Previous duty, 15 per cent.

Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished, 15 per cent. Previously, 30 per cent.

Common and colourless window glass, 30 per cent. Previously, 20 per cent.

Iron, old and scrap, \$1 per ton. Previously, \$2 per ton.

Lead pipe and lead shot, and manufactures of lead not specified, 30 per cent. Previously, 25 per cent.

Cordova leather and manufactures of, 25 per cent. Previously 20 per cent.

Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper, 25 per cent. Previously 20 per cent.

Foreign built steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register—

On hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery, 10 per cent.

On boilers, steam engines and other machinery, 25 per cent.

Previously, all 10 per cent.

Silvered plate glass, 30 per cent. Previously, 25 per cent.

Spirits and strong waters, \$1.90 per imperial gallon and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Previously, no *ad valorem* duty.

Posters, advertising pictures or periodicals, and fashion plates, 6c. per pound and 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Previously, 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Steel, free till end of session of 1883, instead of till 1st January, 1883.

Added to Dutiable List.

Bags containing fine salt, 25 per cent.

Clock springs, 10 per cent.

Fireworks, 25 per cent.

Lap-welded boiler iron tubing, not manufactured, 1½ in. in diameter and over, 15 per cent.

Mustard cake, 20 per cent.

Paraffine wax or stearine, 3c. per pound.

Uncleaned rice, imported direct from country of growth, 17½ per cent.

Apple trees, 2c. each; pear trees, 4c.; peach trees, 3c.; plum trees, 5c.; cherry trees, 4c.; quince trees, 2½c.

Silk plush netting, for glove manufacture, 15 per cent.

SCHEDULE B.

Added to Free List.

Anatomical preparations.

Bees.

Books, maps and charts, specially imported by or for the use of philosophical, literary or art societies, or colleges, academies or seminaries of learning.

Brass, old, scrap, and in sheets.

Britania metal, in pigs and bars.

Celluloid or xyolite, in sheets.

China clay.

Chloralum, or chloride of aluminium.

Coffee, green, except as provided by 42 Vic., cap. 15, sec. 7.

Iron sand or globules, and dry putty for polishing granite.

Quinine, sulphate of.

Quicksilver.

Spelter, in blocks and pigs.

Tea, except as provided by 42 Vic., cap. 15, sec. 7.

Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, and plates, and tin foil.

Vaccine, and ivory vaccine points.

Zinc, in blocks, pigs and sheets.

Woods, not manufactured—African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar and satinwood.

Fowls, pure bred, including pheasants and quails, for improvement of stock.

Wood for fuel, imported into Manitoba or the North-West Territory.

Fillets of cotton and rubber, not more than 7 inches wide, for manufacturers of card clothing.

Rubber, hard, crude, in sheets, plain or moulded.

Previous item relating to steel repealed, and the following substituted:—

“Steel, in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, railway bars or rails, and fish plates, shall be free of duty until the close of the session of Parliament next ensuing the passing of this Act, unless sooner repealed.”

Alterations to take effect upon and after the 24th February, ultimo.

The Resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means were concurred in on the 12th May, and a Bill to amend the Customs Acts accordingly was at once introduced, and finally passed on the 16th. It received its three readings in the Senate on the following day.

It being desirable to carry into law without delay the intention which had been announced in the Budget speech of repealing the stamp duty on promissory notes and bills of exchange, as the business community was in doubt as to whether stamps should still be affixed to these instruments or not, a Bill providing for the repeal was introduced by Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons on the 1st March, immediately passed through all its stages, read three times in the Senate on the next day, and assented to by the Governor-General on the 3rd. On the same occasion, His Excellency gave the Royal Assent to a Bill for the relief of the Prince Edward Island Bank, which had been introduced on the 23rd February, without notice, and passed through both Houses with equal celerity, the object being to extend the time of suspension of the bank which would otherwise expire on the 28th February, and so avoid the forfeiture of the charter. The Bill was necessarily made retroactive in its terms. It failed, however, to accomplish the desired result, as, notwithstanding the extension, the bank was subsequently wound up.

For some time prior to the meeting of Parliament, the abolition of the postage on newspapers had been warmly advocated throughout the country, and, when the Legislature assembled, a large number of

petitions were presented in its favour. It was pointed out that the revenue derived from this source was insignificant, while it formed a serious tax upon newspaper publishers, and so acted as a check upon the diffusion of information. Early in the Session, on the 15th February, Sir John Macdonald stated, in reply to Mr. Trow, that the subject was receiving the attention of the Government, and on the 10th of May, a Bill was introduced providing that "newspapers published in Canada, mailed by the publisher at the place of publication, and addressed to regular subscribers or news-agents in Canada, shall be transmitted to their address free of postage." Subsequently "periodicals printed and published in Canada" were added, and in that shape the Bill became law.

The perennial subject of the Excise duties on tobacco of Canadian growth was brought under the consideration of the House of Commons at a very early date, the Government being questioned as to their intention in regard to it on the Monday after the House met. Of course, the Government policy could not be exposed until the Budget was brought down, but in his speech on that occasion (*vide supra*), Sir L. Tilley indicated the reduction which was afterwards carried out. On the 24th March, Mr. Mousseau, for the Minister of Inland Revenue, moved certain resolutions, which, *inter alia*, provided for—1. Repealing the duty of 4c. per lb. on common Canada twist, and imposing the same duty as that on other tobacco manufactured exclusively from leaf grown in Canada, such duty to be reduced from 14c. to 8c. per lb. for the next two years, and to 10c. per lb. for the two years following; 2. Reducing the duty on cigars made solely from Canadian tobacco, from 30c. to 20c. per lb. Subsequently the resolutions were amended by removing the duty altogether from common Canada twist, and reducing that on other manufactured Canadian tobacco from 14c. to 8c. for two years, and to 10c. thereafter. The Bill which was founded on the resolution provided that the grower might sell leaf or twist free of duty. When it reached the Senate, this provision was modified so as to limit the right to sell to persons for their own use only, and to the extent of not more than 30lb. in a year for each male member of the purchaser's family. The time during which this right was to be exercised was also limited by the Upper House to two years. The House of Commons disagreed to the amendments, and the Senate did not insist upon them.

In pursuance of his promise in his financial statement, Sir L. Tilley

introduced the following resolution, which was considered in Committee on the 13th May :—

“ That it is expedient that an annual grant of \$150,000 be made to aid in the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of the building and fitting out of improved fishing vessels, and the improvement of the condition of the fishermen.”

He stated that the average number of men yearly employed in the fisheries was 60,589, of vessels 1,150, with a tonnage of 46,856, and of boats 26,106. It was proposed to give \$2 a ton to the vessels, it being estimated that the tonnage of the vessels actually entitled to the bounty was 42,000 tons. Of the boats, 10,000 of a large size would receive \$4 each, and 12,000 smaller \$2 each. Boats less than 14ft. long would not receive anything. The necessary Bill carrying the resolution into effect was afterwards passed.

The voting of the Supplies occupied a considerable portion of the Session, and the motion to go into Committee of Supply afforded an opportunity to members to move resolutions affecting the policy of the Government. Nine of these were proposed by leading members of the Opposition, and were treated as motions of want of confidence, but two were introduced by supporters of the Government, and accepted by the Administration. Several of these will be more appropriately dealt with in another chapter, but others affected the fiscal policy of the Government, and find a fit place here.

On the 30th March, Mr. Laurier moved :—

“ That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved that, in the opinion of this House, the public interests would be promoted by the repeal of the duties imposed on coal, coke and breadstuffs (*blé et farines*), free under the former Tariff, and by these articles being made free.”

He referred to the promises made at the time of the introduction of the National Policy, and declared that they had not been fulfilled. The protective policy in regard to breadstuffs was a selfish one, but, in addition to that, it had not succeeded. The duty on bread and flour had not contributed one cent to the profits of the farmers of Ontario, though it had acted as a great injury to both Lower Canada and the Maritime Provinces. And the same thing was true in a greater degree with regard to coal. The people of Ontario paid the duty, and the miners of Nova Scotia derived no benefit from it. In short, these duties on wheat, flour, meal and coal had injured the consumers with-

out benefiting the producer. Sir H. L. Langevin in reply pointed out that these duties did not stand on an independent footing, but were an integral part of the whole National Policy. Even if the consumer did pay the duties, he did not regard it as a disadvantage, seeing that under the operation of this policy he could afford it. He showed that the production of coal and the number of miners employed in Nova Scotia had largely increased since the duty had been imposed, and contended that the Opposition were inconsistent in their general argument that the result of a protective tariff was to tax the consumer for the benefit of the producer, when they alleged that the farmer gained nothing by a duty on foreign breadstuffs. After a long discussion, the amendment was negatived. Yeas, 47; nays, 120; majority for the Government, 73.

On the 5th April, Mr. Paterson (Brant) moved the following amendment in relation to the sugar duties:—

“That under the operations of the existing duties on sugar the people have paid, and are liable to pay for that article, a price largely in excess of the cost abroad of sugar, after adding the Canadian duty and freight to the point of consumption,—that the duties on sugar are excessive, and should be so amended as to reduce the great burden they impose upon the people.”

He alleged that “we have, during the past two years, paid an exceeding great amount for our sugar, over and above keeping our refineries open and employing labour, over and above all the duties that have gone into the Treasury,” and entered at length into statistics to prove his proposition. Mr. White (Cardwell), on the other hand, argued “that we are not promoting any injury to this country by the policy which has been happily adopted in connection with sugar refining, but that, on the contrary, we are thereby securing the material advantage of the country, as well as of the great mass of the consumers, who are better off than they would have been if the old policy had been in force, and our refineries were all destroyed.” The amendment was defeated by 36 yeas to 85 nays; majority for the Government, 49.

On the 26th April, the following resolution was moved in amendment by Mr. Anglin:—

“That the Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved, That the system and scale of duties on cotton and woollen goods have resulted in the imposition of a rate of taxation on those articles chiefly used

by the masses inordinately high and greater than the rate imposed on those articles chiefly used by the rich, and that the said duties should be amended so as to reduce the rate of taxation on the masses, and to make it more nearly proportionate with that levied on the rich."

The grounds on which he took exception to the present tariff were chiefly, 1. "That it takes from the people of this country many millions of dollars more than are required for the proper maintenance in the most efficient state of the various public services of this country ;" and 2. "That the burthens it imposes are unequally and unjustly imposed, because they bear more heavily upon the poor people than upon the rich." These objections, he urged, applied with especial force to the duties on cotton and woollen goods. Mr. Blake followed, and cited documents to prove that "the practical result of this tariff, instead of being to supply us with domestic cottons at the old rate, has been to charge us an enormous tax bearing disproportionately on the goods consumed by the poor. The effect has been to impose an enormously added tax to the goods which we buy from the British or United States market, and to increase the price of the domestic article in favour of the domestic manufacturer to the extent of 25 per cent. or about one million of dollars." Sir L. Tilley said the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Blake) had spoken from "a brief prepared by the importers of cotton goods." He declared that some descriptions of these goods had been, and others would be, cheapened under this tariff, but supposing "that we paid a little more for these articles that we consume, so far as the general policy is concerned, the very fact of the erection of these large establishments (cotton factories) throughout the country, investing millions of dollars of capital and employing tens of thousands of people, the result will be that the indirect advantages we will derive from it will far outweigh any disadvantages we may have to undergo at present." The amendment was lost on the following vote :—Yeas, 52 ; nays, 118 ; majority for the Government, 66.

On the 28th April, Mr. Burpee (St. John) moved in amendment :—

"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that pig, bar and sheet iron, boiler-plate and tubing, are materials for a large number of important Canadian manufactures in extensive use; that the increased burden of duties now imposed on such materials enhances the cost thereof, to the damage of both the manufacturers and consumers, and that the duties on such materials for manufacturers should be reduced so as to enable the manufacturer to supply the consumer at a lower cost."

The discussion on this question was brief, and resulted in the defeat of the motion. Yeas, 47; nays, 114; majority for the Government, 67.

On the 6th May, Sir R. J. Cartwright moved:—

“That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved that the expenditure for the year 1878 was \$23,503,158; that the expenditure for 1881 was \$25,502,554; that the estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1883, amount to \$27,999,483.86, independent of large amounts proposed to be added to the annual expenditure, involving a further addition of \$410,000 more; that many of the items charged to Capital Account are of a character which might more properly be charged to Income; that a very large proportion of this expenditure consists of paid charges, or of charges of a permanent character, which when once created are either incapable or very difficult of reduction; that recent legislation and the completion of existing engagements will result in a steady increase of the fixed charges within a few years; that experience has shown that the consequence of rapidly increasing the fixed charges is to produce great embarrassment in the public finances; that this House views with regret the proposal of the Government to expend, for the year 1883, \$2,906,627 more than the expenditure for 1881, and \$4,906,325 more than the expenditure for all purposes in 1878.”

He said the Government, “having been possessed of a surplus due to the exorbitant system of taxation, have very little idea of anything else than how to raise the expenditure so that the surplus will disappear.” He denied that the great portion of the money taken from the people went back into their pockets when it found its way into the Treasury, or, if it went back into their pockets at all, it went into the wrong pocket—“the pocket of a small select set of favourites of the hon. gentleman’s”—and could not be said to be employed for the general benefit of the whole people. The taxation amounted to about \$7 a head or \$35 a family, besides which, as the result of the tariff, a very large, although an uncertain, amount was paid to certain private parties. Sir L. Tilley said the resolution was misleading, as a considerable portion of the increased expenditure was not taxation upon the people at all. For instance, the expenditure upon railways had increased owing to the greater mileage in operation, but the revenue from that source had proportionately increased. Then, during the next year \$500,000 would be paid into the sinking fund more than was paid in 1877, and that meant a reduction of the debt to that extent. For other increases the Government were not responsible. As to the rate of taxation, he had shown (*vide* Budget

Speech) that, while, from 1874 to 1879, it was \$4.88 per head, from 1879 to 1881 it was 23 cents less, and the original Estimates for next year would give \$4.88, or, with the Supplementary Estimates added, \$4.98 a head, which was the average from 1874 to 1878. The debate on the amendment occupied most of the day, and the division showed the following result :—yeas, 47 ; nays, 99 ; majority for the Government, 52.

In concluding a summary of the discussions affecting the financial policy and administration of the Government, it may be stated that, large as was the estimate of the Finance Minister of the revenue to be derived for the year ending June 30th, 1882, it in fact largely exceeded his forecast. The following is a statement of the actual, compared with the estimated, receipts and expenditure :—

	<i>Estimated.</i>	<i>Actual.</i>
Revenue.....	\$31,710,000 00	\$33,381,381 20
Expenditure.....	27,250,000 00	27,155,902 95
Surplus.....	\$4,460,000 00	\$6,225,478 25

In addition to the receipts given above, a sum of \$1,744,456.48 was derived from the sale of Dominion lands, which, for the first time, was carried to a separate account.

The receipts for the last six months of 1882, being the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1883, showed that the extraordinary increase still continued, and a comparison with the expenditure proved that, notwithstanding the reduction in some of the duties, the surplus, instead of being, as the Finance Minister had estimated, three millions less than in 1881-2, would probably exceed the surplus of that year by more than four millions. The receipts for the six months ending December 31st amounted to \$18,065,597.83, and the expenditure to \$12,519,325.22, leaving a surplus for the half year of \$5,546,263.61. The receipts for the corresponding six months of 1881 were \$2,188,637.13 less than those in 1882, and this was altogether apart from what was derived from the sale of Dominion lands.

CHAPTER III.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS—CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—SIR C. TUPPER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT—DEBATE THEREON—AMOUNT VOTED—MCDONALD-CHARLEBOIS TENDER FOR PORT MOODY AND EMORY'S BAR SECTION—MR. MACKENZIE'S AMENDMENT NEGATIVED—REPORT OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS—SUBSIDIES TO NEW RAILWAYS—CHIGNECTO MARINE RAILWAY—BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS—"TICKET SCALPERS"—GREAT NORTH-WESTERN TELEGRAPH BILL, &c.

NECESSARY as the construction of railways is to the rapid development of any theretofore unsettled tracts of country, in Canada this work has derived especial importance from the political reasons which have mixed with those of a more commercial character in pushing forward vast railway enterprises, traversing almost unknown districts, and involving enormous cost. The Intercolonial Railway, which was a condition of the union of the four Provinces which were the original members of the Dominion, was constructed almost entirely for political reasons, and with scarcely a hope that it would ever be remunerative, and the Canadian Pacific Railway, though promising a rich return from its central or prairie section, was expected to be as unproductive as its eastern forerunner in the British Columbia and Lake Superior divisions. Within the last year, however, a more hopeful view had prevailed. The expenditure had been squared with the income of the Intercolonial Railway, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the contractors had laid the track of the great transcontinental highway had resulted in an unparalleled influx of population to the North-West, while further explorations of the section between Prince Arthur's Landing and the system of railways already existing in the older Provinces led to the belief that even the expenditure upon that portion of the road would in time prove a paying investment. The British Columbia division, whatever revenue it may locally produce, is of course an essential part of the road if the trade of Eastern Asia is to be competed for by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and political reasons compel its construction in any case, in fulfilment of the terms on which the Western Province entered the Canadian Confederation. (See A. R., 1878, pp. 19, 22.) On the 18th April, Sir C. Tupper made his annual statement of the progress made in the building of the Pacific Railway, selecting for that purpose the occasion of the second reading of a Bill to authorise

the crossing of the Rocky Mountains by some other pass than the Yellow Head, which had been previously selected as the only available route. Particular interest attached to the statement this year in view of the fact that it was the first since the Government had transferred the duty of constructing and maintaining the road to a company. The conditions of the transfer, which was ratified on the 16th February, 1881, are set forth at length in the A. R. of that year, p. 141. The line passed into the hands of the company on the 1st May, so that it was a little less than a year from the date of the company's undertaking the work when the Minister of Railways rose to report the progress which had been made. Starting with the eastern terminus at Callander, on the eastern shore of Lake Nipissing, he showed that, though rapid progress with the section running thence to Thunder Bay could not be expected until the Government road was completed from Pembroke to Callander, still a satisfactory amount of work had been done, and a better route had been discovered than had formerly been believed to exist. On the line from Prince Arthur's Landing to Selkirk, the Government had expended \$13,234,900, and the balance of \$1,470,100 would be sufficient to complete it, making a total of \$14,705,000. The Government hoped to be able to carry "some traffic and the through immigrants" over that line after the 1st July. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company had decided to establish its head quarters in Winnipeg. He described some deviations from the projected line west of that city which the company had decided upon, with the result of shortening the road, and mentioned the probability, which had called for the Bill now under consideration, that the Kicking Horse Pass would be substituted for the Yellow Head as the place at which to cross the Rocky Mountains. Up to the date at which he spoke, 161 miles of railway west of Winnipeg had been opened for traffic, and it was expected that the company would be able to lay 500 miles more during the ensuing season. The payments to the company had amounted to \$1,610,000 and 1,610,000 acres of land. The gross earnings of the road since the 1st May had been \$600,000, including, of course, the receipts on the branch from Winnipeg to Pembina. The company had also constructed 89 miles of the Winnipeg and Pembina Mountain Branch, which would be 235 miles long, and of which 100 miles were expected to be completed this season. Another branch from Brandon to Souris, and thence west, had been projected, with a total length of 195 miles. Satisfactory progress had been

made with the Government contracts in British Columbia, and there was every reason to believe that they would be completed by the time specified—July, 1885. The character of the road which was being built, not only by the Government, but by the company, he described as first-class, and the result would be that “we shall have in this country, extending from sea to sea, a class of railway of the very highest character, over which the greatest amount of speed can be obtained, and the largest volume of traffic carried, at the cheapest possible rate.” Allowing for the deviations made from the originally projected route, the following would be the distances from eastern ports to the Pacific :—

	miles.
Montreal to Port Moody, <i>via</i> C. P. R.	2,850
New York “ <i>via</i> Montreal and C. P. R.	3,260
“ “ <i>via</i> Brockville “	3,140
“ to San Francisco, <i>via</i> Central & N. P. R.	3,330
Liverpool to Port Moody, <i>via</i> Montreal and C. P. R.	6,063
“ to San Francisco, <i>via</i> Central & N. P. R.	6,830
“ to Yokohama, <i>via</i> Montreal and C. P. R.	10,963
“ “ <i>via</i> New York and San Francisco	12,038
“ to Port Moody, <i>via</i> Halifax.....	6,186
“ to San Francisco, <i>via</i> New York	6,830

From these figures, it was evident that we should have by much the shortest route from the East to Europe, and that it would be “utterly impossible for any route on this continent to begin to compete with the Canadian Pacific Railway.”

A debate followed the Minister’s statement, the members of the Opposition criticising the policy of the Government, complaining of the large burdens which the construction of the railway would add to the public debt, and, in some cases, contending that the immediate construction of the prairie section would have been sufficient for the present, the eastern and western divisions being indefinitely postponed.

The amounts voted for the Pacific Railway in Committee of Supply included \$1,067,000 for the Government work between Prince Arthur’s Landing and Red River, \$4,500,000 for the road in British Columbia, also under contract with the Government, and \$8,500,000 by way of subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. On the latter, it was remarked by Sir R. J. Cartwright that, with the \$4,000,000 voted last year, this would amount to \$12,500,000, or half the total subsidy, though certainly half the work would not be done before the 1st July, 1883. Sir C. Tupper said the Company ex-

pected before that date to construct 600 miles of the central division, and 150 miles of the eastern, which would entitle them to \$8,307,691. The total amount voted for the Pacific Railway was \$14,254,000.

One of the amendments moved by the Opposition to the motion for Committee of Supply had reference to the contract for the portion of the Pacific Railway in British Columbia between Emory's Bar and Port Moody. Amongst the tenders sent in was one by Messrs. McDonald & Charlebois, who deposited with it a cheque for the required amount of security marked "Good for two days only," and dated January 23rd. The tenders were opened on the 1st February, and that of the firm named was rejected because the cheque was no longer good, and could not be accepted as security. The Opposition alleged that the cheque was improperly refused inasmuch as, on the 6th February, the bank declared it good until paid, and contended that, in consequence of its rejection, the sum of \$209,255 had been lost to the country, that being the difference between the tender of McDonald & Charlebois and that of the accepted tenderer. The contract with Mr. Onderdonk, into which the Government had entered, was valid only if the House of Commons did not disapprove of it, and on the 28th March, Mr. Mackenzie moved to disapprove of it. As the matter assumed the importance of an impeachment of the Government, and Mr. Mackenzie's resolution set forth the grounds on which it was based, it is here given in full:—

"That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved: That from a return laid on the table of the House by the Minister of Railways, it appears that tenders were invited on the 24th of October for the construction of part of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Port Moody to Emory's Bar, such tenders to be received up to the first day of February last; and that fourteen tenders were received varying from \$2,277,000 to \$3,531,832, and that the lowest tender was that of Messrs. McDonald & Charlebois for \$2,277,000, and the next lowest, that of Andrew Onderdonk, for \$2,486,255, or \$209,255 higher; That it appears that with their tender McDonald & Charlebois sent a cheque for \$20,000, the sum mentioned in the conditions, dated on the 23rd day of January last, drawn on the Bank of Montreal, which cheque was accepted by the said bank, but the acceptance stamp contained the words 'Good for two days only'; That it appears by letter from Mr. Clouston, the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, that 'the limit of "two days only" was unintentional, and as it was simply an oversight that this was not at once struck out, it was certainly our intention to guarantee the cheque until paid'; That it appears by letter from Mr. Drummond, Manager of the Bank of Montreal

at Ottawa, that he explained to the Department of Railways and Canals, that the limitation on the acceptance stamp on the cheque had been inserted by the bank inadvertently, and without its being known when issued ; That it appears from a statement of A. P. Bradley, private secretary of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and of Andrew Drummond, that pursuant to the instructions of the Minister given him on Saturday, February 4th, Mr. Bradley called on Mr. Drummond at half-past ten in the morning of Monday, February 6th, and handed him the said cheque, asking him whether he would pay it, or whether it was still good, to which Mr. Drummond replied that he must enquire at the Head Office, on which the cheque was drawn, and that it was then arranged between them that such enquiry should be made, and further that enquiry should be made as to how long it would be held good, and Mr. Bradley franked a blank telegram for the purpose, which Mr. Drummond filled in and despatched ; That it appears that a telegraphic reply was received from the Head Office as follows: ' Please strike out "for two days only" from our acceptance stamp, the cheque will be good until paid ' ; That it appears that Mr. Drummond, at one o'clock, on the said 6th of February, handed this telegram to Mr. Bradley, who requested that it should be left with him, and that it was so left accordingly, and that Mr. Bradley on the same day handed it to the Minister of Railways and Canals ; That it appears that on the 6th of February the Minister was in possession of the answer to his enquiry, and knew that the restriction in the acceptance stamp so inadvertently placed there was not held binding by the bank, and that it was to be struck out, and that the cheque was and would be held good until paid ; That it appears that on the 7th day of February, the Minister reported to Council that ' the tender of McDonald & Charlebois, which was the lowest, is irregular, inasmuch as the cheque which accompanies it was marked by the Bank of Montreal on the 24th of January, 1882, as good for two days only, and that the lowest tender made in conformity with the conditions is that of Mr. Andrew Onderdonk for \$2,486,255,' and recommending the acceptance of the latter ; That it appears that on the 8th day of February, an Order-in-Council was passed, based on, and according to the said recommendation awarding the contract to the said Onderdonk ; That the report of the Minister to Council does not state the facts hereinbefore set out as to his enquiries about the cheque and the results of such enquiry : That no enquiries were made or communication addressed to McDonald & Charlebois on the subject before the said Order-in-Council ; That on the 10th of February, in response to an application from McDonald & Charlebois, the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals informed them that their tender could not be considered, for want of cheque marked good, as required by specification ; That it appears that on a petition of McDonald & Charlebois, a reconsideration of the matter took place, when the Council determined to adhere to the previous decision ; That the contract laid on the table, and executed in pursuance of

the said Order-in-Council with the said Andrew Onderdonk, is not binding, if disapproved by this House ; That by maintaining the decision to reject the tender of McDonald & Charlebois, and award the contract to the said Andrew Onderdonk, a sum of \$209,255 will be lost to the country ; That under the circumstances stated, the tender of McDonald & Charlebois should be accepted, and the said sum of \$209,255 saved ; That this House cannot approve of the said contract with the said Andrew Onderdonk, whereby the said sum of \$209,255 will be lost to the country."

Sir C. Tupper's answer was that it was essential that at the time he opened the tenders he should have in his hands the amount of the security or a cheque of such a character that he and no one else could obtain the amount it represented from the Bank. The cheque of McDonald & Charlebois was not of that kind, as they could have repudiated it after the tenders were opened, and to permit any tenderer to make a security good after that would be to render the whole system of deposits useless. After a brief debate, Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was negatived: yeas, 55 ; nays, 128 ; majority for the Government, 73.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Royal Commissioners who had been appointed on the 16th June, 1880, to make enquiry into and concerning all facts connected with, and the conduct and prosecution of, the Canadian Pacific Railway from its inception to that time, and which sat at intervals during the remainder of that year and through the year 1881, completed their report early in 1882, and it was laid before Parliament on the 11th April. The evidence, which filled two large volumes, was presented on the 5th of the same month. The Commissioners, who were Judge Clarke, Mr. Samuel Keefer, C.E., and Mr. E. Miall, Assistant Commissioner of Inland Revenue (see A. R. 1880-81, pp. 116, 201), reported that they had held 53 sittings at Ottawa and 27 at Winnipeg, and had examined 107 witnesses. The report covered 496 pages of a blue-book and was remarkable for the thorough though succinct manner in which it dealt with the subjects submitted to the Commission. The following are the general conclusions at which those gentlemen arrived :—

That the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was carried on as a public work at a sacrifice of money, time and efficiency.

That in this work numbers of persons were employed as Government officials who were not efficient in the positions to which they were appointed, having been selected on party grounds, irrespective of the question whether their engagement would be advantageous to the public interests.

That during the progress of the undertaking, delays occurred which would not have occurred but for the necessity of staying operations from time to time until the necessary appropriations were made by Parliament.

That the examination of the country over which the line was located was inadequate, failing to give to the Government that information which could have been given, and which was necessary to enable the Government to estimate with reasonable accuracy the probable cost of the railway.

That large operations were carried on, and extensive purchases made, with much less regard to economy than would have happened under similar circumstances in a private undertaking.

That the practice which permits a Department to originate and enter upon transactions involving the expenditure of large sums of money, and without other authority to award the contracts under which such expenditure is intended to take place, is a disadvantage.

That the system under which the contracts were let was not calculated to secure the works at the lowest price or at the earliest date ; it pledged the Department to treat with tenderers irrespective of their good faith or financial strength, upon the single test of a deposit of money, so small as to be useless as a guarantee, the possible efficacy of this being neutralized by the invariable practice of returning his deposit to each defaulter. Such a system promises to every tenderer a position which he risks nothing to procure, and which he may at his option abandon, or retain or sell, if he can.

Apart from all question of the Canadian Pacific, the Session was prolific of interest in regard to railways. The wonderfully rapid development of the North-West Territories which had followed the placing of the great transcontinental line in the hands of a private company had led to the inception of numerous other railway enterprises in that country, whose projectors now sought incorporation.

In other parts of the country legislation was also required to create new railway companies or amend the charters of those already existing, and the Government had some measures affecting their own and other roads, so that a considerable proportion of the Session was devoted to railway matters. One of the most important of the Government Bills was that "to provide for the granting of subsidies for the construction of certain lines of railway," which was introduced in the House of Commons by resolution on the 15th May. The resolutions provided for granting subsidies toward the construction of railways from Gravenhurst to Orillia, both in the Province of Ontario, of \$6,000 per mile ; from St. Raymond to Lake St. John, both in the Province of Quebec, of \$3,200 per mile ; from Rivière du Loup in the

Province of Quebec to Edmunston in the Province of New Brunswick, of \$3,200 per mile; and from Oxford to New Glasgow, both in the Province of Nova Scotia of \$3,200 per mile; these subsidies to be granted to companies approved by the Governor-in-Council as having established their ability to complete the railways within a reasonable time, and to be payable by proportionate instalments on the completion of each ten miles of railway. Sir C. Tupper cited the 14th section of the Canadian Pacific Railway Act of 1874, which provided for the grant of subsidies not exceeding \$12,000 per mile to "secure the construction of branch lines extending from the eastern terminus of the said Canadian Pacific Railway to connect with existing or proposed lines of railway," as showing that the grant of aid to railways connecting lines in Ontario and Quebec with the Pacific Railway had been contemplated. Under that authority a bonus of \$12,000 per mile had been granted for 120 miles of railway from Pembroke to Callander station on Lake Nipissing, and the present proposal was in accordance with the same policy. Mr. Blake complained that this subject which very largely involved "a proposal that the Dominion Parliament shall grant aid to local or provincial enterprises" had been brought before the House at too late a period of the Session to allow opportunity for the consideration which it deserved. Some discussion ensued and progress was reported. On the following day, the resolutions were agreed to, and a Bill founded upon them passed through all its stages. On the 17th May, it received its three readings in the Senate.

The Chignecto Marine Transport and Cape Railway Company was incorporated by a Bill introduced early in the Session, and on the 11th May, Sir C. Tupper moved a resolution to provide that, for twenty-five years after the satisfactory completion of a ship railway across the Isthmus of Chignecto, from Tignish on La Baie Verte in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the mouth of the River La Planche on the Bay of Fundy, a subsidy at the rate of \$150,000 a year should be paid to the company constructing it, provided it satisfactorily performed the services which were to be stipulated in an agreement between the Government and the company. The Minister referred to the importance which had been attached to the proposed construction of the Baie Verte Canal, which had been stopped on account of the enormous cost it would involve, and stated that this ship railway was intended to be built on the same line, and Mr. Ketchum, its projector, an able engineer, believed it was quite feasible to convey vessels of 2,000 tons by rail across the Isthmus, the ship being raised from the

water by hydraulic lifts, which had been successfully used for years in the London docks. In any case, Parliament was not asked to incur any risk, as the subsidy would only be paid after the completion and during the satisfactory operation of the railway, which would be eighteen miles in length. Mr. Mackenzie expressed doubts as to whether the enterprise would pay, and feared that the work, after proceeding for a certain distance, would stop unless more assistance were given. At the same time, he preferred that the work should be done in this way than that the Government should undertake it. The resolutions were adopted, and the Bill which followed became law after the briefest discussion.

The general questions of the control which should be exercised over railways by the State, and of the extent to which the Government of a country is justified in interfering with or regulating the tolls or charges which the public should pay to these great "common carriers," have for many years been fruitful subjects of discussion both in and out of Parliament. During this Session, both questions were brought prominently before the House of Commons by two Bills—one, introduced by Mr. Dalton McCarthy on the third day of the Session, "for constituting a Court of Railway Commissioners for Canada," and the other, submitted by Mr. Kirkpatrick two days later, "respecting the sale of railway passenger tickets." Mr. McCarthy's Bill was similar in its general terms to measures which he had introduced at the two preceding Sessions (see A. R. 1880-81, p. 194), and proposed that a Court of Commissioners should be established who should hear and determine disputes between railway companies, or between those companies and private individuals, and should have a supervision over the tolls imposed by those corporations. The proposal met with numerous objections. Sir C. Tupper pointed out that the Dominion Parliament could only partially deal with the matter, as it could not control the railways which were incorporated by the Provincial Legislatures, and warned the House against hampering Canadian railways in such a way as to handicap them in competition with their rivals in the United States. He also foresaw that the appointment of three Commissioners, as contemplated in the Bill—one of whom was to be a lawyer and another a railway man—would involve great expense, and suggested a reference of the Bill to the Railway Committee. Mr. Plumb considered that the subject was not ripe for legislation, and that it would be dangerous to place the power to regulate the traffic of the Dominion in the hands of any three men who could be selected.

On the other hand, Mr. Haggart, Mr. Casey, and others contended that a remedy for the evils which the railway companies inflicted on the public by discriminating rates, and similarly unjust provisions, was much desiderated, but Mr. Hector Cameron declared that these would not be affected by this Bill. Mr. Macdougall questioned the power of this Parliament to establish this tribunal under the 101st section of the B. N. A. Act. Mr. McCuaig moved the six months' "hoist" of the measure, but, at the suggestion of Sir H. L. Langevin, the motion was withdrawn, and the Bill, after its second reading, referred to a Select Committee. The Committee met on several occasions and considered the subject, but no further action was taken.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was successful in obtaining the legislation he sought in regard to the sale of railway passenger tickets. Within a few years a new business had arisen in Canada which, it was claimed, seriously and unfairly interfered with the revenue of the railway companies. Agencies had been opened in the principal cities, where unused or partially used railway tickets were purchased at low rates and re-sold at prices far below those charged by the railway companies, the persons engaged in this brokerage being popularly known as "ticket-scalpers." Mr. Kirkpatrick sought to prevent others than persons duly authorized by the railway companies or by the Minister of Railways, from selling these tickets, and his Bill introduced in the previous Session (see A. R. for 1880-81, p. 194) had not gone beyond that. It was then objected that travellers who did not wholly use the tickets for which they had paid should not be deprived of the opportunity of disposing of the remaining value of their purchases, and a provision was now incorporated in the Bill compelling the companies to redeem unused or partially used tickets at rates proportioned to the part of the contracted distance which had not been travelled over. The Bill, notwithstanding this concession, provoked a considerable amount of opposition on the part of members, who contended that, when once a company had contracted to carry a person a certain distance, it could not make any difference to them whether the person carried was the original or a secondary purchaser. In response, it was urged that the company contracted to carry only a certain person—the original purchaser—in each case, and that he could not assign his rights. After the second reading, the Bill was referred to the Railway Committee, and, on its being reported by them to the House, the Session being then so far advanced that it would have been impossible to reach it on the days allotted to

private members, it was transferred to Government orders, adopted by the Minister of Railways, and read the third time on the 28th April without discussion. In the Senate, a provision was inserted that the Act should not go into effect until the 1st July, and in that shape the measure became law. A Bill on a cognate subject, which was introduced by Mr. Thompson, to provide that railway passenger tickets should be good until used, was also referred to the Railway Committee of the House of Commons, but proceeded no further.

A great amount of interest centred in the Bills introduced in the interests of some of the telegraph companies, as clauses under which amalgamation was permitted were introduced, and members of both Houses were on the alert against the possible evils which might result from the establishment of a monopoly. An amalgamation had practically taken place of the companies hitherto existing in Canada as competitors, with the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, an American corporation which was said to be really the Western Union under another name. Action had been taken in the courts by some objecting shareholders to test the validity of the union under the charter of the Montreal Telegraph Company and a measure which was now introduced by Mr. Hector Cameron to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Montreal Telegraph Company was bitterly opposed on account of a clause which virtually legalised the amalgamation. The subject was discussed at considerable length and with much feeling in the Railway Committee, and the Government insisted on the introduction of provisions that the rate to be charged for the transmission of ten words should not exceed 25c., and that the new Act should not affect pending litigation. In the House further amendments were made. It was represented that the companies might compensate themselves for the limitation placed upon the charge for the first ten words of the body of a message by raising the rate on extra words from one to two or three cents and by placing a charge on the address. On the motion of Mr. Blake, these possibilities were provided against, though not without strenuous opposition from the promoters of the Bill. Mr. White, of Cardwell, was unsuccessful in an attempt to reduce the maximum charge for ten words to 20c., and other proposed amendments of minor import met with varying fates. In the Senate, the Bill was debated at length, the chief opposition to its amalgamation clauses coming from the Hon. Mr. Scott, who, on the third reading, moved to strike out the most obnoxious portions of the amalgamation clauses. The amendment was, however, defeated, and the Bill passed.

A new telegraph company—the Canada Mutual—was incorporated, and it was hoped that it would prevent the evils which were feared from monopoly. Similar objection was taken to the powers sought to be granted to the American Telegraph and Cable Company, and no small part of the opposition to this as well as to the Montreal Company's Bill resulted from a conviction that in both cases Mr. Jay Gould was the principal person interested. The Senate struck out the clause giving this company power to acquire other submarine cables, and limited the rate to be charged for transmission to that now existing; and the company, in consequence of these amendments, withdrew the Bill.

On the motion of Sir H. L. Langevin, a Bill was passed extending for twelve months the time allowed for the incorporation of a company to establish a marine telegraph between the Pacific Coast of Canada and Asia. (See A.R. 1880 81, p 195.)

CHAPTER IV.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—REPORTS OF ROYAL COMMISSION—ACT PASSED—EXAMINATIONS HELD—NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—THE MILITIA FORCE—THE JUDICIARY—REDISTRIBUTION OF REPRESENTATION.

PUBLIC attention in England, the United States, and Canada has for many years been attracted to the system under which the persons who perform the official work of the respective countries have been appointed, the tenure of their offices, and the best means of obtaining an efficient and incorrupt Civil Service. So far as England and Canada are concerned, the general tone of the service has been unimpeachable, but in the United States, where the public servants understand that they hold office only so long as their political friends remain at the head of affairs, innumerable cases have come to light of the prostitution of the public service to private interests, the incumbents of national offices having regarded their temporary tenure as nothing but an opportunity to make as much pecuniary profit as might be possible in a given time out of the public purse. In countries under British rule this class of evils has been usually prevented by the characteristic of permanence in the ordinary offices of State, which is so well recognised in England that the official head of a Department is commonly spoken of as the "Permanent" Under-Secretary, in contradistinction to the "Political" Under-Secretary, while the Ministers themselves, who are responsible to Parliament for the policy which guides their staffs, are, of course, liable to the vicissitudes which are involved in what is called Responsible Government. In Canada, the members of the Civil Service have been equally secure from political dangers, and have, in character and ability, compared favourably with those occupying similar positions elsewhere. Thus, while, in the United States, proposals for the reform of the Civil Service have been directed for the most part at the tenure of office, in England and Canada they have principally referred to the mode of original appointment. The power of appointing is, of course, theoretically vested in the Crown, and has for many years been exercised on the advice of the Government of the day, so that, in fact, the gift of office has been the privilege of each political party in turn during the time when it held the reins of power. The opponents of this system have urged that it led to the appointment of many who did not pos-

sess the requisite qualifications, and to the promotion of others either above those who had superior claims, or to positions for which in any case the successful aspirants were unfitted. It has also been argued that, in many respects, the patronage was a source of detriment to the Ministers in whom it was invested, as, the applicants for office being always more numerous than the vacancies to be filled, the appointment of one displeased many, and the discontented, because unsuccessful, office-seekers, popularly known as "sore-heads," in most cases changed their allegiance to avenge their disappointment. It must be confessed that this view, plausible as it appears to be, has been generally upheld by the party in opposition, and has found few apologists among those who for the time being have occupied Ministerial seats, and who might therefore be supposed to continually suffer from the annoyances from which their considerate opponents sought to relieve them. On many occasions, the question of Civil Service Reform was discussed in Parliament, and especially after a system of competitive examination had been partially applied to the British Civil Service did its friends in Canada press it upon the Legislature. Bills were introduced at different Sessions by private members, but under neither Government succeeded in obtaining much encouragement, and one year a Special Committee of the House of Commons examined witnesses and collected a good deal of information, but with no practical result. At length, in 1880 (see A. R. of that year, p. 116), a Bill, introduced by Mr. Casey was withdrawn, on the promise of the Government to deal with the subject during the recess, and in pursuance of the promise a number of gentlemen were, by Order-in-Council, of the 16th June, 1880, appointed Commissioners to carefully reconsider the duties of each Department, with a view to securing greater economy in all the Departments, by the weeding out of men who were no longer efficient public servants by the creation of a new theoretical organization for each Department, which should regulate the number of each class of officers required for its work, the promotions from class to class, and the steps by which salaries should be increased. The Commissioners were also "to make such other suggestions and recommendations for promoting the efficient and economical administration of public affairs as they deem proper." The Commissioners were two Deputy Heads and two Secretaries of Departments, representing the Inside Service, a Collector of Customs, from the Outside Service, and two unofficial representatives of the public. They took a great deal of evidence, and presented a report

on the 5th March, 1881, signed by the majority of the Commissioners. In this report, the existing influence of political reasons for the appointment and promotion of persons to positions in the public service is condemned as the cause of inefficiency in some cases, and listlessness and neglect in others. The report recommends the appointment of a Board of three Civil Service Commissioners, one of whom should be a French Canadian, who, with the temporary assistance of proper persons, should hold periodical examinations in Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Victoria, to which only persons between 18 and 25 years of age, free from physical defect or disease, and of good moral character, should be admitted. There should first be a preliminary examination in orthography, elementary arithmetic and handwriting, and subsequently an examination in a somewhat more extended arithmetic, geography, history, composition, book-keeping, précis-writing, French, and some other subjects. The candidates were to be placed on a list in the order of merit, and were to be selected to fill vacancies according to their success in the examination, which it was thus proposed should be competitive in its character. Such power of selection as was to be permitted was to be placed in the hands of the Commissioners, but the Departmental Head was to have the power of rejecting a person so selected during a probation of six months, which he must undergo before receiving a permanent appointment. It was further recommended that the appointment of Deputy Heads should be left in the hands of Ministers, and that the rest of the service should be divided into chief clerks, first, second, and third class clerks. The report dealt with a number of other points which it is unnecessary here to set forth, but the proposals have in some respects been given at length, in order to afford an opportunity for comparison with the Act, which was afterwards placed on the Statute-book. The report of the majority of the Commissioners was signed by Messrs. Donald McInnes (Chairman), E. J. Barbeau, A. Brunel, William White, John Tilton, and W. R. Mingay; but Mr. Tilton signed it conditionally, and, in conjunction with Dr. Taché, who declined to sign it at all, presented a memorandum embodying some important differences from the views of the rest of the Commissioners. These two gentlemen, in particular, dissented from the proposal to inaugurate the competitive system of examination, which, though it had been partially adopted in England, was still on trial there, and "with by no means an ascertained

success." They entered into some detail to show the evils attendant upon this system, and the undue estimate generally formed of its advantages, and dissented from the recommendations "which have in view the establishing of an irresponsible body in a paid Board of Examiners, to supersede the action of the Executive, as well as the legitimate exercise of influence on the part of the people's representatives."

With these reports before them, the Government, in pursuance of their promise when the Commission was issued, proceeded to deal with the subject, and, as a perusal of the Act which was passed shows, adopted a number of the recommendations, rejected some, and modified others. On the 23rd of February, Sir H. L. Langevin introduced the Bill which passed the House of Commons on the 2nd May, and received its third reading in the Senate on the 11th of the same month. As finally passed, the main provisions of the Act were these: A Board of three examiners were to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and, with the assistance of sub-examiners, were to hold periodical examinations, as far as practicable in writing, in Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London, Winnipeg and Victoria. No persons were to be appointed to any position except that of Deputy Head of a Department without passing a prescribed examination, except for special qualifications, which were to be reported upon by the Deputy Head and concurred in by the Minister presiding over the Department. The age of candidates for first appointments to the Inside Service was to be not less than eighteen and not more than thirty-five years. Deputy Heads were to be appointed and removed by the Governor-in-Council, but in case of removal the reasons were to be reported to Parliament. The clerks were divided into chief clerks, first-class, second-class and third-class, and the salaries were to be as follows: Deputy Head, \$3,200 to \$4,000; chief clerk, \$1,800 to \$2,400; first-class clerk, \$1,400, with an annual increase of \$50 up to \$1,800; second-class clerk, \$1,100, with a like annual increase up to \$1,400; third-class clerk, \$400, with a \$50 annual increase up to \$1,000. No appointment was to be made until after the salary had been voted by Parliament, and the person appointed, except in the case of special qualification, must be selected from the list of persons reported by the Board to have passed the requisite examinations. For entrance, two examinations were specified—a "preliminary," in penmanship, orthography and elementary arithmetic, which was to be all required from candidates for lower grades, such as messengers and letter-

carriers ; and a "qualifying," which was to be in subjects specified by the Governor-in-Council. Persons selected from the list were to serve a probation of six months before receiving a permanent appointment. For promotion, examinations, open to all persons in the Department in which the vacancy existed, were to be held in subjects "adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office." Temporary clerks as well as permanent were to be selected from the list of those who had passed the qualifying examination, and their salary was to be limited to the minimum payable to a third-class clerk, except in case of technical work. It may here be added that it was subsequently directed by Order-in-Council that the preliminary and qualifying examinations should be held semi-annually on the second Tuesday in June and December, except the first examinations, and that the subjects should be—for the preliminary, penmanship, orthography, first four rules of arithmetic, and reading print and handwriting ; for the qualifying, penmanship, orthography, arithmetic (inclusive of interest, vulgar and decimal fractions), geography (especially of the Dominion of Canada), outlines of British, French and Canadian history, English or French grammar, English or French composition, and English and French transcription, with the following optional subjects : composition, translation, indexing and précis-writing, book-keeping by single and double entry, shorthand and telegraphy ; and for promotion, penmanship, composition, arithmetic (based on the nature of the work required by the Department), indexing and précis-writing, constitution of Canada (B. N. A. Act), questions relating to the organization, practice and duties of the office in which the vacancy existed, and efficiency (ascertained from the report of the Deputy Head of the Department in which the candidate had been serving). In each examination the candidate to be successful must obtain 50 per cent. of the total value assigned to the subjects, and 30 per cent. of each subject, and in the optional subjects, 50 per cent. in each.

The measure was discussed at length during its passage, but principally in relation to details. Mr. Casey, however, who had previously specially interested himself in the subject, challenged the principle of the Bill, and contended that competitive examination was the only proper system under which appointments should be made, and that a division should be made between the class of officers required in the higher grades of the service, and those from whom only routine work was demanded, with a provision that the latter should not attain the higher positions by seniority, but only after special examinations of

a competitive character. He embodied these views in an amendment to the third reading of the Bill, but it was negatived without a division.

Shortly after the Session, the Board of Examiners was constituted by the appointment of the following gentlemen :—Mr. John Thorburn, M.A., LL.D., Mr. A. D. De Celles, and Mr. Peter Le Sueur, who soon met and elected Dr. Thorburn chairman and Mr. Le Sueur secretary. Regulations to govern the examinations were drawn up and approved by the Governor-in-Council, and the first examinations were appointed to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 11th November. No examination was held on the 9th, as that day had been selected for the annual Thanksgiving. The preliminary examination occupied the whole of the 7th, the qualifying examination the 8th and part of the 10th, and the examination in optional subjects the remainder of the 10th and the 11th. The examinations were held simultaneously in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, and Winnipeg, and two weeks later in Victoria, B. C. Sub-examiners were appointed to assist the members of the board, and the presiding officials at the examinations in the different cities were the following :—Charlottetown, Mr. D. Montgomery, General Superintendent of Education for P. E. I. ; Halifax, N. S., Mr. P. Le Sueur ; St. John, N. B., Rev. Dr. Bennett ; Quebec, Rev. Abbé Legacé, Principal of the Quebec Normal School ; Montreal, Mr. A. D. De Celles ; Ottawa, Mr. T. J. Richardson ; Kingston, Mr. Roderick McKay ; Toronto, Dr. Thorburn ; London, Mr. J. B. Boyle ; Winnipeg, Ven. Archdeacon Pinkham ; Victoria, B. C., Mr. C. T. Dupont. The following table shows the result of the examinations :—

	No. who applied for examination.	No. who presented themselves.	No. who passed the Preliminary only.	No. who passed the Qualifying.	No. who dropped out.
Halifax	39	29	10	6	3
St. John	19	14	6	6	—
Charlottetown	11	9	1	8	—
Quebec	22	20	13	6	—
Montreal	82	68	35	26	—
Ottawa	82	62	12	33	—
Kingston	28	15	7	7	—
Toronto	176	120	53	47	10
London	43	31	12	18	—
Winnipeg	23	19	10	7	—
Victoria	5	5	1	3	—
	530	392	160	167	13

In dealing with the difficult subject of efficiently governing and preserving order in the vast territory which was added to the Dominion by the purchase of the possessions of the Hudson Bay Company in the North-West, the Parliament of Canada had authorized the formation of a force which, though mounted and armed, was still kept under civil jurisdiction. The multifarious duties required to be performed by its members precluded any idea of making them soldiers, and the employment of a military organization was also undesirable in view of the disturbing effect which the impression of an army permanently established among them might be supposed to have upon the aboriginal tribes. The strength of the force was limited to 300, and at the time of its formation the circumstances of the country did not require more. As settlers began to pour into the territory, however, the occasions for the employment of the Mounted Police were found rapidly to increase, and, in view of the importance of having sufficient officers to prevent collisions between the white colonists and the Indians, which might at any time arise from the supposed encroachments of the former, and the light regard for property, especially in cattle, entertained by the latter, a proposal was submitted during the Session to increase the number of constables to 500, with 20 supernumeraries. Sir John Macdonald, in making the proposal, referred to the valuable and efficient service which had been rendered by the North-West Mounted Police, and described the different circumstances which had arisen of late years, and which demanded an increase in the number of the force if its usefulness and efficiency were to be maintained. Sir R. J. Cartwright foresaw a great increase in expense from this change, Mr. Blake considered that the white settlers should be warned "that they must take care of themselves to a great extent," and Mr. Mackenzie was "not at all satisfied as to the necessity for increasing the force." Sir John Macdonald said he was "quite satisfied that the addition to the force would add to the safety and security of the country." It could "very readily be diminished at any time, if deemed necessary." The resolution embodying the proposition was adopted, and incorporated in a Bill consolidating the various Acts relating to the Force, which became law.

Several questions relating to the Militia Force were under consideration during the Session. A slight change was made in the law by a Bill introduced by Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, by which it was provided that the enrolment of the Sedentary Militia should take place whenever the Governor-in-Council thought it necessary, instead

of every five years, the object being to avoid the expenditure caused by the unnecessary frequency of the enrolment.

During the past year some difficulty had arisen between an officer engaged in the Royal Military College and some of the other officers of the institution, and, Major Ridout's time having expired, he was allowed to return to his regiment, instead of being retained on the teaching staff. Some of the newspapers warmly debated the questions at issue, and a few of them proceeded to attack the institution itself, to urge its intulity, and to demand its abolition. It was expected that the matter would have been brought before Parliament, but, though returns were moved for in reference to it, no discussion arose except for a few minutes in Committee of Supply. A large number of members, at the invitation of the Minister of Militia, visited the College at Kingston during the Session, and the result appeared to be satisfactory. At all events, no assault was made upon it in Parliament.

A considerable amount of excitement had arisen from a circumstance which occurred during the holding of the Camp at Picton, Ont., and which resulted in the publication of the following General Order in the *Canada Gazette*:—

“The Major-General Commanding regrets to be called upon to censure publicly an officer of long service and good character. By evidence produced before a Court of Enquiry which investigated the case, it appears that Lieut.-Col. Walter Ross, 16th Batt., when in temporary command of the camp at Picton, Ont., on the 6th Sept., 1881, gave orders, without instituting sufficient enquiries, for an armed party from the battalion under his command to pull down a certain building which was being erected as a canteen under the authority of the Minister of Militia and Defence, and which, when pulled down, was by this armed force thrown over the fence upon the highway. The Major-General considers that Lieut.-Col. Ross acted precipitately in calling for an armed force. He is therefore hereby seriously censured for this grave military indiscretion, and the Major-General hopes it will be a warning to this officer, and to all future officers commanding in camp or quarters, to be very careful before proceeding to such strong measures.”

Mr. Mackenzie brought this matter before the House in Committee of Supply on the 3rd May. He referred to the censure by a general order for such an offence as unprecedented, and stated that he could not find from the papers that Major-General Luard had recommended this course, so that the Minister of Militia had “taken on himself to order this censure, contrary to the intention and disposition of the

officer in command of the forces." He eulogized the character and services of Col. Ross, and stigmatized the censure as "one of the most extraordinary instances of petty tyranny that has ever occurred in the history of the militia force." Mr. Caron said the Department had not dealt as harshly with Col. Ross as it should have done. The erection of the canteen had been authorized by the Department, and Col. Ross, who was in command of the camp for a few hours, had not only caused it to be removed, but had ordered his men to fix bayonets and charge the man in possession of it, so that if he had resisted there would have been bloodshed. If a similar case had come before the Department previously, he would have cashiered Col. Ross, but because it was the first occasion, he had dealt with him leniently. Mr. Blake considered it "an unusual act," and Sir John Macdonald said it was one for which Col. Ross "richly deserved censure." Further discussion took place, but no action was proposed.

The efficiency and impartiality of the administration of justice have always been just grounds for pride in Canada, where the example of the Mother Country in this respect has been followed, rather than that of too many of the neighbouring United States. Matters affecting the Courts and the Judges are brought before the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures at almost every Session, the power to deal with them being divided between the Federal and the Local authorities. While the constitution of courts in general is reserved to the latter, power is given under the B. N. A. Act to the former to establish a general Court of Appeal for Canada, and, in pursuance of that provision in the Constitution, the Dominion Parliament did in 1875 create the Supreme and Exchequer Court of Canada, consisting of six Judges, of whom two were to be from the Province of Quebec. From time to time complaints have been made of the manner in which justice has been administered by this Court, the principal objections coming from Quebec members, who were dissatisfied with judgments which overrode the decisions of the Provincial Judges, almost entirely, as they alleged, on the dicta of the two Judges from Lower Canada, to whom their brethren practically left the disposal of appeals arising under the Quebec code. Many abortive attempts have been made to repeal the Act constituting the Court, and early this Session a Bill of this character was introduced by Mr. Landry. The Government, however, expressed their intention of making some amendments in the law, and the second reading of the Bill was accordingly not moved. Representations having been made

that the reprint of the records of the Courts below, when cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, involved unnecessary expense, a resolution was adopted, on the motion of Mr. Blake, expressing the opinion of the House that the reprinting should be dispensed with.

The creation of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario by the Act of the Legislature of that Province, passed in the Session of 1881 (See A. R., 1880-81, p. 217), rendered it necessary to provide anew for the salaries of the Ontario Judges, under the titles conferred upon them by that measure, and Sir L. Tilley brought in a Bill for that purpose, and also for the salaries of two County Court Judges for Manitoba, and of the Judges of the County Courts of the City and County of St. John, and of the Counties of King's and Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Blake proposed to strike out the provision for the new Judge in New Brunswick, on the ground that the public service did not require any such Judge, but the amendment was negatived, and the Bill passed.

A measure was introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald, and passed into law, providing that, on resigning after twenty-five years' service, on becoming disabled after ten years' service, or on being removed at an earlier date for incapacity arising from old age or ill-health, a County Court Judge should be entitled to a pension equal to two-thirds of his annual salary at the time of his resignation or removal. The Bill also contained provisions in respect to the trial of accusations made against Judges.

At the previous Session, a petition, signed by Messrs. Henry J. Clarke, Q.C., W. Boyle, T. J. Bradley, J.P., and J. E. Cooper, had been presented to the House of Commons, making charges of misconduct, corruption, "injustice, conspiracy, partiality, and arbitrariness" against the Hon. E. B. Wood, Chief Justice of Manitoba, to which that Judge had responded by an answer divided into fourteen chapters, and occupying 128 pages octavo of a blue book,* in which he denied the accusations made against him, explained the transactions to which the petitioners referred, and assailed the character of the latter. On the 15th March, 1882, Dr. Schultz, M.P. for Lisgar, moved that the Journals of the 7th March, 1881, relating to the petition, be read. It was objected by Mr. Blake that Dr. Schultz

* See *Sessional Papers, House of Commons*, 1882.

had not indicated by what steps he proposed to follow the reading of the Journals. Dr. Schultz said he proposed to move for a Committee. At the suggestion of Sir John A. Macdonald, he allowed his first motion to stand until he could give notice of the second. Notice of motion for a Committee of Enquiry having been duly given, Dr. Schultz, on the 22nd March, renewed his motion for the reading of the Journals. Mr. Blake then urged that the House could not intelligently deal with this matter without having printed copies of the petition and reply in its hands. The motion was again postponed, in order to allow these documents to be printed. They were so voluminous, however, that they were not ready till some time after the close of the Session. On the 1st of May, as the Session was drawing towards its close, Dr. Schultz succeeded in carrying his motion for the reading of the Journals, after which he proposed that a Special Committee should be appointed to enquire into the Administration of Justice in the Province of Manitoba. To this Mr. Rykert moved in amendment that the Government should cause to be issued a Commission to investigate the charges contained in the petition, and report thereon to the House. Mr. Blake objected to taking any action until the House was aware of the nature of the charges. Sir John A. Macdonald considered a Commission should in any case be limited to the taking of evidence, but was inclined to favour the original resolution. In view of the gravity of the subject, it was suggested that the motions should stand over till a later date, and, the Premier assenting to the suggestion, the debate was adjourned. It was not again reached before prorogation, and the subject matter was removed by the death of the Chief Justice during the summer. (See *Obituary*.)

In 1880, Parliament decided that it would no longer attempt to regulate the relations between debtor and creditor by means of an Insolvency Law, and the Act previously in force was then repealed. (See A. R., 1880-81, p. 72.) The change apparently worked well, and received the approval of the people, but some matters, chiefly resulting from the continued working of the old law in regard to persons already under its provisions, seemed to require attention. Mr. Mousseau obtained the passage of a Bill extending to insolvent banks, insurance and trading companies the legislation affecting the discharge of insolvent debtors, and making some other amendments in the law. Mr. Beaty (West Toronto) introduced two Bills, one to provide for the equitable distribution of insolvent estates by guardians to be ap-

pointed by the Government, and to be under the supervision of the Judges; and the other to enable the Courts to order the discharge of debtors who were insolvent under the old law, without the consent of all the creditors, in cases where it was apparent there had been no fraud. Neither of these measures reached a second reading.

Mr. Guillet (West Northumberland) brought in a Bill to extend to the inland waters certain provisions of the Seamen's Act, 1873, the effect of which was to give sailors a priority of claim for their wages. The Bill was adopted by the Government, and carried into law by Mr. McLelan, Minister of Marine.

In order to bring the law of the Dominion into accord with Imperial legislation, Acts were passed, on the motion of Sir John Macdonald, amending the Extradition Act, and providing for the transfer of fugitive offenders from Canada to any other part of the British Empire. In regard to the latter, the Imperial Parliament had assumed to legislate on a subject which was clearly within the sole jurisdiction of Canada, but it was thought advisable to legalize its action by placing a similar measure on the Dominion Statute-book.

A measure which excited considerable opposition and much bitterness of feeling on the part of the Opposition, was that relating to the Readjustment of the Representation in the House of Commons. It is provided by the British North America Act that "on the completion of the Census in the year 1871, and of each subsequent decennial Census, the representation shall be readjusted by such authority, in such a manner and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, subject and according to the following rules:—1. Quebec shall have the fixed number of 65 members. 2. There shall be assigned to each of the other Provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population ascertained at such Census as the number 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec so ascertained." Accordingly, an enumeration of the population having been made in 1881, it was necessary at this Session to provide for a readjustment of the representation under the terms of the Constitution. A similar measure had been passed in 1872, when 88 members had been allotted to Ontario, 21 to Nova Scotia, 16 to New Brunswick, 4 to Manitoba, and 6 to British Columbia. Quebec, of course, retained her 65 members, and when Prince Edward Island was subsequently admitted to the Confederation, it was given 6 representatives, making a total of 206. The population of Quebec shown in the Census of 1881 (see A. R. 1880 81, Appendix) was

1,359,027, which, divided by 65, gave a unit of representation of 20,908. Ontario, with its population of 1,923,228, was thus entitled to 92 members, and it was decided, in view of the rapid ratio of increase in the population of Manitoba, to raise its representation to 5, with the certainty that within one or two years the number of its people would fully justify the addition. In the other Provinces no change was necessary. The Bill which was introduced by Sir John Macdonald, therefore, dealt almost exclusively with the two Provinces in which an increase was necessary. The additional member for Manitoba was given to the city of Winnipeg, the old constituencies being somewhat rearranged, but retaining their former names. In Ontario, the principle upon which the Prime Minister proceeded was to equalize the constituencies as far as was possible. The small electoral divisions of Niagara and Cornwall were merged respectively in the counties of Lincoln and Stormont, their names being preserved in the designations "Lincoln and Niagara," and "Cornwall and Stormont." Six new constituencies were created in the following manner:—Essex was divided into two; Lambton into two; Bruce, instead of two divisions, was given three; Middlesex, instead of three, had four; Simcoe and Ontario, which previously were each divided into two, were now each divided into three. The greater part of the other constituencies were rearranged. (*See chap. 3, Statutes of Canada, 1882.*) The Bill was brought in and explained by Sir John Macdonald on the 28th April, when Mr. Blake complained of the late period of the Session at which so important a measure was submitted for consideration, objected to the manner in which the municipal boundaries were disregarded in the rearrangement of the constituencies, asked why, if inequalities in the population of the constituencies were to be adjusted, the principle was not extended to the other Provinces as well as to Ontario, and asserted that the measure was obviously designed by the Premier "to strengthen his political party and to weaken the political party of those to whom he is opposed." He declared that, "having a great duty to discharge which demanded from the honourable gentleman that he should discharge it upon principles of general public justice, he has determined to use his majority to load the dice in the political game which is shortly to be played." He hoped "that the sense of spirit, of justice, of good-feeling of the Province of Ontario will resent the honourable gentleman's course; that they will say it is a very unfair advantage in a party by their power in Parliament to carve out the constituencies in the way proposed, and that they

will refuse their assent to a measure so high-handed, so arbitrary, so unjust, and that the honourable gentleman may not reap from it the full benefit which he expects." Sir John Macdonald replied "that this measure is a fair one, that it is a Bill which equalizes the population, which acknowledges the principle (of Representation by Population) which was pressed to a successful completion by the Liberal Party—the old Reform Party of Canada—since that time adopted by all parties as being the true principle, the real basis of representative institutions."

The second reading of the Bill was moved on the 6th May, but, as some changes in detail had been made since its introduction, the measure was withdrawn and re-introduced in its amended form. The second reading came up two days afterwards, when Mr. Plumb, *apropos* of the proposed extinction of the old borough of Niagara as a separate constituency, of which he was the representative, made a most interesting speech on the history of that celebrated town. The rest of the debate, while dealing to a considerable extent with the details of the Bill, followed in a general way, from the Opposition standpoint, the line adopted by Mr. Blake on the first reading. Mr. Blake himself moved an amendment which concluded as follows:—

"That the principle of observing, as far as possible, the limits of the municipal counties in adjusting the Parliamentary representation is sound and should be followed in the said Bill for the reason given by Sir John A. Macdonald (in a recited speech on the subject in 1872), and approved by Parliament; and also because it affords some safeguard against the abuse of power by the party in office to adjust the representation unfairly towards their opponents. That the said Bill is framed in utter violation and total disregard of the said principle, since it takes away territory from the municipal counties for electoral purposes, and conjoins for electoral purposes territories having no municipal county relations with each other in a very large proportion of the constituencies of Ontario; while, at the same time, it does not effect the proposed object of equalising the population of the electoral districts."

The amendment was negatived. Yeas, 51; nays, 111; majority for the Government, 60.

Mr. Mills then moved:

"That the said Bill be not now read the second time, but that it be resolved that, in readjusting the representation of the people in Parliament, there should be no needless interference with existing arrangements, and the principles of justice and fair play towards both political parties should be observed. That the said Bill contains numerous needless changes, and

is framed with a view to concentrate large bodies of the Liberal voters in a few electoral districts, and to add Conservative voters to, or remove Liberal voters from, many electoral districts, and thus weaken the effective strength of the Liberal party, and to pack the constituencies of Ontario in favour of the Conservatives.”

This amendment was also lost. Yeas, 52; nays, 112; majority for the Government, 60. The second reading passed on a similar division.

On the following day and on the 11th, the clauses of the Bill were considered at length in Committee of the Whole, and on the 12th the third reading was proposed. At this stage, twenty-four amendments were moved by the Opposition, of which twenty-two dealt with individual constituencies, and all, except one which was accepted by the Government, were defeated by majorities ranging from 56 to 65. Mr. Blake unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain the elision of a clause placing the nomination of returning officers in the hands of the Government, and the reduction of the amount of the deposit required from a candidate from \$200 to \$50. The Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The measure was introduced in the Senate on the 15th May, and on the next day, on the motion for the second reading, the Hon. Mr. Scott proposed the “three months’ hoist,” which was negatived. Contents, 13; non-contents, 21; majority for the Government, 8. Some amendments were made in Committee in matters of detail, most of which were afterwards agreed to by the Commons, though not without a protest from Mr. Blake against the Upper House interfering in a matter which concerned the House of Commons alone.

CHAPTER V.

ADDRESS OF BOTH HOUSES TO THE QUEEN ON HER ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION—SPEECHES THEREON—ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN ON THE DISTRESS AND DISCONTENT IN IRELAND—SPEECHES THEREON—THE MATTER REFERRED TO IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—ARTICLE IN THE LONDON “TIMES”—LETTER FROM HON. L. S. HUNTINGTON—MR. BLAKE’S RESOLUTION IN FAVOUR OF CANADA’S NEGOTIATING HER OWN COMMERCIAL ARRANGEMENTS—NEGATIVED—SIR A. T. GALT’S NEGOTIATIONS AT PARIS—MR. FABRE’S APPOINTMENT—CANADIAN-BUILT VESSELS IN FRANCE—TRADE WITH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

ON the 2nd March, Her Majesty the Queen, after taking her seat in a carriage at the Windsor Railway Station, was fired at by a miscreant named Roderick McLean, with a revolver. The shot, if really aimed at the Sovereign, went very wide of its mark; but there appeared reason to believe that it was not intended to have any serious effect, but was the result of a morbid craving for notoriety, partly induced by the example of the wretched Guiteau in Washington, which had been made familiar to every one by the newspaper reports of the preposterous proceedings at the trial of the assassin of President Garfield. It was, however, sufficient to evoke the loyal sentiment of Canadians to know that the life of their beloved Queen had been in danger, and on the day following the outrage in England, both Houses of the Dominion Parliament adopted an Address of congratulation at her “Providential escape from so grave a peril.”

Sir A. Campbell, in moving the Address in the Senate, said it was a great relief to find “that the wicked attempt which had been made on the life of Her Majesty did not proceed from any one thinking that he had suffered any political wrong or grievance, or that he was in any way oppressed by Her Majesty, or by the laws of the land,” because in other countries such attempts were generally made by those who believed “that they were suffering under some wrong or grievance which, happily for Her Majesty’s subjects, no one under her benign sway suffered from in any part of her dominions.” “No life, certainly,” continued Sir A. Campbell, “is more precious to Her Majesty’s subjects than her own, and I think I may say that, not only with reference to ourselves, but also with reference to all English speaking people throughout the world.” There were many millions of American citizens who felt “nearly the same affection for the Queen that we do,” and he was “sure that they would share our

indignation that, no matter from what cause, or under what circumstances, any one should make an attempt on her valuable life." Hon. Mr. Scott, leader of the Opposition in the Senate, in seconding the motion, said that "in no part of Her Majesty's wide-spread dominions would there be greater and more heart-felt satisfaction and thankfulness to a kind Providence for having preserved Her Majesty's life than in this Dominion." He added that, "in view of the admiration we all have for Her Majesty, regarding her as the type of the best sovereign in the world, who has kept up to the spirit of the age, never insisting on pushing the prerogative of the Crown, but recognising the rights of the people as they developed day by day in the progress of government, bringing it to that perfection which the Constitution under which we happily live has reached, it is fit and proper, on an occasion of this kind, that we should approach Her Majesty with assurances of the loyalty of her Canadian people—French, English, and of all nationalities." Hon. Mr. Alexander said, "We do not find in the annals of human history a monarch who has been so beloved by her own subjects, and so revered and esteemed by the whole world;" and the Hon. Mr. Pelletier, "as one of the members representing the French population in this House," declared that "none of the loyal subjects of Her Majesty feel more grief than we do at the audacious attack which has been made upon her, and none feel more thankful than we do to hear of her escape."

In the House of Commons, Sir John A. Macdonald said, "The feelings that pervade every portion of this House are the same that exist in every part of the Dominion of Canada—the most devoted loyalty to Her Majesty, the greatest respect for her virtues, domestic and public, the horror with which we have heard the news, and the great pleasure and delight with which we have learned that she has suffered no injury from the atrocious attack." In the absence of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie seconded the Address, remarking that "Her Majesty's character has been such as greatly to elevate the whole tone of society in Great Britain, and, apart altogether from the virtues which she possesses as a Sovereign, her personal virtues are such as to commend her as the first woman in the world to all who love an exhibition of the highest phase of domestic virtues." Sir H. L. Langevin said, "in the name of all French Canadians, that, although our religious faith differs from that of our gracious Sovereign, yet we are second to none in our loyalty towards her," and that "we have always looked upon her as an

example to be held up for admiration, whether as woman, mother, or Queen." Dr. Fiset endorsed the expressions of the other speakers.

The Address was first communicated to Her Majesty by cable, and the following reply was received :—

"London, 6th March, 1882.—Message 3rd March last laid before the Queen. Her Majesty much gratified by congratulations of Legislature and people of Canada for escape and by assurances of loyalty and devotion. (Sd.) KIMBERLEY."

On the receipt of the Address by mail, a more formal reply was sent.

The example of the Dominion Parliament on this occasion was followed by several of the Provincial Legislatures, whose action is referred to in the chapters devoted to those bodies. In all the leading cities of the country public meetings were held, at which the most enthusiastic loyalty was displayed, and addresses were passed expressive of the abhorrence with which the attack on Her Majesty was regarded, and the thankfulness which was felt at her happy escape.

In view of the large proportion of the population of Canada who derive their origin from Ireland, and the prominent place in her history occupied by persons of that race, it is not surprising that the sufferings, political and social, of the Irish people should have always evoked the warm sympathy, not only of their fellow-countrymen who live happily, prosperously, and contentedly under British rule in this country, but of Canadians at large, who know that under favourable conditions Irishmen take a front rank among those with whom they are brought into honourable competition. The distress which prevailed in Ireland in 1879-80 not only called forth the spontaneous charity of the people of Canada, as evinced in their private contributions, but was held to justify official action by the Parliament and Legislatures of the country. A full account of the relief granted in that emergency will be found in the A. R., 1880-81, pp. 75 *et seq.* While, however, distress of this kind is only occasional, and the means to meet it are comparatively simple, the deep-seated discontent of the Irish people with the rule under which they live has been of long duration, and presents problems of the highest importance for the solution of statesmen. Amongst Irishmen in Canada, the question arose why, if they could live peacefully under British rule, in the enjoyment of their full rights, and in complete contentment with the conditions of government, their fellow-countrymen in the old

land should not obtain equally happy results from the adoption of a similar policy towards them. It was felt to be a delicate matter to present any appearance of dictating to the Imperial Government on a subject which lay within its exclusive jurisdiction, but it was hoped that the peculiar interest of Canada in the satisfaction of Irishmen with English domination, derived from the immigration which, in consequence of the prevailing discontent, chiefly benefited the United States, but which, under happier circumstances, it might be hoped to divert to the Dominion, might be held to justify the Parliament of Canada in passing an Address, couched in respectful terms, which should delicately convey to the Imperial authorities the results of the experience of Canadians in the practical working of "home rule."

Several meetings of the Irish Senators and members of Parliament were accordingly held early in the Session, at which a series of resolutions were carefully and anxiously prepared, considered, and amended, with a view to their submission to Parliament. The task of introducing the subject to the House of Commons was entrusted to Mr. John Costigan, member for Victoria, N. B., the length of whose public life, which had extended over more than twenty years, whose known moderation of view, honesty of purpose, ability, and personal popularity, coupled with the fact that, though of Irish extraction, he was a native Canadian, marked him out as beyond all others the man most fitted to perform this important duty. Mr. Costigan found some difficulty in finding an opportunity to bring the resolutions before the House, in consequence of the state of public business, but finally the Government consented to allow them to be moved as an amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply, and accordingly, on the 20th April, the following resolutions were moved in that way:—

"That an humble address be presented to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, in the following words:—*Most Gracious Sovereign:* We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire most earnestly, in our own name, and on behalf of the people whom we represent, to renew the expression of our unswerving loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and government. 1. We have observed, may it please Your Majesty, with feelings of profound regret and concern, the distress and discontent which have prevailed for some time among Your Majesty's subjects in Ireland. 2. We would respectfully represent to Your Majesty that your Irish subjects in the Dominion of Canada are among the most loyal, most prosperous and most contented of Your Majesty's subjects. 3. We would further respect-

fully represent to Your Majesty that the Dominion of Canada, while offering the greatest advantages and attractions for those of our fellow-subjects who may desire to make their homes amongst us, does not receive that proportion of emigrants from Ireland which might reasonably be expected, and that this is due, in a great measure, in the case of many of our Irish fellow-subjects who have sought foreign homes, to their feelings of estrangement towards the Imperial Government. 4. We would further most respectfully represent to Your Majesty that, in the interests of this your loyal Dominion, and of the entire Empire, it is extremely to be desired that Your Majesty may not be deprived, in the development of Your Majesty's possessions on this continent, of the valuable aid of those of Your Majesty's Irish subjects who may feel disposed to leave their native land to seek more prosperous homes. 5. We desire respectfully to suggest to Your Majesty that Canada and its inhabitants have prospered exceedingly under a Federal system, allowing to each Province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and would venture to express a hope that if consistent with the integrity and well-being of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured, sure means may be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of Your Irish subjects in that regard, so that Ireland may become a source of strength to Your Majesty's Empire, and that Your Majesty's Irish subjects at home and abroad may feel the same pride in the greatness of Your Majesty's Empire, the same veneration for the justice of Your Majesty's rule, and the same devotion to and affection for our common flag, as are now felt by all classes of Your Majesty's loyal subjects in this Dominion. 6. We would further express a hope that the time has come when Your Majesty's clemency may without injury to the interests of the United Kingdom be extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ireland charged with political offences only, and the inestimable blessing of personal liberty be restored to them. We pray that the blessings of Your Majesty's reign may, for Your people's sake, be long continued."

In his introductory speech, Mr. Costigan acknowledged the serious character of the step he asked the House to take, and said that his proposal was only made after he had received "such indications as led him to believe that a very large portion of the people of this country would view with very deep satisfaction a movement of this kind, in order to obtain from Parliament an expression of opinion on this very grave subject." At the same time, he felt "that to invite the House of Commons of Canada to express an opinion, to ask anything that the representatives of the people in Parliament assembled might consider unreasonable, would be not to advance the interests of those whose case he sought to advocate, and in whose favour he asked an

expression of the House." This was the key to the whole of his remarks, which were singularly moderate in tone, and free from any expressions which might cause opposition, create prejudice or appeal to passion. He pointed out that it had been admitted by the leader of Her Majesty's Government that some change was desirable in the government of Ireland, and contended that this was a reason for offering to that Administration "the long experience we have had as a people of self-government and the happy results of it," and for respectfully representing "that a like system in Ireland would produce a like favourable result in that country." He was convinced that "the more you relax the bonds which now fetter Ireland, the more strongly you bind her to England," and appealed to the history of responsible government in Canada in support of that view.

He was followed by Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, in a speech which was one of the most able ever delivered in Parliament. He regretted that the proposed address was not stronger in its representations, and that the resolutions which had been originally framed had been "emasculated" before their introduction to the House. He traced the history of English rule in Ireland, alleged that all the concessions which had been made to the people of that country had been made "grudgingly and of necessity," and condemned the hesitation displayed by Mr. Gladstone in dealing with this subject, while acknowledging that "a love of justice and of generous and liberal treatment was an instinct of that statesman's nature," and urging that "his hands must be held up in order to give him the power to accomplish the task which, though advanced in years, remained for him to do in order to crown a life spent in the service of his country." He concluded by asserting that "although we have no direct voice in the legislation of Great Britain, yet we have a right to venture our counsel and express our views; we have a right respectfully to approach our Sovereign and strengthen the hands of her Prime Minister, whose sentiments are not hostile to reform; we have a right to give the influence of four millions of British subjects to the redress of grievances too long maintained, to the attainment of rights too long denied, and so to enlarge the strength and increase the unity of the mighty Empire of which we form a part."

Sir John Macdonald drew a contrast between the addresses of the two preceding speakers, of whom he alleged that "the one wanted to secure the object of his resolution, and the other wished to make political capital." He confessed that "when this resolution was first

placed on the notice paper, he had looked at it with considerable apprehension of the consequences that might arise from the discussion," but, "in carefully looking at the resolution as it was originally prepared, and still more as it had been modified, he could see no objection in the world, but much good, from an expression of the opinion of this House." He deprecated the condemnatory tone adopted by the leader of the Opposition as likely to have a mischievous effect unless it were neutralised by the good sense and moderation displayed in the debate by other members of the House. He hoped that the resolution would be adopted unanimously, and "that the question will be settled in some way to the benefit of Ireland and consistently with the integrity of the British Empire, but so that the Irish people may be governed according to their own wishes, and governed by Irishmen, so far as is consistent with our common good, and the integrity of the whole Empire."

Several other members spoke, and all, Irish and French Catholics, English Protestants, and Orangemen, united in supporting the resolution, which was then adopted *nemine contradicente*.

In the Senate, the resolutions met with some opposition. They were introduced on the 2nd of May by the Hon. Mr. Howlan (Prince Edward Island) who said that "our recent census proves that, out of a total population of four-and-a-half millions, over one million are Irish or of Irish descent, and, as the words of this address state, they are among the most loyal, prosperous, and contented of Her Majesty's subjects." He referred to the grateful nature of Irishmen, and declared that "the news of this address being passed by Parliament will be a harbinger of peace and good-will into every household of our people throughout this vast continent. It would be a greater security for Canadian rights and liberties than if every hill-top along our four thousand miles of frontier was bristling with siege guns and bayonets, and this is one of the blessings which would ensue from the passing of the address." He described the troubles of Ireland, and especially lamented the imprisonment of so many of her prominent men at this time for exercising the right of free speech. He contended that it was fitting that this Parliament should express its sympathy with the suffering people who lived under the same flag, and concluded by disclaiming any idea of hurting the feelings of any member of the House. The Hon. Mr. Power (Halifax) in seconding the resolution, referred to the fact that "the Irish people, as a rule, have succeeded better, have won much better positions, and have taken a more active

part in public affairs in the British colonies than they have anywhere else in the world. The position of Irishmen in Canada to day, and in Australia, in proportion to their numbers, is infinitely better than the position of Irishmen in the United States." He therefore argued "that the obvious and natural remedy for Irish discontent and dissatisfaction which has arisen from the inaction or ill-judged action of the Imperial Government, is to give to the Irish, to a greater extent than they now have it, the right to govern themselves; to treat Ireland as the Province of Quebec is treated—to give them a local Legislature with the right to deal with all matters purely local, leaving matters of Imperial importance to be disposed of by the Imperial Parliament at London."

Hon. Mr. Read considered these resolutions "meddlesome and uncalled for." He did not believe the distress in Ireland was to be attributed to the rents; it was partially caused by free trade which had left that country almost without manufactures, and he believed that "if they drank less whiskey and beer, and worked a little harder, the distress in that country would not be so great." The land tenure in Ireland was much more liberal than it was in either England or Scotland, and the tenant had "fixity of tenure, fair rents, free sale, and compensation for disturbance on most liberal terms." He believed the English people were doing all they could for Ireland, though, if their Government would assist emigration to Canada, it would prove of incalculable benefit. The reason why the other House had adopted this address was that an election was approaching, but the people of Canada did not wish to interfere with the internal arrangements of Great Britain, and he should therefore oppose the resolution. The Hon. Mr. Alexander took the same view, that "it is most injudicious our pretending to offer advice to the Imperial Government," and asserted that the motion had been introduced in the other Chamber "to catch the Irish vote." The Hon. Mr. Haythorne supported the address in general, but proposed to substitute the following for paragraph three:—

"Your Majesty's subjects in the Dominion of Canada (whatsoever may be their origin) sympathise most earnestly with their fellow subjects in Ireland in all their legitimate efforts to obtain the lands they occupy at fair rents, with ample security against arbitrary ejection, and full powers to dispose of their improvements; and they rejoice to know that these important objects are generally attainable through the operation of existing legislation."

And the following for paragraph six :—

“ We would further express a hope that the time is not far distant when it may no longer be necessary to deprive any of your Majesty’s subjects in Ireland of their liberty for political offences, and detain them in custody without trial in due course of law.”

The Hon. Mr. Scott, leader of the Opposition, and Sir A. Campbell, leader of the Government in the Senate, united in expressing the hope that the address would pass without alteration. After a somewhat prolonged debate, the amendments were rejected. Contents, 5 ; non-contents, 36 ; majority against the amendments, 31. The address was adopted by another vote. Contents, 36 ; non-contents, 6 ; majority for the address, 30.

The address was in due time forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for presentation to Her Majesty, but the fact of its having passed the House of Commons was at once transmitted by cable to the leading newspapers of the United Kingdom. The Irish Parliamentary party immediately met in the Conference Room of the British House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., and passed the following resolution, on the motion of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, seconded by Mr. Sexton :—

“ That, on behalf of our constituents, and in the name of the Irish people, we, the Irish Parliamentary party, unitedly tender this cordial expression of our gratitude to the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, for its unanimous vote in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and of a policy of conciliation in regard to the Irish political prisoners ; and that, whilst we gratefully tender our best wishes and those of our countrymen for the progress and prosperity of the Dominion of Canada, we also unite in an expression of our confidence that the frank and timely action of the House in favour of Irish national right and against an unconstitutional rule will be of valuable assistance to the cause of the Irish people both in the present crisis and hereafter.”

Resolutions of thanks were also passed by different branches of the Land League. Dr. Goldwin Smith, who was then in England, thereupon wrote to the *Times*, denying that the Canadian House of Commons had in this matter represented the general feeling of its constituents, and asserting that “the Canadian politicians, like their American counterparts, were bidding against each other for the Irish vote, the market value of which was just now raised by the prospect of a general election.” He drew two morals from this proceeding of the Canadian House of Commons :

“ You see the real value of the loyalty of colonial politicians. You also see the effect which the hesitations and divisions of the British Parliament on the Irish questions are producing upon minds on the other side of the Atlantic.”

On the 1st May the subject was brought to the notice of the British House of Commons by Mr. Callan, who asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would have any objection to direct that a copy of the Address be laid upon the table of the House, and whether he purposed taking any action in the matter. Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said : “ The address has not yet been transmitted in the regular manner, and cannot be presented to Parliament, because we are not officially cognizant of the document. I may observe, however, that the question referred to in the address appertains exclusively to the Imperial Parliament and Government ; and I may add that so much of the subject matter of that address as comes within the discretion of the Executive had our close and constant attention before the suggestion contained in the address reached us in any shape from any quarter.” Sir H. Wolff then asked “ whether Sir John Macdonald was not a member of the Privy Council, and whether, therefore, he was not responsible to the House of Commons for any advice which he might tender to the Crown.” To this Mr. Gladstone replied : “ That is a question upon which I ought probably to consult with the legal advisers of the Government. My impression, however, is, that a gentleman who becomes a Privy Councillor, though he may be a Minister in Canada, and, as such, directly responsible to the Canadian Parliament, must come under responsibility in exactly the same degree as any other member of the Privy Council.”

On the receipt of the address itself by the Imperial Government, the Earl of Kimberley sent the following reply in a despatch to the Governor-General :—

“ Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its affairs ; but in respect to the questions referred to in the address Her Majesty will, in accordance with the constitution of this country, have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministers, to whom all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain.”

The English press took much stronger ground on the subject than the Colonial Secretary, and in particular the *Times* published an article whose very offensiveness to the Canadian Parliament gives it historical value, and it is therefore reproduced here :—

“If,” said the *Times*, “it is the earnest desire of the Canadian Parliament to renew an expression of that unswerving loyalty and devotion, so entirely innocent and even praiseworthy, every well-wisher of Canada will profoundly regret the extremely unfortunate manner in which her representatives have attempted to satisfy it. Had the aim been to dissemble love, we hardly know how they could more effectually have compassed it, than by sending such an address at such a time, just when Her Majesty’s Government was engaged with a severe struggle with anarchy and sedition in Ireland. Canadian loyalty and devotion assume the form of a public formal recommendation that rebellion and treason should be legitimized by the concession of the demand for Home Rule at a time when the Government had avowed itself unable to answer for the preservation of a semblance of order without imprisoning the ring-leaders of the Irish conspiracy. Exactly three days before the murder of two of the Queen’s servants in Phoenix Park, Her Majesty’s loyal devoted subjects at the safe distance of three thousand miles from the centre of the disturbance take upon themselves to pray that these gentlemen be allowed to enjoy the inestimable blessing of personal liberty. English ideas of loyalty and devotion certainly suffered an extraordinary inversion in crossing the Atlantic if they inspire such reckless presumptuous interference with problems with whose true character Canadians have little opportunity of informing themselves. The respectful phrases in which these uncalled-for recommendations are couched cannot blind anyone to the fact that they amount to a vote of censure on Her Majesty’s Government and are an encouragement to her avowed enemies. We are at a loss to determine whether the circumstance that the address is simply an electioneering dodge to catch the Irish vote ought to be regarded as an aggravation or an excuse for the offence. If the more charitable view is taken, it condemns the Canadian Parliament as guilty of a levity of thought which will seriously detract from the value of any opinions they may form. Our colonies owe us a great deal and make a remarkably small return. We nurse them through their puling infancy, insure for their youth an opportunity for tranquil, undisturbed growth, and our reward usually is that as soon as they reach something approaching manhood they display independence by putting prohibitive, restrictive taxes upon our commerce. Our behaviour to them is largely regulated by a kind, paternal feeling, and their behaviour toward us is shaped upon commercial principles, usually false ones. They expect us to defend them and regulate our fleets and armies accordingly. In return they buy from us whatever they cannot get as cheaply elsewhere. They might at least treat us with the respect and courtesy we receive at the hands of our peers.”

The strictures of the English newspapers were met by more or less acrimonious retorts from the majority of the Canadian journals, and especially was resented the attempt of the *Times* to couple the action

of the Canadian Parliament with the atrocious murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke—a crime which evoked the universal reprobation and horror of all classes and races in the Dominion. Lord Kimberley's despatch was, however, received without annoyance, and it was pointed out that no attempt had been made to dictate to Her Majesty's Ministers, but only to suggest the beneficial results which had followed the concession of self-government to Canada.

The Hon. L. S. Huntington, late M.P. for Shefford, who was then in England, wrote a letter to the *Times*, from which the following extracts are taken:—

“ Nothing could have been further from the intention of the Canadian Parliament than offering any embarrassments. They desired to suggest what were likely to be the effects of the Federal system, which they enjoyed themselves, and which they hoped to see adopted. The Canadian people have experience of the Federal system; and, on the whole, they have faith in it, and the confederated Provinces, each with local Home Rule, have restored harmony, and given reasonable public confidence. The ‘address’ does not seek to dictate or give ‘advice.’ It speaks for itself, and unless you charge it with some indiscreet utterances in its support, or with the cable extravagance which heralded it, does not justify your severity. It suggests a few points touching the Irish question, which deeply concerns the Canadian people; and though we did not fight at Waterloo—most living Englishmen did not—we are as much a part of this realm as you Imperial islanders. Neither the people of Canada nor England desire to weaken the influences which happily maintain the connection between them. They understand the constitutional position, and they are satisfied: but you may create uncomfortable friction by straining the elasticity within which ‘we live, and move, and have our being.’ Could anything be more appropriate than for the Canadian Parliament, addressing the Queen, to deplore vast Irish emigration seeking foreign shores? And is there thus suggested no element of Irish hostility to England? You should remember that Irish difficulties have not all been confined to Ireland. Irish Fenianism, far from being 3,000 miles away from the Dominion, hovers all along the borders, and sometimes displays itself in attacks at least more serious than any probable attacks of Ireland upon English soil.”

Another question of Imperial importance was raised in the House of Commons on the day following the adoption of the address in reference to Ireland, by the introduction by Mr. Blake of the following resolution in amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply:—

“ That Canada no longer occupies the position of an ordinary dependency of the Crown; she numbers four millions of free men trained in the principles

of constitutional government ; she comprises one-half of the North American continent, including seven Provinces federally united under an Imperial Charter, which recites that her constitution is to be similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom ; and that she possesses executive and legislative authority over vast areas in the North-West, out of which one Province has already been created, and in time others will be formed : That special and increasing responsibilities devolve upon the Government and Parliament of Canada, in connection with the development of her resources, the improvement of her condition, the general progress in the scale of nations, and her geographical situation, which renders her even more responsible than the Government of the United Kingdom for the maintenance of international relations with the United States : That having regard to these considerations, there is no possession of the Crown, beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, which is entitled to such an ample measure of self-government, or so full an application of the principles of constitutional freedom, as the Dominion of Canada: That it would be for the interest of Canada to obtain freer access to the markets of the world; and that a more extended interchange of commodities with other countries would augment the national prosperity : That in most of the treaties of commerce entered into by England, reference has only been had to their effect on the United Kingdom, and the Colonies have been excluded from their operation, a fact which has been attended with unfortunate results to Canada, especially as relates to France : That the condition of Canada, and the system on which her duties of Customs have been and are now imposed, vary widely from those existent in the United Kingdom, and open, to the basis and negotiation of commercial arrangements with other States or British possessions, views and considerations which do not apply to the case of, or harmonize with the policy of, the United Kingdom; which it is difficult for the Government of the United Kingdom to advance; and which can best be realized and presented by the Government of Canada through a negotiator named by her for the purpose of providing separate trade conventions with countries with which Canada has or may expect distinct trade : That the complications and delays involved in the reference to the Departments of the Government of the United Kingdom of points arising in the course of trade negotiations enhance the difficulties of the situation, and diminish the chances of success; and have already resulted in loss to Canada: That it is expedient to obtain all necessary powers to enable Her Majesty, through Her representative, the Governor-General of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any British possession or Foreign State, for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or the subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada signified by Act."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Blake enlarged on the importance

of Canada as a portion of the British Empire, pointed out her capacity for self-government, and contended that she was hampered in her foreign relations by the want of the power to negotiate her own commercial treaties, being compelled to move only through the Imperial Foreign Office. Canada, he urged, would be much better able to make arrangements to suit herself than English plenipotentiaries could be, and her right in this direction had been already recognised by the grant of the power to frame her own tariff of import duties.

Sir John A. Macdonald said England was not likely to consent, so long as Canada remained a dependency, to our having envoys and ambassadors of our own. At present we had the advantage, in the negotiation of these treaties, of the high position of the English diplomatic service abroad, and the powerful influence of the Imperial Government at our back; but foreign countries would refuse to recognise a dependency of England in a different position from that occupied by their own colonies. The High Commissioner of Canada had all the latitude necessary, and was received with the greater consideration because he approached the Governments of France or Spain with the authority of England. Now, treaties made by England on our behalf were supported by the whole strength of the Empire, but the Mother Country would refuse to enforce arrangements in the making of which she had not participated.

In the course of the Debate which followed, Messrs. De Cosmos, Coursol, Ouimet, Houde, and Macdougall, who usually supported the Government, spoke in favour of the resolution, and, with Mr. Girouard, of Jacques Cartier, voted for it in the division, when it was negatived. Yeas, 58; nays, 101; majority for the Government, 43.

The subject of this debate also caused some comment in the English press.

Shortly before the discussion of this subject in the House of Commons, Sir A. T. Galt, High Commissioner of Canada in England, had visited Paris, with a view to the negotiation of an arrangement for freer commercial intercourse between France and Canada. The negotiations were, of course, conducted ostensibly by the Imperial Government. Sir A. T. Galt was accompanied by Mr. Cross, Consul-General at Berlin, who was known as an expert in commercial matters, and valuable assistance and co-operation were afforded by the Colonial and Foreign Offices. Nothing, however, was accomplished at that time, but the peculiar circumstances attending the negotiations led

the London *Daily News* to deal at length with the question of colonial commercial treaties in an editorial article of some length.

Subsequently, the Hon. Hector Fabre, who had been appointed resident agent in Paris of the Province of Quebec, was recognised by the Dominion Government as their agent also in any matters of Federal importance which might require attention in France, and M. Gaillardet, writing from Paris to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, pointed out that he would doubtless take a prominent part in future commercial negotiations between England and France in which Canada might have an interest.

In the early part of the year, Sir A. T. Galt attended several meetings in London, and advocated the claims of Canada as a field for emigration. In particular, he delivered able addresses on this subject at a meeting of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the persecuted Russian Jews in March, and a meeting called by the Lord Mayor in April, to take steps to raise a fund for assisting a selected number of unemployed working-men to emigrate to Canada. He returned to Canada in the early part of the summer, and desired to resign his position. At the solicitation of the Government, however, he consented to retain it until next July, and, after an extensive tour through the North-West, he returned to England in October, and at the close of the year had reopened negotiations, not only with the French Government, but also with that of Spain, in reference to the commercial intercourse between Canada and Cuba.

The subject of commercial relations with other countries was brought to the attention of Parliament on other occasions than that already mentioned during the Session of 1882. It had long been desired to obtain the entry of Canadian-built vessels in France free, or at a nominal duty, similar to that levied on English vessels during the continuance of the Treaty of Commerce between the two nations, from the benefit of which Canada had been excluded. On the 9th March, Mr. Valin asked for any correspondence which might have taken place on the subject between the Governments of France and Canada, but Sir John A. Macdonald pointed out that none existed, as all negotiations had necessarily taken place through Her Majesty's Minister in Paris. He indicated that, though it was not likely that another treaty would be concluded between France and England, there were hopes of "making arrangements specially applicable to the trade of Canada with France."

The sum of \$50,000 was voted as a subsidy to a line of steamers

to run fortnightly between France and Quebec, provided the French Government granted a similar amount. A like grant was made for a monthly line of steamers between Brazil and Canada, and in fact the two services were performed by the same line, which ran from Havre to Rio de Janeiro and Quebec or Halifax.

On the 1st May, Mr. Bunster (Vancouver, B. C.) moved for an address to Her Majesty, praying her to obtain a treaty of reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, similar to that concluded in 1875 between the United States and Hawaii. He pointed out that the United States were now endeavouring to abrogate their treaty with these Islands, as they thought the Hawaiians had the best of the bargain, and this would therefore be a favourable time to obtain an arrangement with Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald acknowledged the importance of the Hawaiian trade, and promised that the Government would take steps in the matter during the summer. He had been presented to the King of those Islands in England, and had conversed at length with him upon the subject, so that the initiative had been taken for the establishment of the desired commercial relations. The motion was then withdrawn.

CHAPTER VI.

POWERS OF DISALLOWANCE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—MR. M. C. CAMERON'S MOTION ON THE RIVERS, STREAMS AND CREEKS BILL—DEBATE THEREON—NEGATIVED—THE ONTARIO BOUNDARY MATTER—MR. PLUMB'S AMENDMENT ADOPTED—INCREASED SUBSIDY TO MANITOBA—LAND REGULATIONS—COAL AND TIMBER LANDS IN NORTH-WEST.

SECTION 56 of the British North America Act, 1867, reads as follows :—

“ Where the Governor-General assents to a Bill in the Queen's name, he shall, by the first convenient opportunity, send an authentic copy of the Act to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and, if the Queen in Council, within two years after receipt thereof by the Secretary of State, thinks fit to disallow the Act, such disallowance, being signified by the Governor-General, by speech or message to each of the Houses of Parliament or by proclamation, shall annul the Act from and after the day of such signification.”

Section 90 applied the provisions of this section to the Provincial Legislatures, with the substitution of the Lieutenant-Governor for the Governor-General, of the Governor-General for the Queen and for a Secretary of State, and of one year for two years. There was thus conferred upon the Governor-General-in-Council the absolute power to disallow, and thereby to annul any Act passed by any Provincial Legislature, and this power had been from time to time exercised by His Excellency under the advice of different Ministers. Thus, on the 16th May, 1878, Mr. Mackenzie being then at the head of the Government, three Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia were disallowed ; on the 20th August, 1879, after a change of administration, two other Acts of the same Legislature were vetoed, and on various other occasions the same power was exercised without challenge. The disallowance of certain Acts in 1881 led, however, to a contention between the Federal Government and the Governments of the Province of Ontario and Manitoba, which continued throughout the whole of 1882.

Among the Acts of the Ontario Legislature to which the Lieutenant-Governor assented on the 4th March, 1881, was one entitled “ An Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks,” which was disallowed by the Governor-General on the 19th May following. (See A. R. 1880-81, p. 218.) In the Session of 1882,

the Ontario Government again introduced and obtained the re-enactment of this measure, more particulars in respect of which will be found in the chapter dealing with the Ontario Legislature. The subject was, however, brought before the House of Commons by the members of the Liberal party, who objected to the exercise of the veto power for reasons set forth in the appended resolution, which was moved by Mr. Cameron (South Huron) by way of amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply.

“That, in the opinion of this House, the power of disallowing Acts of a local nature conferred by ‘The British North America Act, 1867,’ is vested in the Governor-General in Council, and that His Excellency’s Ministers are responsible to Parliament for the action of the Governor-General in exercising or abstaining from the exercise of the said power. That it is of the essence of Federal principle as embodied in our constitution that the said power should be used only in cases where the law and the general interests of the Dominion imperatively demand it. That it would impair the Federal principle and the independence, constitutional powers, autonomy and institutions of the several Provinces to allow of the exercise of the said power in regard to legislation on subjects within the exclusive competence of the Local Legislatures, on the ground that in the opinion of His Excellency’s advisers, or of the Canadian Parliament, any such legislation is wrong. That the question of propriety is under the Constitution one to be decided exclusively by the Local Legislature on its responsibility to the people of the Province who are the sole judges of such action. That the only exception which has heretofore been proposed in such cases is where the measure prejudicially affects the interests of the Dominion generally. That it has been the rule ever since 1868 not to exercise the power of disallowance on the ground that a measure is considered only partially defective or objectionable, as being prejudicial to the general interest of the Dominion without communication with the Provincial Government, nor (if the general interests permit such a course) until after the Local Government has an opportunity of considering and discussing the objections taken, and the Local Legislature has also had an opportunity of remedying the defects found to exist. That it appears from the papers laid on the table of this House that an Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario on the 4th March, A.D. 1881, and intituled : ‘An Act for protecting the public interests in rivers, streams, and creeks,’ was disallowed by His Excellency in Council on the 19th of May, A.D. 1881, by Order approving a report which does not assert that the said Act is beyond the competence of the Local Legislature, but expresses an opinion adverse to the propriety of certain provisions of the Act. That the said Act was within the exclusive competence of the Local Legislature, and was not of such a nature as to render its provisions subject to the judgment of or dis-

allowance by the Government of Canada. That the Minister of Justice and the Government of Canada had, under these circumstances, no right to act on their opinion, whatever it might be, as to the propriety or impropriety of the said Act. That it appears from the papers that no communication was had with the Government of Ontario on the subject of the said Act prior to the disallowance, nor was any opportunity given to the Government of considering or discussing the objections, or to the Legislature of Ontario to deal with the alleged defects. That the papers laid on the table show the importance of such communication ; and the danger of action by the Minister on the *ex parte* statement and argument of a Petitioner against the Act. That the said exercise of the power of disallowance was not in accordance with the principle of the Constitution, and that the said Act should have been left to its operation.”

Mr. Cameron, in moving the resolution, referred to the difficulties which had been experienced under the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada, and declared that the Federal Union of 1867, was “based on the principle that all local affairs should be dealt with by the local authorities,” who should have “the absolute, unchecked, unrestrained control” of such matters. It had become necessary at an early date “to lay down some clear, well-defined and permanent rule by which the Dominion Government would be guided in passing upon local legislation, and would be restrained from the exercise of the power of vetoing reserved by the British North America Act to the Dominion Government over the legislation of the different Provinces.” The present First Minister in 1868, when he occupied the same position, prepared a State paper, in which he laid down the following propositions on this subject :—

“In deciding whether any Act of a Provincial Legislature should be disallowed, or sanctioned, the Government must not only consider whether it affects the interests of the whole Dominion or not, but also whether it be unconstitutional ; whether it exceeds the jurisdiction conferred on the Local Legislature, and, in cases where the jurisdiction is concurrent, whether it clashes with the legislation of the General Parliament. As it is of importance that the course of local legislation should be interfered with as little as possible, and the power of disallowance exercised with great caution, and only in cases where the law of general interests of the Dominion imperatively demand it, the undersigned recommends that the following course be pursued :—That on the receipt by Your Excellency of the Acts passed in any Province, they be referred to the Minister of Justice for report, and that he, with all convenient speed, do report as to those Acts which he considers free from objection of any kind, and if such report be approved by Your Excellency in Council, that such approval be

forthwith communicated to the Provincial Government. That he make a separate report, or separate reports, on those Acts which he may consider—1. As being altogether illegal or unconstitutional. 2. As illegal or unconstitutional in part. 3. In cases of concurrent jurisdiction, as clashing with the legislation of the General Parliament. 4. As affecting the interests of the Dominion generally. And that in such report or reports he gives his reasons for his opinions. That where a measure is considered only partially defective, or where objectionable as being prejudicial to the general interests of the Dominion, or as clashing with its legislation, communication should be had with the Provincial Government with respect to such measure; and that in such case the Act should not be disallowed, if the general interests permit such a course, until the Local Government has an opportunity of considering and discussing the objections taken, and the Local Legislature has also an opportunity of remedying the defects found to exist.”

The position here taken was, Mr. Cameron held, a correct one, and had been adhered to from that date to the present, except in the case of the Ontario Rivers and Streams Bill. In recommending the disallowance of this measure, the Minister of Justice said :

“The effect of the Act as it now stands seems to be to take away the use of the property from one man and give it to another, forcing the owner practically to become a toll collector against his will, if he wishes to get any compensation for being thus deprived of his rights. I think the power of the Local Legislature to take away the rights of one man and vest them in another, as is done by this Act, is exceedingly doubtful, but assuming that such right does in strictness exist, I think it devolves upon this Government to see that such powers are not exercised in flagrant violation of private rights and national justice, especially when, as in this case, in addition to interfering with the private rights in the way alluded to, the Act overrides a decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction by declaring retrospectively that the law always was and is different from that laid down by the Court.”

It was not pretended that the Act came within the rules laid down by the present Premier, or that it was unconstitutional, or that it entrenched on Dominion legislation. He therefore urged that its disallowance was unwarranted, and, if tamely submitted to, would “strike a fatal blow at the autonomy, the rights, the powers, the independence of the Provinces.”

Mr. Dalton McCarthy followed, contending that the Ontario Government had decided that it was proper to sanction the encroachment of a political supporter of theirs upon the rights of one who was opposed to them in politics. The effect of the Statute under

consideration was to deprive such an opponent of the rights which the Courts had declared that he possessed, and his only remedy was to go with his petition to the foot of the Throne, and ask the Governor-General to disallow the measure. Before Confederation, the Act could have been disallowed by Her Majesty; since Confederation the power was vested in Her Majesty's representative. He cited Acts passed by the Local Legislature and admittedly within their competence which had been disallowed by the Governor-General under the advice of the late Government—notably the Land Purchase Act of Prince Edward Island—and expressed his belief that the House by a large majority and the common sense of the country would “endorse and sanction the course which was taken by the Administration in disallowing a measure so contrary to every principle of legislation, so contrary to every right, so contrary to the spirit of justice.”

In the course of the debate which ensued, Mr. Blake said the Prince Edward Island Land Purchase Bill had been reserved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and he had concurred in the view that it should not be given vitality by the Governor-General, because he held that it should have been completed by the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Macdonald said the disallowed Bill was contrary to the public interests. It was not to be borne “that the laws which bind civilized society together, which distinguish civilization from barbarism, which protect life, reputation and property, should be dissimilar, that what should be a merit in one Province should be a crime in another, and that different laws should prevail. There may be differences in the laws in detail, but the great, grand principle that every man should have the right to occupy his own house and property, sit under his own fig-tree, cultivate his own vine, and be protected in all this, is the common law of all civilized countries and must prevail throughout the Dominion.”

The vote was taken at about five o'clock in the morning and resulted in the amendment being negatived. Yeas, 50; nays, 110; majority for the Government, 60.

The Acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature which were disallowed by the Governor-General, affected the provisions of the contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and will be dealt with in the chapter on Manitoba.

The subject of the boundaries of the Province of Ontario, which has been for many years in abeyance, was elevated into a question of Provincial Rights by the Opposition members from that Province

and the Local Government. The grounds of the dispute are set forth at length in the A. R., 1878, pp. 189 *et seq.*, and the subsequent proceedings are described in the A. R., 1879, p. 32, and 1880-81, pp. 66, 189, 215, 218. Up to the commencement of the Session of 1882, no steps had been taken by the Dominion Government to confirm the award of the Arbitrators, but it had been proposed that the whole matter should be referred either to the Supreme Court of Canada or the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council for final decision. To this proposition the Ontario Government had not given its assent. On the 27th January, 1882, a despatch was sent by the Secretary of State to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, from which the following extracts are made:—

“The position of His Excellency's advisers has been uniform from the beginning; they have on all occasions been anxious to obtain from the highest tribunal approachable, an authoritative decision of the question in dispute, but have been unwilling, and have considered it inconsistent with their duty, to treat the matter as one which might be dealt with by arbitration. There is a legal boundary between Ontario and the recently acquired North-West Territories; and as representing the various Provinces of the Dominion who have acquired that territory, it is the duty, it is considered, of the Government of the Dominion not to give away any part of it, nor to agree to arbitration upon its boundary, but to ascertain what its legal extent is. The North-West Territories were acquired in 1870, and on the 9th of April, the 1st of May, and the 17th of November, 1872, the importance of settling the boundary, and of settling it as a question of law, which could be determined by a Judicial Tribunal, was pressed upon the consideration of His Excellency's predecessor, and communicated to the Government of Ontario. Had the proposal then made for the submission of the dispute to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council been accepted by Ontario, the delays and inconveniences alleged to have occurred would have been avoided; the matter would long since have been settled by the highest authority in the Empire, and the boundary between Ontario and the then recently acquired North-West Territories authoritatively and finally settled. His Excellency's advisers believe that it is much to be regretted in the interest of Ontario, as well as of the Dominion at large, that a proposal so reasonable in itself, and which would have brought to the consideration of the legal question involved the most learned and accomplished minds in the Empire, and given every assurance of a speedy and satisfactory decision, and one which would have commanded universal assent, was not accepted by the Government of Ontario. It does not appear that any response was made by the Government of Ontario to the proposal to submit the question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The proposal of 1874 that the question

should be referred to arbitration does not seem to have been treated by either Government as a mode of seeking an authoritative decision upon a question involved as a matter of law, but rather as a means of establishing a conventional line without first ascertaining the true boundary. In corroboration of this view it is to be noted, that of the three gentlemen who made the award referred to in your despatch under the reference of 1872, two were laymen, and only one of the profession of the law. His Excellency's advisers are of opinion that in advance of Parliamentary sanction, it was not only highly inexpedient, but transcended the power of the Government of the day to refer to arbitration the question of the extent of the North-West Territories acquired by the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company. On assuming office, His Excellency's present advisers found that no authority had been obtained from Parliament for the reference made in 1874 of the dispute to arbitration; they themselves were opposed to that mode of disposing of the question, conceiving it to be inexpedient and lacking in legal authority, and that the duty of the Government was to seek for the disposal of the matter as a question of law. In 1875 the Act creating the Supreme Court was passed by the Parliament of Canada. The British North America Act, 1867, authorized that Court to be created *inter alia* for the purpose of dealing with inter-provincial constitutional questions, and upon the creation of that Court it would seem to have become the tribunal to which both Federal and Provincial Governments should have resorted for the decision of the question now under discussion. As in 1872 the Government of the day was anxious to submit the question to the then highest tribunal, so now His Excellency's present advisers would readily consent to use the influence of the Dominion Government with that of Manitoba to offer a submission of the whole question as to the boundary to the Supreme Court of Canada under the 52nd section of the Act of 1875, establishing the Court. They trust with confidence that their exertions with the Government of Manitoba would be attended with success, and that such submission would be agreed to by that Government. Another method of obtaining an authoritative decision was pointed out to the Attorney-General of Ontario, at an interview sought for that purpose with him by Sir John Macdonald and the Minister of Justice, who, on the 21st of November last, proposed to Mr. Mowat at his office in Toronto, that the Government of the Dominion and that of Ontario should unite in soliciting the good offices of some eminent English law functionary for the purpose of determining the true boundary line. The names of Lord Selbourne, who was then, it was reported, likely to seek relief from the fatigues of his office, and of Lord Cairns, were suggested by Sir John Macdonald, who proposed that one or other of these noblemen, or some other distinguished legal functionary, should be invited to come to Canada, to sit in Toronto or elsewhere, for the purpose of hearing the evidence and deciding upon the boundary question, as one of law susceptible of being determined by evidence as

other important questions are. The great advantage in such a submission would be that whilst legal ability and learning of the highest character would be secured for the decision of the question, it would have given both parties the opportunity of submitting such evidence as they might think proper, and the difficulty of agreeing on facts, and settling a case to be submitted to the Privy Council, would have been avoided. Evidence would be heard upon the spot, and the fact of the hearing and the argument of counsel taking place in the country would have tended to command general assent. This proposition was taken into consideration by Mr. Mowat, and it is only recently that he conveyed to the Minister of Justice his indisposition to accede to that proposal; but it is one which His Excellency's Government is still ready to adopt, if their previous suggestion of a submission to the Supreme Court of Canada should not command the assent of the Government of Ontario. His Excellency's advisers look upon the question as one which should be considered rigidly as one of law, on account of the fiduciary character which they hold in regard to the various Provinces of the Dominion, where money was expended in the acquisition of the territory, and who are now largely exerting and taxing themselves for the purpose of constructing a line of railway through it, to which the Government of Ontario (although the railway passes for upwards of 600 miles through its territory) have refused to contribute any aid in land, as has so largely been done out of the North-West Territories by the Dominion. The Government of the Dominion believe that the interests of the Province of Ontario are considered by the action which they advise, as much and as strongly as the interests of any other Province. Their only anxiety is that a legal question in which Ontario is interested by itself, and in which it is interested also as a member of the Confederation, should be disposed of by a legal tribunal."

On the 31st March, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. Plumb brought the subject before the House of Commons with the view of obtaining an expression of opinion on the part of the people's representatives in relation to the proposal thus made by the Dominion Government. The honourable gentleman commenced by deprecating the consideration of the question from a partizan standpoint, and the whole of his speech was characterised by an impartial tone. He pointed out that the award of the Arbitrators was not binding. The Ontario Legislature had indeed passed an Act committing themselves in advance to its acceptance, but that Act was not to be of force until brought into operation by a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor; and the Government of the Dominion, both under the guidance of Mr. Mackenzie and of the present Premier, had steadily and persistently refused to be bound by the award. It was absolutely essential that the decision of such an important ques-

tion should be founded on absolute legal evidence and the absolute legal merits of the case. It was evident from the documents that a legal boundary was not obtained by the Arbitrators, who sat on the first day for a very short time, heard argument on the second day, and gave their decision on the third. The case of the Dominion was presented by Mr. Hugh McMahon, of London, Ont., who was not very widely known, while the case of Ontario was made up of a large number of documents, including a report by Mr. D. Mills, who, when it was presented, was Minister of the Interior, for which he received \$4,000 from the Ontario Government. It was certain that, in arriving at their decision, the Arbitrators did not ascertain the legal boundary, but drew an arbitrary and conventional line which had never been claimed by any of the parties to the controversy, and which trenched upon ground which never could have belonged to the old Province of Canada. In declining to accept that award, the Parliament of Canada had been actuated by a deep regard as well for the interests of Ontario as for those of the Dominion, for nothing could be more inimical to the welfare of the Province than the acceptance of an award which defined a conventional instead of the true boundary, and which was not satisfactory to all parties. In the discussion of this matter in the Ontario Legislature, *ex parte* statements had been made with a heat, a passion, a violence which did not comport with the magnitude and dignity of the subject. Instead of an earnest desire being manifested to arrive at the truth of the question, it appeared that it was to be used for party purposes in the impending elections. He believed that a satisfactory solution could be arrived at if the propositions made by the Dominion Government were accepted, but it was impossible to arrive at a proper decision on the merits of the case upon the floor of Parliament. He therefore moved

“That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved: That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the western and northern boundaries of the Province of Ontario should be finally settled by a reference to, and an authoritative decision, by either the Supreme Court of Canada, or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, or by the Supreme Court in the first place, subject to a final submission to the Judicial Committee, as the Province of Ontario may choose; that such decision should be obtained either on appeal in a friendly action brought for the purpose, or by reference to the said courts, or by either, or both of them, by Her Majesty, under the powers conferred upon her by the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments, as the Government of Ontario may prefer, and that the said reference should be based on the evidence

collected and printed, with any additional documentary evidence—if such there is—and that pending the reference the administration of the lands shall be entrusted to a Joint Commission appointed by the Governments of Canada and Ontario.”

Mr. Mackenzie said the award was made after the last Session in which he was at the head of the Government, and he had therefore had no opportunity to propose legislation to confirm it. If he or those who acted with him had controlled the present Parliament, not one Session would have passed over without the award being ratified. He could not conceive anything more dishonourable in a political sense than for a Government to refuse to ratify the solemn engagements entered into by its predecessor. Great Britain believed that the award of the Geneva arbitrators was unjust, and that the decision of the German Emperor with regard to the San Juan boundary was not according to the evidence, but she had not dreamed of refusing to ratify either award, and if she had it would have been a cause of war. The counsel who represented the Dominion in this matter were men of ability, and no objection could be taken to the gentlemen who acted as Arbitrators. These gentlemen had all the documents before them long before they met, and had arrived at their conclusion, no doubt, after carefully perusing them. He regarded the course of the present Government as a wilful violation of the rights of Ontario, and of the obligations which should exist between a Government and its predecessor in its management of public affairs, and confessed that the reasons which had actuated the leader of the Government were to his mind utterly inexplicable.

Mr. Ives and Mr. Mills, at considerable length, discussed the merits of the case at issue, and the debate was adjourned. On the 4th April, it was resumed by Mr. Dawson, who also dealt with the question of the position of the true boundary, and was followed by several other members. Neither the leader of the Opposition nor the First Minister spoke in the debate. Finally, a division was taken, and Mr. Plumb's amendment was carried. Yeas, 116; nays, 44; majority for the amendment, 72.

The Act respecting the Administration of Criminal Justice in the disputed territory was continued in force by an Act of this Session.

In the Session of 1881, a measure was passed largely increasing the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba. (See A. R. 1880-81, p 190.) It was at the time expected that this would be supplemented by a bill adding to the subsidy hitherto granted to that Province, and, in

the debate on the Address, Mr. Blake pointed out that it was "obvious that the readjustment of the boundaries to the extent proposed meant financial changes as well." On the 4th April, Sir L. Tilley introduced the following resolution:—

"That in view of the greatly increased extent and population of Manitoba, since the subsidy to that Province was fixed by the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and of the fact that its public lands are administered and the proceeds appropriated by the Dominion Government, it is expedient that the said subsidy be increased and the following amounts allowed therefor yearly, on and from the first day of January, 1882, *viz*: For the support of the Government and Legislature, \$50,000; on an estimated population of 150,000, at 80 cents per head, \$120,000; as an indemnity for the want of public lands, \$45,000; the said sums to form the yearly subsidy to be paid by the Dominion to the said Province during the ten years next after 1881, in lieu of the subsidy allowed by the said Act 33 Victoria, chapter 3."

This was considered in Committee on the 10th May. Sir L. Tilley stated that the Government of Manitoba had asked to be allowed 5 per cent. upon a debt of \$3,243,000, which was at the rate of \$32.43 per head on an estimated population of 100,000; a subsidy of 80 cents per head on an estimated population of 80,000, and other concessions. The Government had not acceded to all that was asked, but had proposed what they considered reasonable. When Prince Edward Island was admitted into the union, it was granted \$45,000 in consideration of its having no Crown Lands, and they proposed to make a like grant to Manitoba in lieu of the public lands which were held by the Dominion Government. It being impracticable to pay Manitoba for a debt not in proportion to the population, it was proposed to grant for ten years a subsidy of 80 cents per head on a population of 150,000, the probability being that the actual population would reach 115,000 or 120,000 before the close of 1882. The Government also proposed to increase the sum voted for the expenses of the Provincial Government from \$30,000 to \$50,000. These changes would make a total increase of \$129,000, and would give Manitoba an income of \$220,000, or \$230,000 for the expenses of government and the management of the affairs of the Province. The resolution was agreed to. On the third reading of the Bill which was founded upon it, an amendment moved by Mr. Blake to change the period for which the present settlement should last from ten years to five years was negatived and the measure became law.

The policy of the Government in relation to the public lands in the North-West had from time to time been the subject of discussion in Parliament and in the press. In dealing with the vast heritage of rich and valuable land, destined to become the nursery of an enormous population, the "promised land" of European exiles, the chief granary of the world, and the backbone of Canada, it was no matter for surprise if mistakes occurred which only experience could rectify, or if widely varying opinions existed as to the course to be pursued by the Government. Regulations had been framed and amended as circumstances required or fuller information dictated, and now that the iron highway was pushing its way into regions which a very few years ago were *terra incognita*, and settlers were cultivating the teeming soil in rapidly augmenting numbers, an especial interest was taken in the subject. The discussions which took place in previous Sessions are described in former REGISTERS. The subject was brought prominently before the House of Commons by Mr. Charlton, on the 12th April, 1882, when, in amendment to the motion for Committee of Supply, he proposed the following resolution:—

"That the present Land Regulations provide that odd-numbered sections in the Canadian North-West, outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, shall be open to sale without conditions of settlement: That the so-called Colonization Plan No. 1, provides that parties may purchase large tracts of land on credit at \$2 per acre, with a proviso for the rebate of one-half of the price on certain conditions, thus reducing the cost to \$1 per acre, or one-half the price charged to individual settlers for their pre-emptions, or other purchases in odd sections: That the so-called Colonization Plan No. 2 provides that parties may purchase large tracts embracing all the Government lands within their area (from which homestead and pre-emption settlers are thus to be excluded), paying \$2 per acre, without any express conditions of forfeiture in case of non-settlement, and with the additional advantage of a large rebate, amounting under certain conditions to \$1 per acre from the price, in case the purchasers choose to effect a so-called settlement within each township, but without any provision as to the acreage to be given, or the interest to be secured to each so-called settler: That these regulations are calculated injuriously to affect the future of the country by facilitating the creation of large landed estates; by placing ex-tendered acres of the choicest lands in the hands of speculators, who have favourable opportunities in securing them in anticipation of the settler, and who may hold them for a large advance to be paid by the ultimate settler, whereby the country will gain nothing in price, and will lose through the diminished ability of the settler to contribute to the public revenues: That in the opinion of this House our aim

should be to people the agricultural regions of the North-West with independent freeholders, each cultivating his own farm, and paying therefor no more than the public treasury receives; and that, save in the case of town plots, or other exceptional cases, the sale of North-West agricultural lands should as a rule be made to actual settlers only, on reasonable conditions of settlement, and in quantities limited to the area which can be reasonably occupied by a settler."

The scheme which was more particularly attacked by this resolution was one under which numerous colonization companies had been formed, and had lodged applications with the Government for certain grants of land, subject to the conditions set forth in the amendment. Mr. Charlton contended that speculation was thus encouraged, the tenant system introduced, and the tiller of the soil placed at a disadvantage. Sir John A. Macdonald pointed out that Mr. Charlton had formerly approved of the grant of large quantities of land to railway companies, as he looked to them to bring out settlers. The Government had offered better terms to settlers than were offered by the United States, and had endeavoured to interest capitalists to bring immigrants into the country. The amounts paid by colonization companies in the purchase of these lands would go towards paying the cost of the Canadian Pacific Railway, not one shilling of which would fall on the shoulders of Canadians. The whole of the applications for lands by these companies covered only a few million acres, and the country would trust the Government not to give away too much of their lands. There were 250,000,000 acres of land in that country, and there was no prospect of more than 10,000,000 acres being granted in this way, while in one year the Government would have either in money or mortgages an amount equal to \$12,500,000, or half the amount which they were pledged to pay to the Pacific Railway Company. The debate was continued by Mr. Blake, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Mills, Mr. Plumb, and Mr. G. W. Ross, and the amendment was then negatived. Yeas, 47; nays, 112; majority for the Government, 65.

The mode of dealing with the coal and timber lands of the North-West was briefly discussed on two resolutions moved by Mr. Blake on the 27th March. The first was as follows:—

"That the future of the vast Territories of the North-West is largely dependent on the supply of fuel at a moderate rate. That the present information as to the country and the coal areas is not sufficient to warrant Parliament in creating long enduring interests in large quantities of the coal areas. That the regulations as to coal lands laid on the Table

make no provision for the application as a general rule, of the just principle of public competition to the acquisition of those valuable lands, and thus leave open the door to disadvantageous cessions of the public domain for the benefit of individuals. That the said regulations make no adequate provision to check the consolidation of large blocks of the coal lands in few hands, and the consequent restriction of competition and enhancement of the price of coal. That the said regulations make no provision to secure any working of the coal mine by the lessee. That the said regulations provide, by the arrangement for twenty-one year leases, renewable, for the creation of interests of longer duration than prudence at this time would, as a general rule lay down. That they make no proper provision for the settlement of the terms of renewal. That the said regulations do not become operative, if disapproved of by this House ; and the House is responsible for their coming into operation. That the House disapproves of the said regulations."

Mr. Blake admitted that the subject was surrounded with difficulties, but favoured the exercise by the Government of a discretionary power of making leases to a limited extent of areas particularly accessible, after bids had been received, or by auction, or by some way in which competition would be endured, it being the understanding that this power would be used only to such an extent as the development of the North-West required. Sir John A. Macdonald said the supply of fuel would be seriously delayed if they had to wait till all the coal areas were surveyed. The policy of the present Government, like that of their predecessors, was to encourage explorers to find out beds of coal and other minerals, and, as a reward for their labour and enterprise, to give them what they had discovered at a fair rate. The competition proposed by the hon. gentleman would be unfair, unjust, and obstructive of the object they had in view. After Mr. Blake's reply, the motion was declared "lost on a division."

Mr. Blake then moved :—

"That in the opinion of this House the existing system of granting timber limits is liable to result in gross abuse, and in the cession of valuable interests in the public domain for inadequate consideration to favoured individuals. That it is expedient to apply the just principle of public competition to the granting of timber limits."

Sir John A. Macdonald said the present system was a temporary resource for a temporary exigency. Timber must be got out for railway ties, houses and other things, and it would be premature to introduce competition at present. After a short debate, the resolution was negatived. Yeas, 49 ; nays, 106 ; majority for the Government, 57.

CHAPTER VII.

EFFECT OF THE TARIFF ON AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS—HEALTH STATISTICS—FRENCH OFFICE-HOLDERS—STATUE TO SIR G. E. CARTIER—THE “CHARYBDIS”—CHINESE IMMIGRATION—THE FRANCHISE—FRAUD IN RELATION TO PUBLIC CONTRACTS—PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE CRIMINAL LAW—MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE’S SISTER—PRESBYTERIAN UNION—DISPUTE AS TO THE TEMPORALITIES—ACTS ASSENTED TO—PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

IN the Session of 1876, a Select Committee was obtained on the motion of Dr. Orton (Centre Wellington) which enquired into the state of the agricultural interests and their relations to the then existing tariff. The tariff adopted in 1879 contained provisions for protection to agriculture, and, with a view to obtaining information as to the effect of these provisions, Dr. Orton, on the 27th February, 1882, moved for a Select Committee of Enquiry, which was subsequently appointed and comprised the following members:—Messrs. Wallace (Norfolk), Bain, Trow, Coughlin, White (Hastings), Landry, Benoit, Béchard and Orton. The Committee held a number of sittings and examined a great many witnesses, besides obtaining answers to printed interrogations which were sent to prominent agriculturists throughout the country. A report was presented towards the close of the Session in which the Committee stated that “a very large additional domestic market has been secured to the Canadian farmer as the result of the exclusion of American agricultural products from consumption in Canada; the carrying trade of foreign agricultural products in transit to Europe has been increased very largely in 1880 and 1881, as compared with 1877 and 1878; and, though the consumption of United States farm products in Canada has decreased to the extent of over \$12,000,000 worth, the revenue collected on imported American farm produce was for the years 1880 and 1881 \$1,347,967, as against \$514,679 collected in 1877 and 1878, being an increase of \$833,288.” Tables were given to show “that Canadian prices for farm products compare as favourably upon the whole with prices in Chicago and New York under the present as under the Customs tariff in force before 1879.” The Committee declared that “the large proportion of the evidence favours the duty on American corn and coarse grains generally,” and expressed the opinion that “better prices are obtained in Canada in

consequence of the duties now imposed, and that the cultivation of coarse grains has been stimulated thereby." It was further stated "that the relative value of farm produce has increased in 1880 and 1881 as compared with Liverpool," this being "especially the case with spring wheat." In reference to the effect of large exportations of farm products on the prosperity of the farmers and people generally, the report alleged that "in 1871, 1872 and 1873, the exports were much below the subsequent years, from 1874 to 1878 inclusive, yet business was prosperous in the former period and depression existed in the latter. Since the tariff came into operation, our people have not only supplied the additional home market of \$12,029,131, given by the exclusion of American farm produce, but have also exported very largely, which would lead to the conclusion that the protective tariff had stimulated and encouraged the production of farm products. The home demand and prices obtained for meat stuffs, butter, poultry, and eggs, as well as fruit and vegetables, have been largely increased. . . . Fruit growing has been especially benefited and stimulated. The interest on money frequently required to carry on farming operations is much lower since 1878 than perhaps was ever known formerly in Canada. The burden of taxation upon the farmer is relieved" by the duties paid by the Americans for the use of our markets, the greater discount allowed by the foreign manufacturer to the Canadian importer, and the larger proportion in which artisans and labourers are contributors to the revenue, while "the prices of manufactured goods in common use amongst farmers is increased to a barely noticeable extent, and in many lines are actually reduced. The removal of the duty from tea and coffee is a boon to the farming community." The report concluded thus:—"Upon the whole, we submit that, from the evidence taken and obtained by your Committee, it appears that the present tariff is eminently in the interest of the Canadian agriculturist."

No subject can be of greater interest and importance to a community than the public health. Hitherto, there has been no general collection of statistics bearing on the health and life of Canadians, though in the Province of Ontario the Local Government has matured a very satisfactory scheme which has worked successfully within its jurisdiction. The power of the Dominion Government to deal with the matter has been questioned, and, in any event, it is clear that to obtain anything like complete returns would require the co-operation of the Federal and Provincial authorities. A vote of \$10,000 was

taken this Session to meet expenses in connection with health statistics, but it was explained that it was altogether experimental. The Dominion Medical Association had made a proposal to the Government which they were to present in a more formal manner at a later date. The opinion was expressed that the sum asked was inadequate for the purpose, but it was the general view that it was a step in the right direction. After the Session, the various electoral divisions were created health districts by Order in Council, and towards the close of the year a large deputation of medical men from all parts of the Dominion met the Minister of Agriculture and discussed the subject with him, but no definite result was then arrived at.

Apropos of statistics, it may be mentioned that, in one or two short discussions in reference to the Census, Mr. Blake stated that many persons had been counted by the enumerators who had been absent from Canada for many years, and had no intention of returning. The Census was taken on the *de jure* system, and Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that all the schedules were laid before Parliament before their adoption, and had been agreed to without amendment.

Some of the Liberal newspapers had complained of the undue preponderance of the Province of Quebec in the counsels of the Dominion, and in the disproportionate incumbency of the public offices by persons of French origin. On the 25th April, Mr. Tassé (City of Ottawa) took occasion of the motion to go into Committee of Supply to present to the House of Commons some figures bearing on this subject, which, he contended, not only disproved the existence of the so-called "French domination," but showed that the French Canadians did not receive their fair share of patronage. The Public Accounts of 1881 showed that in the "Inside" Civil Service there were 95 of French origin, with salaries aggregating \$103,696, and 403 of other origins, with total salaries of \$439,217. An official return, published in 1872—the latest he could obtain—proved that there were then 33 of French origin employed by Parliament, whose salaries amounted to \$34,810, as compared with 51 of other origins, with salaries amounting to \$56,369; while in the "Outside" Service, at the same date, there were 372 French, receiving \$153,217 in salaries, and 2,604 of other races, receiving an aggregate of \$1,171,538 in salaries. In the Province of Quebec there were 321 civil servants of French origin, receiving \$135,728, and 431 of other origins, receiving \$229,474. Altogether, there were 500 French, with salaries amount-

ing to \$291,623, and 3,058 others, with salaries amounting to \$1,667,125. The French thus received but one-seventh of the patronage, though they formed more than a fourth of the population. In other respects, he contended that the cry of "French domination" had as little foundation as in regard to patronage. The English minority in Quebec was treated with more than justice, having five or six representatives in the Senate, while the Acadians of the Maritime Provinces and the French Canadians of Ontario had not one representative in that Chamber; and a large number of constituencies, where the majority of the voters were French, returned English-speaking members to the House of Commons. It was absurd to suppose that the French could rule the country, when the Government were supported not only by a majority from the Province of Quebec, but by majorities also from Ontario, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia. He concluded a very able speech by urging unity among all races in Canada. A brief discussion followed, but diverged from the question raised by the member for Ottawa to matters somewhat more personal in their tendency.

During the Session of 1881, the sum of \$10,000 was voted for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, Bart., but nothing was done in relation to it during that year. On the 29th March, 1882, Mr. Houde enquired if the Government intended to take action in the matter, and received an affirmative reply from Sir H. L. Langevin. Later in the year, invitations were issued for tenders and models for the production and erection of a statue of the deceased statesman, and some remarkably accurate photographs, enlarged by the Public Works Department from one taken during his life, were furnished to distinguished artists who had expressed a desire to compete. The tenders and models were to be in the hands of the Government by the 1st January, 1883.

In the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the last Session, on the 9th December, 1880, occurred the following passage:—

"I have the gratification of informing you that Her Majesty's Government has generously presented to Canada, for training school purposes, the steam corvette *Charybdis*, lately returned from service in the China seas."

The vessel in question sailed from Plymouth, England, on the 16th June, 1881, and arrived at North Sydney, C. B., on the 17th July, and at St. John, N. B., on the 27th of the latter month. From the

moment the vessel was acquired by the Government, she became a source of serious trouble. Considerable difficulty was experienced in bringing her to this side of the Atlantic, her boilers being in an unsafe condition, and it being estimated that the repairs she required would cost £2,000. After she was anchored in the harbour of St. John, she often broke from her moorings and caused damage to the other shipping, and some lives were lost. At the same time, she cost the Government more than \$20,000 for repairs and crew. The newspapers found in this unfortunate vessel the subject for many jokes, and Mr. Cameron (South Huron) brought the matter before the House of Commons in a very amusing speech, which, however, provoked no debate or reply. A discussion took place in Committee of Supply on the vote of \$12,000 for the *Charybdis*, most of the New Brunswick members urging very strongly that she should be taken from St. John to Halifax. Sir L. Tilley said she had been found to be not as desirable a vessel for the purpose of a training ship as the Government had hoped, but the Imperial Government had placed her at their disposal with the best intentions, and they did not desire to send her back if they could make any use of her. The Government would further consider the matter, and decide either to maintain the vessel or to return her to the Imperial authorities. On concurrence in the vote, Sir John Macdonald stated that no further expense would be incurred in connection with the *Charybdis* until she was finally disposed of. He did not think she would ever be made a training ship. Finally, the Government decided that they could not make any use of the corvette, and in the summer she was taken to Halifax and handed over to Vice-Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, who received her on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

The migration of the Chinese from their native country to the eastern shores of the Pacific has for some years assumed the magnitude of a menace to the white population of Western America. The State of California was overrun with the Mongolians, who were able to work for wages which a white man could not live upon, whose habits of life were found to be degrading to themselves and demoralizing to their neighbours, and who carefully took or sent back to China the greater part of their earnings in America. British Columbia had, in a less degree, been a sufferer from the same cause, but the matter became more serious when the United States Congress passed a law prohibiting the immigration of the Chinese for ten years, and at the same time the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway

offered a temptation to those people to come to the western Province of Canada. On the 12th of May, Mr. DeCosmos (Victoria, B.C.,) called the attention of the House of Commons to the danger which threatened his Province, pointing out that there was no attraction for the Chinese in Mexico or the Central American States, that they were shut out of the United States for ten years, that they were driving out the native population in the Hawaiian Islands, and that the Australian Colonies had imposed a heavy poll-tax with the view of keeping them out of that country. He read a telegram from Victoria stating that 24,000 Chinamen were expected to arrive in the Province before August, which would make the total number more than the white population, and asked if the Government proposed to take any steps to repress the threatened immigration. Sir John A. Macdonald said the Government had received no information leading them to believe that there was any danger of the Chinese interfering with white labour in British Columbia, but Mr. Onderdonk, the contractor for the Pacific Railway, had not been able to obtain sufficient white labour to build the road, and Chinese labour was essential if the road were to be built. If any danger arose of an interference with white labour, and the means existed of sending settlers into that Province by railway, "it would be quite right to join to a reasonable extent in preventing the permanent settlement in this country of Mongolian—Chinese or Japanese—inmigrants." At present, either they must have this labour or they could not have the railway. The subject, however, would engage the serious attention of the Government. The estimate made by the informant of Mr. DeCosmos was warranted by the result, as some 30,000 Chinamen are believed to have landed in British Columbia during 1882. The majority of them, however, appear to have gone across the boundary into the United States, obtaining in this way ingress to the country which they were forbidden to enter by the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

Very few attempts were made during the Session of 1882 to change the law in reference to elections. Mr. Ives (Richmond and Wolfe) introduced a Bill by which, instead of each candidate depositing \$50 on his nomination which was forfeited to the Crown, each candidate should deposit \$200 which should be returned if he polled not less than one-half of the number of votes polled by the successful candidate. The object of the proposed amendment was to prevent vexatious candidatures and factious opposition. Mr. Blake favoured the return of the deposit, but objected to an increase in the amount. Mr. Béchard thought the provision too severe. Mr. Mills would do away

with any deposit. Other members approved of the Bill, and Mr. Bunster advocated the increase of the deposit to \$500, with the provision that the winning candidate should take the money. The Bill passed no further than the second reading, but the Government embodied its provisions in the Act for the Readjustment of the Representation. (*Vide ut supra.*)

Mr. Houde obtained the first reading of a Bill further to secure the independence of Parliament, the main provision of which was to prevent members of the House, except advisers of His Excellency, from accepting offices of emolument under the Government of Canada during the Parliament for which they were elected. The Bill was not afterwards brought up.

Dr. Fortin (Gaspé) introduced a Bill respecting the voting at elections of members of the House of Commons in the Magdalen Islands and Island of Anticosti under certain circumstances. The former formed part of his own constituency and the latter part of the county of Saguenay, and communication between them and the mainland was often interrupted in winter. This measure proposed to empower the Governor-in-Council in such cases to forward instructions to, and receive returns from, the islands by means of the electric telegraph. The Bill was read the first time, but proceeded no further.

On the 8th March, Mr. Wallace (South Norfolk) moved the following resolution :—

“That the members of this Parliament should be elected under a franchise the creation of the law of the Dominion, and having no reference to the franchise of any of the Provinces comprised within said Dominion.”

The franchise existing for members of the House of Commons is in each Province the same as that which, by Provincial legislation, is the franchise for the election of members of the Legislative Assembly of that Province. This, Mr. Wallace contended, was anomalous, as the franchises were widely different in the various Provinces. Members of the House of Commons should, he considered, all represent the same class of the community under a uniform franchise for the Dominion. As to what the franchise should be, he expressed his opinion in favour of manhood suffrage. The debate was adjourned, without any other speech being made, and the subject did not again arise.

A Bill for the better prevention of fraud in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys was introduced by Mr. Casgrain (L'Islet) within the first week of the Session, and came up

for its second reading on the 2nd March. Mr. Casgrain then explained that a bill on the same subject, which he introduced at the previous Session, had been referred to a Select Committee, of which the late Minister of Justice (now Chief Justice Macdonald) was a member, and that the present measure was really that which the Committee had recommended. It proposed to punish persons who sought the influence of public officials in regard to obtaining contracts, the class known as "contract brokers," and public servants who received bribes or bonuses with fine and imprisonment, and to prevent contractors from contributing to election funds. Sir Hector Langevin said a Bill dealing with this subject was before the Imperial Parliament, and it would be better to await the result of the proposal in England before legislating upon it here. Mr. Casgrain refused to postpone his Bill, and Sir H. L. Langevin then moved that it be read the second time thirty days hence. The amendment was carried. Yeas, 78; nays, 51; majority for the Government, 27. The Bill was again placed on the paper at the expiration of the time specified, but, in the state of public business at that time, was not reached before the close of the Session.

It has long been a moot point among lawyers whether prisoners in criminal cases should be allowed or compelled or forbidden to give evidence on their own behalf. Defendants in civil causes were not very long ago prevented from testifying in their own behalf on the same grounds which are now held to bar the evidence of a prisoner in a criminal trial. Two Bills having relation to this subject were introduced at this Session. Mr. M. C. Cameron (South Huron) proposed to provide that persons charged with misdemeanors should be competent as witnesses. Mr. Dalton McCarthy (North Simcoe) sought to enable any person charged with an indictable offence to be admitted to give evidence on his own behalf. The latter measure provided that the Judge might, in his discretion, limit the cross-examination of the prisoners in matters of reputation or character. Both Bills came up for their second reading on the 29th March, when Mr. Cameron stated that he proposed that all persons charged with misdemeanors should be competent to give evidence in their own behalf, and might be compelled to give evidence on behalf of the Crown. Mr. McCarthy objected to compelling a man to disclose his own crime. Both the Bills were, with the consent of Sir John A. Macdonald, read a second time, and referred to a Select Committee

composed of legal members, by whom they were carefully considered. They were, however, not carried to a further stage.

The law of evidence was also affected by a measure of which Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) was the promoter, the object of which was to allow any person who objected to take an oath, or was objected to as incompetent to take an oath, to make an affirmation. The Ontario Legislature had made this provision in regard to civil cases, to meet the views of Agnostics, and Mr. Robertson desired to conform the criminal to the civil law of evidence. The Bill was read the first time on the 16th March, and was not afterwards heard of.

The position which crimes such as adultery and seduction should occupy before the law has always been a serious problem of social jurisprudence. The varying degrees of guilt, the difficulty of obtaining proof, the probable encouragement of attempts to levy blackmail, and other equally cogent reasons, have been cited against any proposition to take legal cognizance of such offences, while the terrible results which so often follow their commission have encouraged those who take the opposite view to persist in their design of making these social crimes punishable at law. Mr. Charlton (North Norfolk), on the 17th February, introduced a Bill for the punishment of adultery and seduction. The preamble of the Bill expressed the principle on which it was based, and was as follows:—"Whereas it is expedient to provide for the punishment of offences against chastity, morality, and decency, and to afford some measure of redress to the victims of the debauching wiles of offenders against virtue and domestic peace." Provision was made that adultery should be a misdemeanor; for the punishment of lewd cohabitation or behaviour, inveigling or concealing a previously chaste woman in a house of ill-fame, and seduction of a pupil by a teacher, or under promise of marriage, or by a married man concealing the fact that he was married; and for giving females the right of action for seduction. The second reading was carried on the 13th March. Yeas, 107; nays, 16; majority for the principle of the Bill, 91. The measure was then referred to a Special Committee, who reported too late in the Session to permit of any subsequent action being taken.

Mr. Cameron (South Huron) brought in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act respecting offences against the person, the object of which was to bring the crime of incest within the provisions of the criminal law. After the second reading, the Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and, having been reported by them, was considered

in Committee of the Whole on the 29th March. Messrs. Ouimet and Desjardins then objected to the Bill as unnecessary, as the crime was not known in Canada. A motion "that the Committee rise" was carried, and, as leave was not asked for the Committee to sit again, the career of the measure ended.

The validity of marriages of affinity (as distinguished from those of consanguinity) has long been a subject of contention both in Great Britain itself and in its Colonies. In most of the latter, the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife has been legalized, but in England itself it is not only voidable but absolutely null and void. Two years before, Mr. D. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) introduced a Bill to permit marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife, or a woman and the brother of her deceased husband. (See A. R., 1880-81, p. 74.) The Bill passed the House of Commons by large majorities, but was rejected by the Senate by a majority of two. In the Session of 1881, no action was taken on the subject in Parliament, but during the two years 1880 and 1881 it was discussed at length in the newspapers. The principal opposition to the measure came from the clergy of the Church of England, the Roman Catholics appeared to be neutral, and the other religious bodies for the most part supported the proposal. The most prominent champion of the objectors was the Right Rev. J. T. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, and certainly the most able defender of the proposed change was an Ottawa lady who, under the *nom de plume* of "Gunhilda," replied to His Lordship in a series of letters which were afterwards published as a pamphlet. It was generally understood that, in the Session of 1882, Mr. Girouard would make an attempt to carry either the same Bill he had previously introduced or some modification of it, and from the commencement of the Session petitions for the legalization of marriage with a deceased wife's sister poured in from all quarters.

On the 16th February, Mr. Girouard brought in his Bill, which was found to be somewhat different in its terms from that of 1880. The proposal to legalize the marriage of a woman with the deceased husband's brother was eliminated, and, instead of declaring the marriage with the wife's sister legal, the Bill simply repealed all laws prohibiting it. It also contained a provision to secure "vested rights." On the 23rd February, Mr. Girouard moved the second reading, contending that the measure was a necessity, and that, though theologians might be divided in respect to it, the great mass of public opinion was in its favour. He explained that the changes

in the Bill of 1880 were due not to his belief that they were desirable, but to meet the views of some members of the House. A division was taken without debate, and the second reading was carried. Yeas, 137; nays, 34; majority for the Bill, 103. On the 13th March, the Bill was considered in Committee of the whole House, and amended on the motion of the promoter. It was reported to the House in the following form :—

“ 1. All laws prohibiting a marriage between a man and the sister of his deceased wife are hereby repealed, both as to past and future marriages, and, as regards past marriages are as if such laws had never existed.

“ 2. This Act shall not affect in any manner any case decided by, or pending before, any Court of Justice, nor shall it affect any rights actually acquired by the issue of the first marriage previous to the passing of this Act; nor shall this Act affect any such marriage when either of the parties has afterwards, during the life of the other, lawfully intermarried with any other person.”

On the 22nd March, on the motion for concurrence in the amendments, Mr. Mills moved to recommit the Bill in order to provide that marriage with a deceased wife's sister should be made uniform throughout Canada. This proposal arose from statements made in Committee that the effect of the Bill would vary in different Provinces. It was defeated on a division. Yeas, 51; nays, 104; majority against the amendment, 53. Mr. Amyot then proposed to insert the following provision :—

“ Every marriage celebrated by competent religious authority is hereby declared valid and legal.”

This was negatived without a formal vote. Sir A. J. Smith then moved the “six months' hoist,” which was also negatived. Yeas, 36; nays, 113; majority against the amendment, 77. An amendment moved by Dr. Strange, to validate the marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was lost “on a division;” and another by Mr. McCuaig, to protect clergymen who refused to perform such marriages as the bill legalized, met the same fate. The amendments were then concurred in.

Mr. Girouard at once moved the third reading of the Bill. Mr. Amyot, in amendment, moved to declare “that the Federal Parliament has no jurisdiction to legislate on this question, but that the terms and intention of the Federal Act gave that right exclusively to the Provincial Legislatures.” This was voted down. Dr. Strange

renewed his motion to include marriage with a deceased husband's brother, which was again defeated by 87 nays to 49 yeas, and the Bill was then read the third time and passed.

There had been little doubt of the success of the measure in the House of Commons, but it was known that the opposition to it was much stronger in the Upper House, and accordingly public attention was attracted to the proceedings in the Senate, where it was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Ferrier, on the 23rd March, and received its first stage *pro forma*. On the 28th, on the second reading being proposed, the Hon. Mr. Bellerose moved the "six months' hoist," and a protracted debate ensued, which was adjourned and continued on the 30th and 31st March, and the 4th April. A division was then taken, and the amendment negatived on the following division:—Contents, 19; non-contents, 40; majority against the amendment, 21. The Bill was read the second time, and on the 13th April the Hon. Mr. Ferrier proposed its reference to Committee of the whole House. The Hon. Mr. Bellerose proposed to substitute the following for the first section:—

"Every marriage contracted in any Province of the Dominion of Canada, according to the laws of such Province, shall be deemed good and legal in all the other Provinces of the Dominion of Canada."

This was defeated by 37 non-contents to 12 contents, and the Bill then passed through Committee without amendment. On the following day, in amendment to the motion for the third reading, the Hon. Mr. Trudel moved to substitute the following for the first section:—

"Every marriage between a man and the sister of a deceased wife, which is contracted according to the laws of the church or churches to which the contracting parties belong and with the sanction of the religious authority of such church or churches, is hereby declared valid. All marriages heretofore contracted in conformity with such laws and with such sanction are hereby also declared valid,"

This motion received 11 votes, while 38 voted against it. The Bill was then read the third time and passed "on a division."

In July, 1875, at a great meeting held in the Victoria Skating Rink, Montreal, was consummated the union of the several Presbyterian bodies in the Dominion, which had been considered, desired, opposed and laboured for during some years preceding that date. The disruption of the Church of Scotland found its counterpart in Canada, and some years ago the adherents of the Old Kirk, the Free Church,

and the United Presbyterians were found in separation in this country as in the motherland. In 1861, the two latter bodies united under the name of the Canada Presbyterian Church, and from that date there had been practically two Presbyterian Churches in Canada, though, on account of geographical distances there were actually four, viz., the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Church of the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland, the Canada Presbyterian Church, and the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces. After many conferences and debates, much consideration and strenuous opposition from a minority in each of these bodies, the union was decided upon, and the Churches became one under the name of "The Presbyterian Church in Canada." The two bodies which corresponded to the Free Church in Scotland were at the end practically unanimous in their acceptance of the amalgamation, but in the two organizations which accorded with the Established Church of Scotland, several ministers, an influential portion of the laity, and some entire congregations refused to enter the united Church. Hence arose innumerable difficulties. These dissidents claimed that they continued to represent the Church of Scotland, and that those who had joined the new organization were deserters from her ranks. On this account they contended that the temporalities of the old Church remained with them and could not be diverted by the mere vote of a majority. The principal contention waged around the Temporalities Fund which was founded in this way:—The ministers of the Church of Scotland in Canada were recognised by Imperial and Canadian Acts of Parliament as being entitled to State subsidy, in the form of an annual allowance of £150 each, payable out of the sales of the Clergy Reserve lands, supplemented when these were insufficient by payments out of the exchequer of Great Britain. In 1853, Imperial and Canadian Acts authorized the Government of Canada to settle or commute these allowances, and to pay to the several ministers of the Church a block sum, representing the capital value of the allowance, calculated at six per cent. interest upon the probable life of each minister. By this plan each of the 73 ministers was entitled to receive, and apply to his own personal uses, capital sums averaging from \$8,000 to \$10,000 each. They, however, agreed, in 1855, to unite these sums to which they were entitled in one which should form "under Providence, a permanent endowment" for the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, on the conditions that each

minister should receive an annual allowance from the fund of £112 10s., and should forfeit his interest in it if he ceased to be connected with that Church. In 1858, an Act of the Canadian Legislature was obtained, creating a corporation called "The Temporalities Board," by which the fund, amounting to £127,448 5s., was to be administered. At the time of the union, legislation was obtained from the Provincial Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, vesting this property in the United Church, but continuing the payment of the annuity to the surviving founders who refused to enter it. At the time of the amalgamation, 33 of the commutants and founders were alive, of whom 25 joined the new organization and 8 declined. Mr. Dobie, one of the dissentient founders, instituted an action on behalf of his brethren to restrain the Temporalities Board as composed under the Provincial Acts, and to place the fund under the Temporalities Act of 1858. The suit went against the plaintiff in the Canadian Courts, but he appealed to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, who declared the Provincial Acts unconstitutional and the Temporalities Board illegally constituted, made the members of the latter personally responsible for costs, but refused to declare that the fund belonged only to the ministers who refused to join the union or that those who did join it should be deprived of their annuities. This decision of course restored the authority of the Canadian Act of 1858, with which the Provincial Legislatures were held to be incompetent to interfere.

Accordingly, it was determined by the adherents of the united Church to seek Dominion legislation in reference to the fund and the various other temporalities to which their right was contested by the dissidents. A vast number of petitions were presented to Parliament by both parties, though, naturally, the greater number favoured the proposed legislation asked for by the numerically stronger body. The following Bills were introduced:—Respecting Queen's College at Kingston, by Mr. Kirkpatrick; To amend the Act of the late Province of Canada intituled an Act to incorporate the Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the Acts amending the same, by Mr. Shaw; and, To amend the Act of the late Province of Canada intituled an Act to incorporate the Managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the amendments thereto, by Mr. Brooks. On the other hand, Mr. Macmillan brought in a Bill to incorporate the

Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland. The whole of these were discussed at considerable length in the Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, to which they were referred after their second reading, and the supporters and opponents of the respective measures were heard by their representatives. The debate at this stage developed to the full the *odium theologicum* which customarily takes the place of Christian charity when Church matters are under discussion, and the proceedings were at times very heated. Finally, the Committee reported the first three Bills to the House, but declined to report the Bill for the incorporation of the "Old Kirk." The discussion in the House of Commons was limited to the Bill to amend the Temporalities Act, on which it was proposed to go into Committee of the Whole on the 27th March. Mr. Hector Cameron (North Victoria) moved that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed for a week, as the three other Bills which had reference practically to the same subject had not then been reported from the Standing Committee. The House would not agree to the postponement and resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill. The measure was discussed at length, its opponents contending that in fact it was a spoliation of those adherents of the Church of Scotland who had refused to agree to the union. On the other hand, its supporters claimed that they had been generous in allowing the dissentient ministers to retain their stipends for life when, as they alleged, the whole property of the Church went over to the united body at the time of union. The opponents, however, while alleging that the whole property remained with them, insisted that the least that could be done was to divide the capital of the fund in the proportion of the surviving founders who entered the union to those who remained out. Sir John Macdonald sought to act as mediator between the parties, but without success, and the Bill passed through Committee without amendment.

On the 3rd April, Mr. Shaw moved the third reading of the Bill, contending that the division of the fund in the proportion of the seven dissidents to the twenty-seven founders who entered the union would be unfair, as the united Church was the heir of the original founders who had died, and, as there were 73 founders, the proportion should be 7 to 66. That would give the dissentients seven seventy-thirds of the fund, or about \$32,000, which would not be sufficient to pay their stipends. He did not admit that they were entitled to anything, but the Bill, with great fairness, provided for

the payment of their salaries. Mr. Amyot moved in amendment that the House should simply give to the petitioners a corporate existence, leaving the Courts to decide as to the division of the funds. After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn. Mr. McLennan then proposed that "before any disposition of this fund is made by this House, the right of the minority should be maintained to a division of the capital of the fund in such manner that the said minority shall control its proportion thereof." A division was taken on this amendment, which was negatived. Yeas, 35; nays, 130; majority against the amendment, 95. Mr. Hector Cameron proposed to amend the preamble of the Bill in such a manner as to show that not the Synod of the Church in connection with the Church of Scotland, but a majority of that Synod, had gone into the union. The amendment was negatived. Mr. Macdougall (Halton) succeeded in carrying an amendment giving a majority of the beneficiaries the power to dispose of the residue of the fund. A proposal by Mr. Macmillan to change the name of the Board from "the Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland" to "the Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church in Canada," was lost, and the Bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Bills respecting the Widows and Orphans' Fund and Queen's College passed through the House without discussion.

In the Senate, there was some discussion on the second reading of the Temporalities Fund Bill, and on the motion for the third reading being made by the Hon. Mr. Vidal, on the 1st May, the Hon. Mr. Odell proposed an amendment to the preamble similar to that moved by Mr. Macmillan in the Lower House, but it was defeated by 28 to 8. The Hon. Mr. Odell then moved that \$50,000 should be paid in trust for the dissentient beneficiaries, in full discharge of their claims on the fund. This amendment was declared lost "on a division." The same Senator moved another amendment, providing that the vacancies occurring in the seats at the Board now held by adherents of the Church of Scotland should be filled by others of the same communion, which met the same fate, by 32 non-contents to 8 contents. The Hon. Mr. Trudel proposed to reserve the rights of all parties as to costs in suits pending and decided, but this proposal was also defeated, and the Bill was then read the third time and passed.

On the 17th May, His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills :—

1. An Act to repeal the duty on Promissory Notes, Drafts and Bills of Exchange.*
2. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1882, and the 30th June, 1883, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.
3. An Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons, and for other purposes.
4. An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.
5. An Act for increasing, during a certain time, the yearly Subsidy to the Province of Manitoba.
6. An Act further to amend the several Acts imposing Duties of Customs, now in force.
7. An Act to provide for the allowance of drawback on certain articles manufactured in Canada, for use in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
8. An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act, 1880.
9. An Act to provide for the free transmission of Canadian Newspapers by mail within the Dominion.
10. An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Militia and Defence of the Dominion of Canada.
11. An Act to fix and provide for the payment of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Ontario, and of certain Judges and County Judges in Manitoba and New Brunswick.
12. An Act respecting County Court Judges.
13. An Act to increase the amount placed at the disposal of the Governor in Council by the Act 34 Victoria, chapter 8, for paying off claims on the Bank of Upper Canada.
14. An Act to provide for the granting of subsidies for the construction of certain lines of Railway therein mentioned.
15. An Act to provide for building certain Branch Lines of Railway from points on the Intercolonial Railway and Prince Edward Island Railway respectively.
16. An Act respecting the Windsor Branch of the Intercolonial Railway.
17. An Act to encourage the construction of Dry Docks by granting assistance on certain conditions to Companies constructing them.
18. An Act to authorize an annual grant for the development of the Sea Fisheries and the encouraging of the building of Fishing Vessels.
19. An Act to exempt vessels employed in fishing from the payment of duties for the Relief of Sick and Distressed Mariners.
20. An Act to amend "The Extradition Act, 1877."
21. An Act respecting fugitive offenders in Canada from other parts of Her Majesty's Dominions.
22. An Act to further amend "The Patent Act of 1872."
23. An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies, and Trading Corporations.
24. An Act to further amend the law respecting Building Societies and Loan and Saving Companies carrying on business in the Province of Ontario.
25. An Act to repeal certain provisions of "The General Inspection Act, 1874."
26. An Act further to amend

* This Bill received the Royal Assent earlier in the Session.

“The Petroleum Inspection Act, 1880.” 27. An Act to correct certain errors in the French versions of “The Dominion Lands Act” and “The Dominion Lands Act, 1879.” 28. An Act to remove certain doubts as to the effect of “The North-West Territories Act, 1880,” and to amend the same. 29. An Act to amend “An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the several enactments respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force.” 30. An Act to further amend “The Indian Act, 1880.” 31. An Act to amend and further to continue in force, for a limited time, the Act forty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-six. 32. An Act further to amend “The Pilotage Act, 1873,” and the other Acts therein mentioned. 33. An Act to further amend “The Seamen’s Act, 1873.” 34. An Act to amend the Act forty-second Victoria, chapter forty, intituled “An Act to amend ‘The Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877,’” and to make further provision for the recovery of the wages of seamen employed on vessels navigating the inland waters of Canada. 35. An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts respecting the inspection of Steamboats, and the examination and licensing of Engineers employed on them. 36. An Act to make further provision respecting Lighthouses, Buoys and Beacons. 37. An Act respecting Bridges over navigable waters, constructed under the authority of Provincial Acts. 38. An Act further to continue in force for a limited time “The better Prevention of Crime Act, 1878.” 39. An Act to amend the Act fortieth Victoria, chapter thirty, intituled “An Act to make provision against the improper use of Fire-arms.” 40. An Act declaratory of the meaning of the word “Telegraph” in certain cases. 41. An Act respecting the sale of Railway Passenger Tickets. 42. An Act concerning Marriage with a Deceased Wife’s Sister. 43. An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. 44. An Act to make further provision for the improvement of the River St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. 45. An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the office of Port Warden for the Harbour of Montreal. 46. An Act to amend “The General Port Warden’s Act, 1874.” 47. An Act further to amend the Acts to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec. 48. An Act respecting the Harbour and River Police of the Province of Quebec. 49. An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth Victoria, chapter forty-two, respecting the appointment of a Harbour Master for the Port of Halifax. 50. An Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbour of North Sydney, in Nova Scotia. 51. An Act relating to the Harbour of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick. 52. An Act to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbour of Three Rivers. 53. An Act to authorize the construction, on certain conditions, of the Canadian Pacific Railway through some Pass other than the Yellow Head Pass. 54. An Act to make further provision respecting the incorporation of a Company to establish a Marine Telegraph between the Pacific coast of Canada and Asia. 55. An Act to provide for the granting of

a Subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (limited). 56. An Act for the relief of the Bank of Prince Edward Island.* 57. An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Ontario Bank and to change the nominal value of the shares thereof, and for other purposes. 58. An Act to amend the Act of the present Session, intituled "An Act to reduce the capital stock of the Ontario Bank and to change the nominal value of the shares thereof, and for other purposes." 59. An Act to revive and amend the charter of the Chartered Bank of London and North America, and to change the name thereof to "The Chartered Bank of London and Winnipeg." 60. An Act respecting the Exchange Bank of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. 61. An Act to incorporate the Manitoba Bank. 62. An Act to incorporate the North-Western Bank. 63. An Act to incorporate the Planters' Bank of Canada. 64. An Act to incorporate the Western Bank of Canada. 65. An Act respecting a certain agreement between the Canadian Securities Company and the liquidators of the Consolidated Bank of Canada. 66. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Great Western Railway Company. 67. An Act respecting the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway. 68. An Act respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company, and the Erie and Niagara Railway Company. 69. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, and to authorize the said Company to erect a bridge over the River Ottawa. 70. An Act respecting the River St. Clair Railway Bridge and Tunnel Company. 71. An Act to incorporate the "Great Eastern Railway Compaey." 72. An Act to incorporate the Montreal and Central Canada Railway Company. 73. An Act to incorporate the Great American and European Short Line Railway Company. 74. An Act to incorporate the Ottawa and Arnprior Junction Railway Company. 75. An Act to incorporate the Calais and St. Stephen Railway Bridge Company. 76. An Act to incorporate the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (limited). 77. An Act to incorporate the Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company. 78. An Act to incorporate the Ontario Pacific Railway Company. 79. An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company. 80. An Act respecting the Portage, Westbourne and North-Western Railway Company. 81. An Act to incorporate the Saskatchewan and Peace River Railway Company. 82. An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company. 83. An Act to incorporate The Lake Athabaska and Hudson Bay Railway Company. 84. An Act to incorporate the Lake Superior and James' Bay Railway Company. 85. An Act to incorporate the Rapid City Central Railway Company. 86. An Act respecting the Niagara Grand Island Bridge Company. 87. An Act relating to the Canada Southern Bridge Company. 88. An Act to incorporate the Niagara Peninsula Bridge Com-

* This Bill received the Royal Assent earlier in the Session.

pany. 89. An Act to incorporate the Sault Ste. Maria Bridge Company. 90. An Act to incorporate the St. John's Bridge Company. 91. An Act to incorporate the Richelieu Bridge Company. 92. An Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and Springfield Bridge Company. 93. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Montreal Telegraph Company. 94. An Act to incorporate the "Canada Mutual Telegraph Company." 95. An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The Bell Telephone Company of Canada." 96. An Act to incorporate "The Edison Electric Light Company of Canada." 97. An Act to incorporate "The Thompson and Houston Electric Light Company of Canada." 98. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the North American Mutual Life Insurance Company, and to change the name thereof to the "North American Life Assurance Company." 99. An Act to amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts relating to the British America Assurance Company. 100. An Act respecting the "Sun Mutual Life Insurance Company of Montreal." 101. An Act to amend and extend the "Act to empower the Stadacona Fire and Life Insurance Company to relinquish their charter, and to provide for the winding up of their affairs." 102. An Act to amend the "Act incorporating The Canadian Steam Users' Insurance Association," and to change the name of the said company to "The Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada." 103. An Act to incorporate the Ocean Mutual Marine Insurance Company. 104. An Act to incorporate "The St. Lawrence Marine Insurance Company of Canada." 105. An Act to incorporate the Tecumseh Insurance Company of Canada. 106. An Act to further amend the Act incorporating the Mutual Life Association of Canada and to change the name thereof to "The Life Association of Canada." 107. An Act to incorporate the "Canada Provident Association." 108. An Act to empower the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company to wind up their affairs, and to relinquish their charter and to provide for the dissolution of the said Company. 109. An Act to authorize and provide for the winding up of the Dominion Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 110. An Act to extend and amend the Acts relating to the Canada Landed Credit Company. 111. An Act for amending the Acts relating to "The Trust and Loan Company of Canada," and for enlarging the powers of the said Company. 112. An Act to authorize the Canada Co-operative Supply Association, Limited, to issue preference stock. 113. An Act respecting the New York and Ontario Furnace Company. 114. An Act to incorporate the International Construction Company (Limited). 115. An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Steamship Company (Limited). 116. An Act to incorporate the McClary Manufacturing Company. 117. An Act to amend the charter of the Fellowes' Medical Manufacturing Company. 118. An Act to grant certain powers to the "C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company," and to change the name thereof to the "Williams Manufacturing Company." 119. An Act to incorporate the Quebec Timber Company (Limited). 120. An Act

respecting the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada. 121. An Act to incorporate the Qu'Appelle Land Company (Limited). 122. An Act to incorporate the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts. 123. An Act respecting Queen's College at Kingston. 124. An Act to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Board for the management of the Temporalities Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland," and the Acts amending the same. 125. An Act to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, intituled : "An Act to incorporate the Managers of the Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland," and amendments thereto. 126. An Act to incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Saskatchewan, and for other purposes connected therewith. 127. An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of the North-West Territories.

His Excellency then delivered the following Speech from the Throne, after which Parliament was prorogued :—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the earnestness and assiduity which you have shown in the performance of your Parliamentary duties, and I am glad to believe that on returning to your homes you will find the country everywhere enjoying a large measure of prosperity. The Civil Service Act will, I trust, be productive of the best results. It will improve the organization and add to the usefulness of that service, already so efficient. The measures relating to the extradition of fugitive offenders, to the winding up of insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies and Trading Corporations, and for amending the Criminal Law, are all of an important nature. The appropriation in aid of Railway enterprise will tend greatly to open up vast tracts of fertile country hitherto almost inaccessible to the settler. The annual grant for the encouragement of the sea fisheries and the improvement of the condition of the fishermen, will be of great value to that important branch of the national industries. The removal of the duties on tea and coffee will lessen the cost of those important articles of food to the people, and the repeal of the Stamp tax on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes will be appreciated by the commercial community as a relief from an irksome burden, while the transmission of newspapers and periodicals free from postage will be accepted as a boon by the whole country. Our manufacturers, already in a prosperous condition, will be further aided by the abolition of the duties on metals and other raw materials used in their several productions. It is satisfactory to know that the buoyant state of the revenue will permit these reductions, amounting to about a million and a quarter of dollars, to be made

without inconvenience. During the recess my Ministers will continue their efforts to secure favourable commercial arrangements with France and Spain. In these endeavours the High Commissioner will receive the same hearty support from her Majesty's Government, and the Imperial Diplomacy as has already been given to him. Such support must greatly strengthen Canada in any negotiations entered into for the improvement of her trade with foreign countries. It has been the more readily accorded that Her Majesty's Government rely on no preference being given by Canada against the Trade or Products of the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted, which will be expended with all due attention to economy.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I heartily congratulate you on the rapid and successful development of our manufacturing, agricultural and other industries. I am, however, advised that their progress would have been still greater were it not that capitalists hesitate to embark their means in undertakings which would be injured, if not destroyed, by a change in the Trade and Fiscal Policy adopted by you in 1879. In order therefore to give the people, without further delay, an opportunity of expressing their deliberate opinion on this policy, and at the same time to bring into operation the measure for the readjustment of the representation in the House of Commons, it is my intention to cause this Parliament to be dissolved at an early day.

CHAPTER VIII.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE—
MINISTERIAL CHANGES—GENERAL ELECTION—ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE—
LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE “PLATFORM”—MR. BLAKE’S ADDRESS TO THE
ELECTORS OF WEST DURHAM—APPEALS TO IRISH CATHOLIC ELECTORS—BYE
ELECTIONS—MR. CHAPLEAU’S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF TERREBONNE—
ELECTION PETITIONS—JUDGE CAMERON’S JUDGMENT.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General, after an absence of some months in Europe, returned to Canada shortly before the Session, arriving at Halifax on the 21st January, by the Allan steamship *Parsian*. He was accompanied by his sister, Lady Frances Balfour, and her husband, Mr. E. Balfour, who were present at the opening of Parliament, and assisted His Excellency in dispensing the hospitalities of Rideau Hall, in the absence of H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The latter returned to Canada on the 4th June, after an absence of two years. Her Royal Highness did not visit the Capital during the year. Some time was spent by the vice-regal party in fishing on the Cascapediatic, and Quebec was for some weeks honoured with their presence. On the 31st August they left the latter city for British Columbia, in which Province they were very warmly welcomed, and remained until December 6th, when they sailed for San Francisco. The Governor-General having obtained six weeks’ leave of absence from the Imperial Government, General Sir Patrick L. Macdougall, Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty’s Forces, was, on 18th December, appointed Administrator of the Government. The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess travelled through the Southern States for some weeks, and were still in that region when the year closed. It was understood that Her Royal Highness would go to Bermuda for about two months, in order to avoid the cold of a Canadian winter, which, from the time of her unfortunate accident (see A. R., 1880-81, p. 237), had injuriously affected her, and that the Governor-General would reach Ottawa in time to open the ensuing Session of Parliament.

The changes which took place during the year in the *personnel* of His Excellency’s advisers were few in number, but of an important character. On the 23rd May, the Hon. John Carling, M.P. for London, Ont., and Mr. John Costigan, M.P. for Victoria, N. B., were sworn of the Privy Council. The Hon. J. C. Aikins retired

on the same date from the Cabinet, and was succeeded by Mr. Costigan as Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Hon. John O'Connor, also retiring, was succeeded by Mr. Carling as Postmaster-General. Mr. Aikins was, on the expiration of the term of office of the Hon. J. E. Cauchon as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, on the 2nd December, appointed to that office. He thereby vacated his seat in the Senate. Mr. O'Connor, who had represented the county of Russell in the House of Commons, withdrew from public life. On the 10th July, the Hon. James Colledge Pope, who for about two years had been incapacitated by ill health from performing his public duties, retired from the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries, to which Hon. Archibald W. McLelan, President of the Council, who had been acting in Mr. Pope's absence, was then transferred. On the 29th July, the Hon. Frank Smith, Senator, and the Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, were sworn of the Privy Council, and Mr. Chapleau was appointed Secretary of State for Canada, in the room of the Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau, who retired in his favour, and succeeded him in the Premiership of the Province of Quebec. No other changes were made before the close of the year, at which date there were fourteen Ministers, twelve of them being at the head of Departments, and two—the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate, and the Hon. Frank Smith—without portfolios. The office of President of the Council remained vacant, and the duties were performed by the Prime Minister, who was assisted in managing the over-worked Department of the Interior by Mr. Macpherson. The latter spent some months of the summer in Europe, and Sir C. Tupper was compelled, by the unsatisfactory state of his health, to also cross the Atlantic, soon after the General Election. Mr. Chapleau was seriously indisposed at the time he was sworn in, and went to France in search of health, but the results were not beneficial. He returned to Canada in November, but was at once ordered by his medical attendant to the Southern States, where he remained at the close of 1882.

The year 1882 may be distinguished as a year of elections. Not only was there a General Election for the whole Dominion, but the people of each Province, except Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba, were called upon to choose new local Legislatures. The Parliament of Canada would not expire by effluxion of time till late in 1883, but, as was intimated (see A. R. 1880-81, p. 209), there was a general expectation at the close of 1881 that there would soon be an appeal to the country.

This conviction was strengthened during the Session of 1882. The Budget Speech of the Finance Minister was regarded as a manifesto to the country of the results of the National Policy. The debate on the tariff was unusually prolonged, members being anxious to get their views before the country, and the course of the Opposition in moving such a large number of resolutions attacking the policy and administration of the Government was a certain indication that they, at least, had no doubt that this would be the last Session of the Parliament. It was, therefore, no surprise to any one when, in closing the Session, the Governor-General announced his intention of dissolving Parliament at an early day. (*Vide supra.*) On the 18th May, the *Canada Gazette* contained the proclamation dissolving Parliament. The writs for a new election followed at once. The date for the elections in all the constituencies except those in Manitoba and British Columbia, and in the electoral districts of Gaspé and Chicoutimi, in the Province of Quebec, was fixed for the 20th June, the nominations being a week earlier, and the writs were made returnable on the 7th August. The dissolution found the country generally prepared. Both the political parties were well organized, and in most of the constituencies the standard-bearers had been already chosen. The issue chiefly before the people was the continuance of a tariff avowedly framed for purposes of protection, and generally known as the National Policy, but in Ontario several other questions were imported into the conflict, notably the boundary dispute and the disallowance of Provincial Acts by the Federal authorities. Both parties appeared with equal confidence to expect a favourable result, and both strained every nerve to obtain it. The result was the overwhelming success of the Ministerialists, who secured majorities in all the Provinces except Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, and counted on a total strength in the new House of Commons of about 70 over their opponents. This majority was a slight reduction from that which they possessed in the last Parliament, but the decrease in Conservative numbers was counterbalanced by the great loss suffered by the Opposition among its leaders. Sir R. J. Cartwright, Hon. L. S. Huntington, Hon. David Mills, and Hon. T. W. Anglin, who were among the defeated candidates, were men not easily replaced, and, besides these, Sir A. J. Smith, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, Hon. A. G. Jones, Hon. R. Laflamme, and Hon. David Laird, who had all been members of Mr. Mackenzie's Cabinet, were among the unsuccessful candidates. The Ministerialists lost

no one of note, except Mr. Plumb, whose loss was deeply regretted by his party, as few members of the House of Commons were possessed of more varied information. Dr. Schultz, in Manitoba, and Mr. De Cosmos, in British Columbia, were also Government supporters of influence who suffered defeat, but the serious illness of the former had impaired his usefulness, and the latter was replaced by another Ministerialist. The Hon. William Macdougall, who had in general supported the Administration in the last Parliament, came out on this occasion in opposition to some salient points of their policy. He declined to contest Halton, but accepted a requisition from the electoral district of Algoma, which included a large part of the disputed territory, and was defeated. Sir John A. Macdonald was elected for two constituencies, Lennox and Carleton.

The grounds on which the Liberal-Conservative party appealed to the people are set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Convention which assembled in Toronto on the 22nd November, 1881. (See A. R., 1880-81, p. 206.) The leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Edward Blake, addressed a communication to the electors of West Durham, which may be taken as an exposition of the views of the Liberals, which are also formulated in the amendments submitted to the House of Commons during the Session of 1882. Mr. Blake condemned the Redistribution Act, which had "concentrated in a few districts large numbers of Liberal voters, in order to weaken the effective Reform strength in many ridings," and had given the Government "power to appoint where it pleases its own nominees" as returning officers. The Government had, he said, "enormously increased" the taxation, "largely raised the former scale of expenditure," and, "as far as in them lay, ensured the recurrence of a period of severe financial difficulty and distress," while their increased revenue was "due, so far as they are concerned, to increased taxation only." He condemned the Canadian Pacific Railway contract, as having been made without public tender, as being extravagant, as giving the company a "monopoly for twenty years of the trade of our North-West Territories," as having been consummated in disregard of a much more favourable offer, and as premature, "since the true policy was to provide for the rapid completion of the line from Thunder Bay, and for the immediate construction of railways through the prairie, and, by securing the early development and settlement of the North-West, to give added value to our lands, and a prospect of traffic for the road, before contracting for the com-

pletion of the eastern and western ends." He denied that the issue was "between the present tariff and absolute free trade," but believed the former "to be in some important respects defective and unjust." He challenged the North-West land policy of the Government, "which has in various forms given facilities for speculation," and proclaimed as the motto of his party, "The land for the settler, the price for the public." He considered the new Civil Service Act defective, claimed that Provincial rights had been "grievously infringed by the disallowance of the Streams Act," condemned the action of the Government in relation to the Boundary Award, and advocated "the reduction of the numbers of the Senate, and the election by the people of its members." In addition to the platforms thus laid down, other appeals were made to the electors, and the leaders of the parties addressed large public meetings in different parts of the country. One address which attracted some attention was directed to the Irish Catholic electors by the Hon. Frank Smith, the Hon. John Costigan, and the Hon. John O'Donohoe, and claimed their support for the Conservative party. On the other hand, Mr. Joseph A. Donovan, barrister, of Toronto, appealed to the same body to vote against the Government.

For a month intense excitement prevailed from one end of Canada to the other, little was heard except in relation to politics, and at length, on the 20th June, the votes were polled. The official returns will be found in the Appendix.

No less than five elections took place during the remainder of the year. Mr. Mousseau having been called upon to take the Premiership of Quebec, his seat in the House of Commons for Bagot was vacated, and Mr. Flavien Dupont was elected in his stead. It becoming necessary that Mr. Chapleau, the new Secretary of State, should have a seat, Mr. G. A. Nantel, who had been elected for the county of Terrebonne, accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, and Mr. Chapleau was returned for the constituency which thus became vacant. On this occasion, Mr. Chapleau issued an address to the electors of Terrebonne, in which occurs the following passage:—

"Our position as a nation on the American continent is at this moment the admiration of the old countries of Europe, as it is the envy of our neighbours, who, though stronger and richer than we, are less happy in respect to political institutions. The constitution which we enjoy gives us equal protection; it solves without violence as without arbitrariness

whatever political complications may arise. It assures justice, entirely impartial and respected, because our magistrates, being immovable, are independent. It gives us the greatest measure of individual and public liberty. Our commercial freedom is without limit. In fact, our status is colonial only in the sense that we enjoy the benefit of England's lofty protectorate, and entertain the most hearty loyalty towards our Sovereign. And, in our great work of gradual emancipation, we are sure to find ourselves in agreement with the generous sentiments of the British nation. To make nations of her colonies is a mission to satisfy all the pride of Great Britain. Let us, then, be satisfied with our lot, as we have the right to be proud of it, without hastening or forcing a movement which the natural march of events will further more surely and more efficaciously than the efforts of dreamers who forget their proper task for a labour which belongs to their successors. We have increased more in a half century than many other nations during ten generations. We owe this position, and the astonishing rapidity with which we have obtained it, in the first place to the vitality of the races of which our population is composed, and after that to the sagacity of the statesmen who have directed our political destinies, and above all, let us not forget, to that spirit of faith, to that sentiment of dignity, in which lies the true public spirit of nations that are destined to live and to become great."

Mr. Chapleau's return having been petitioned against, the case was tried before Mr. Justice Mathieu, on 22nd December, and dismissed on the preliminary objections. The other three elections took place in the counties of King's, N.B., Joliette, P.Q., and Soulanges, P.Q., in the two former the vacancies being due to the members-elect having been unseated on petition, and in the latter, to the death of the sitting member. For the returns of these bye-elections, see the Appendix.

A number of election petitions were filed soon after the General Election, the ground on which the member was petitioned against, in most cases, being corrupt practices by himself or his agents. In a few instances, the chief question to be tried was the action of the returning officers in admitting or rejecting certain ballots. On the preliminary objections, however, Mr. Justice Cameron, of the High Court of Justice, Ontario, delivered a decision which, if upheld by the higher Courts, will result in killing the greater number of the petitions filed in Ontario. It will be remembered that the Ontario Legislature, in 1881, consolidated the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Chancery into the High Court of Justice. Most of the petitions were filed in the High Court, but the Judge held that the latter had no jurisdiction in elections to the House of Commons of

Canada, and that the petitions should, under the Dominion Controverted Elections Act, have been entered in the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, or Chancery, as the case might be. This question has still to be decided on appeal before the petitions affected by it can be tried. The following cases were tried and decided in favour of the members-elect :—Napierville, South Norfolk, Vercheres, and Jacques Cartier.

In the county of King's, P.E.I., a singular case arose, which will have to be decided by the House of Commons when Parliament meets. Two members are to be elected for this county, but the candidate who received the second largest number of votes was a member of the Local Legislature at the time of his nomination, and, as such, disqualified. The returning officer, however, did not refuse to accept the nomination, but allowed the candidate in question to proceed to a poll, and returned him, as well as the candidate next on the list, as elected, together with the gentleman who headed the poll. There are thus three members returned for two seats.

CHAPTER IX.

PROCEEDINGS IN UNITED STATES CONGRESS AFFECTING CANADA—CANADIAN IRON ORE—CANADIAN GRAIN—RECIPROCITY—CANADIAN FISH—EXTRADITION—REGISTRATION OF CANADIAN VESSELS—NIAGARA FALLS INTERNATIONAL PARK—THE “SCOTT” TEMPERANCE ACT BEFORE THE IMPERIAL PRIVY COUNCIL—DIVISION OF NORTH-WEST INTO DISTRICTS—DOMINION LANDS—PROGRESS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—IMMIGRATION—CHINESE LABOUR—MACKENZIE TESTIMONIAL—THIRD PARTY—VACANCIES IN THE SENATE.

DURING the sitting of the United States Congress, various matters affecting Canada were considered, but no practical result was arrived at. It was proposed to permit manufacturers and smelters to import Canadian iron ore free of duty for manufacturing purposes, but without effect. Subsequently, it was decided to allow Canadian grain to be ground in United States mills, under certain conditions, without payment of duty. A considerable portion of the American press advocated the negotiation of a new treaty of reciprocity with Canada, the award of the arbitrators on the value of the fisheries being a powerful motive in this direction. Mr. Rice, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, unsuccessfully endeavoured to obtain the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, desiring that a duty of 25 per cent. might be levied on the importation of Canadian fish.

The extradition of fugitive criminals has always been a fruitful source of discussion and difficulty. So long as the right of refuge for political offenders is preserved, civilized nations are not only willing but anxious to return escaping criminals to the jurisdiction which they have endeavoured to avoid, and thus to rid themselves to that extent of an objectionable class. The fact that the boundary between Canada and the United States is in its greatest part an imaginary line renders it easy for the culprits of either country to escape into the other, and, without an arrangement for their being sent back, thus to set at defiance the officers of justice. The existing Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has but a limited operation, as it does not include even every class of felony; but, though attempts have been frequently made to obtain an extension of its provisions, they have been hitherto abortive. In addition to this, the machinery by which extradition has to be pro-

cured is cumbrous, and has frequently defeated the ends of justice. The subject was considered both in the American Congress and the Canadian Parliament during the Session of each, and in the latter some legislation was had, which resulted beneficially. In 1877, the Canadian Parliament passed an Act simplifying the machinery, which was to come into operation only when the Imperial Extradition Act ceased to apply to Canada. Her Majesty's Government, however, objected to some of its provisions, which the Act of this Session amended. The Imperial Act was then withdrawn from Canada, and the Dominion Statute of 1877, as amended, came into operation.

The Americans, with the view of encouraging ship-building in their own country, will not grant registration to any vessels other than those owned entirely by American citizens, and only then if they are built in the United States, or, if of foreign build, repaired in the United States to the extent of three-fourths of their value. Several Bills were introduced into Congress this year granting registration to vessels which did not fulfil these very stringent conditions, but they were rejected.

Shortly before he left Canada, Lord Dufferin suggested that the lands surrounding the Niagara Falls, now given up to speculators and manufacturers, should be acquired by the State of New York and the Province of Ontario respectively, for the purpose of converting the vicinity of the great cataract into an International Park. The proposal at the time attracted general attention, and commanded universal approval; but, though some abortive steps have been taken towards the desired end, no determined or united effort has been made. In 1879, Governor Robinson, of New York, in his Message to the Legislature, recommended the appointment of a Commission to confer with one to be appointed by the Province of Ontario, and in September of that year the representatives of the two Governments met at Niagara Falls, and decided in favour of the scheme. It was estimated that the cost of acquiring the lands on the Canadian side would be \$400,000, and on the American side \$1,000,000. A Bill for the purpose was, however, rejected at two Sessions of the New York Legislature, though one was passed into law in Ontario in 1880, empowering the Minister of Public Works of Canada to expropriate the lands. In June, 1880, the Dominion Government appointed Commissioners to confer with those of the Province of Ontario and State of New York, but beyond this no action has been taken by the Federal Administration. It has lately been proposed

to form a company to carry out the design, who should charge no tolls for the use of the Park, but should derive their income from the charges made for the use of certain means of locomotion which they proposed to provide. A Bill to incorporate this company, and to transfer to them the powers conferred by the Act of 1880 on the Minister of Public Works, was introduced into the Ontario Legislature, but was withdrawn.

It is one thing to enact a law and another to interpret it. It seems to be beyond the power of language to so definitely express the meaning and intention of legislators as to leave no doubt as to the construction of a Statute. Differences of opinion on these matters lead to litigation, and are decided by the Courts, and hence has arisen the vast array of cases and precedents in English law, in which the interpretation of the Judges is of equal authority with the Acts which are interpreted, and the true effect of legislation, as well as the body of common law, is therefore to be found chiefly in the reported decisions of the Courts of Law and Equity. The Fathers of Confederation doubtless strove to make the new Constitution of Canada so clear that he who ran might read, but the task was a hard one. The enormous variety of matters demanding the attention of the governing bodies rendered the duty of precisely discriminating between the Federal and Provincial powers a delicate and difficult one; and, during the fifteen years which have elapsed since the enactment of the British North America Act, disputes have from time to time arisen as to where the one authority commenced and the other ended, and conflicts of jurisdiction have not been infrequent. Gradually, decisions have been obtained on these points from the highest judicial tribunal in the Empire, and it is a satisfactory testimony to the learning and ability of the Canadian judiciary to find that, in nearly every case carried before them, their Lordships of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council have endorsed the finding of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. One of the matters relegated by the British North America Act to the Provincial Legislatures is "shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses, in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, local, or municipal purposes," and, acting on the supposed authority conferred by this section, the Local Legislatures have assumed to pass laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic within their jurisdiction. In 1878, the Parliament of Canada passed an Act dealing with the same subject, and giving power to a majority of the voters

in any municipality to establish therein the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail. The power to make the enactment was claimed under another section of the Constitution, which gave authority to the Dominion Parliament "to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Canada," and it was further contended that the regulation of the liquor traffic was a matter which fell within "the regulation of trade and commerce," which was exclusively assigned to the Parliament of Canada. The conviction of a person in the city of Fredericton, N.B., under the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, led to an appeal, which was finally carried to the Imperial Privy Council, the expenses being met by the Dominion Government, in view of the importance of obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Act in question, which was the point in issue. Their Lordships affirmed the validity of the Canada Temperance Act, as being directed to the maintenance of "the peace, order, and good government of Canada," and further declared that it was competent for the Federal Parliament to legislate in such a manner as to restrict or destroy the local or municipal revenue from licenses. As a result of this decision, it was announced, before the close of the year, that the Dominion Government would, at the next Session of Parliament, introduce a measure further dealing with the sale of intoxicating liquors, in regard to which the jurisdiction of the Local Legislatures, save as regards the raising of a revenue from the licenses, was, in view of the judgment of the Privy Council, altogether questionable.

On the 8th May, an Order-in-Council was passed dividing the North-West Territories into four Districts, named respectively Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabaska. Assiniboia contains about 95,000 square miles, and is bounded on the south by the International boundary line, on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba, on the north by the 9th range, and on the west by the line dividing the 10th and 11th ranges of townships numbered from the fourth initial meridian of the Dominion lands system. Saskatchewan contains about 114,000 square miles, and is bounded on the south by Assiniboia and Manitoba, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and the Nelson River, on the north by the 18th correction line, survey system, and on the west by the continuation of the north-western boundary of Assiniboia. Alberta contains about 100,000 square miles, and is bounded on the south by the International boundary, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the west

by British Columbia, and on the north by the 18th correction line, near the 55th parallel. Athabaska contains about 122,000 square miles, and is bounded on the south by Alberta, on the west by British Columbia, and on the east by the line between the 10th and 11th ranges of townships, until it intersects the Athabaska River, then by that river, and Athabaska Lake and Slave Lake, to the 32nd correction line, near the 60th parallel.

The business of the Dominion Lands branch of the Department of the Interior increased with rapid strides, *pari passu* with the extension of the Pacific Railway. Mr. Aquila Walsh, who formerly represented North Norfolk in the House of Commons, and was Chairman of the old Board of Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, was appointed in January Dominion Land Commissioner at Winnipeg, and Mr. Rufus Stephenson, who since Confederation had been the member for Kent, Ont., later in the year became Inspector of Colonization Companies and Lands. The number of Colonization Companies which applied for tracts of land in the North-West under the regulations of the Government amounted to more than 200, but very few of these fulfilled the conditions attached to the grants. Several of them appear to have been promoted for speculative purposes, but the necessity of complying with the regulations of settlement disposed of these, as they found the investment would not be profitable without the establishment of a complete system for the purpose of bringing in settlers and promoting colonization, and they could not hold the lands idle in hope of a remunerative sale in the future. The time for the payment of the first instalment on the lands applied for was somewhat extended, but towards the close of the year it was announced that the companies which had not complied with the conditions by the 28th February, 1883, would suffer the peremptory forfeiture of their grants. New regulations were published governing the disposal of coal lands, under which twenty-one years' leases might be granted to proper applicants, for a ground rent of 25c. per acre, and a royalty of 10c. per ton on all coal taken out of the mines, the area leased to one person being limited to 320 acres, and forfeiture being incurred by a failure to commence active operations within a year, and to work the mine within two years after the date of the lease. Shortly before the end of the year, additional light was thrown upon the coal deposits in the North-West by the explorations of surveyors, and, in particular, by the report of Mr. George M. Dawson, D.S., F.G.S., who discovered vast beds of coal of superior

quality in the Bow and Belly River districts. The Government thereupon set apart certain lands on the Souris, Bow Belly, and Saskatchewan Rivers, and proposed to offer them for sale to the highest tenderers, in limited areas.

The work performed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the year was simply astounding, and without a parallel. The grading was completed and the track laid to a point 50 miles east of the Saskatchewan River, or about 600 miles of Winnipeg, no less than 450 miles of track having been laid during the season. The average of the track laid on each working day was $2\frac{6}{10}$ miles, and on each of two days the astonishing distance of $4\frac{1}{10}$ miles was laid with rails, although an hour's delay was caused on the first of these occasions by lack of sufficient material, and on the second another hour was consumed in syphoning water.

The immigration from abroad during 1882 was in excess of that in any previous year in the history of Canada, the number who arrived and settled in the country being estimated at 113,000. When in Europe, Sir C. Tupper visited the west of Ireland, for the purpose of personally investigating the prospects of emigration from that district. He spent some time in the counties of Galway and Mayo, and conferred with a number of gentlemen who had interested themselves, from patriotic motives, in the promotion of emigration, as well as with Government and parochial officials. Some of these afterwards visited Canada, and satisfied themselves as to the advantages it offered to emigrants, and the satisfactory character of the arrangements of the Dominion Government. A considerable number of Irish people were among the arrivals in 1882, but the prospect was that a much larger immigration of that race would take place during the next twelve months. Letters published in Ireland by Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, Man., produced very beneficial results on the minds of the Irish people, who naturally placed greater faith in the statements of their own prelates than in representations coming from what they might consider interested sources.

The Government of British Columbia made special representations to the Governor-in-Council, on 6th March, in reference to the advisability of assisting emigration, and inducing the railway contractors to employ white rather than Chinese labour on the C. P. R. in that Province. In reply, a despatch was forwarded by Sir Alexander Campbell, Acting Secretary of State of Canada, on 6th June, stating

that "His Excellency is advised that there are no means at the disposal of the Government to induce the contractors on the Canadian Pacific Railway to import and employ the labour of white immigrants on their works instead of Chinese. If, however, the contractor desires to prepay the passages of white labourers from the United Kingdom, the utmost facilities of assisted ocean passages, and such service as can be rendered by the agents of the Department of Agriculture, will be freely afforded. The advantages offered by British Columbia as a field for settlement of immigrants have been fully set forth in authentic publications disseminated by the Department of Agriculture."

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, having decided to contest the East Riding of York at the General Election, instead of his old constituency of Lambton, was made the recipient of a very handsome money testimonial by his friends in the latter county. During the long period that he led the Reform Opposition in the House of Commons, and particularly the five years that he was Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie rendered important services to his party and to the country, displayed great abilities of administration, and, though he lost the confidence of the majority of the electors in 1878, and was replaced in the Liberal leadership by Mr. Blake, well deserved the recognition which he received from his supporters. The resolution under which the testimonial originated in January recited that "the great ability, spotless honesty, and ceaseless industry with which the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie has served Canada, as the representative of the county of Lambton, during the past twenty years, demand an acknowledgment from this county which shall in a small measure express our appreciation of the services rendered and our regard for the man."

Some time in May, an attempt was made in Toronto to form a third political party, but the public heard little of it until about six months afterwards, when Mr. W. B. McMurrich, Mayor of Toronto, who had been chosen President, delivered his inaugural address, in which, at great length, he laid down the policy of the new organization, which had received the designation of "The National Liberal Union." Mr. McMurrich said there were "many of the men on both sides of politics, as at present constituted, who would gladly throw aside the old party prejudices and grooves of action if they could find themselves given the opportunity of standing upon a more reasonable and patriotic platform, where all could unite, freed from

the recollections of bygone fierce political contests." Starting "without a past political history," and "untrammelled with the thoughts and mistakes of the past," the new party adopted "Canada our home," and "measures, not men," as their rallying cries. One of the existing parties had, at the General Election, claimed support for their National Policy, while the other had brought into prominence the question of Provincial rights; but the electors, having to vote for one party or the other, had been unable "to give a vote on principle on the two great questions laid before them, the consequence being, the one question carrying the Conservatives into power for the Dominion, while the other will carry the Liberals into power in the Province of Ontario, with votes that at the last General Election were given to the Conservative candidates." From this he argued the necessity for a new alliance, which should discard the old party ties, and "know no creed, no Province, no nationality, but Canada one and indivisible." He laid down the following as the planks of the new party platform:—

"The advocacy and promotion of all Canadian interests, and the maintenance of all established industries;

"The right to negotiate our own commercial treaties;

"The maintenance of an election law, pure, stringent, and uniform;

"The readjustment of the franchise, and the establishment of a method of representation by which a more correct expression of the political convictions of electors may be obtained;

"The preservation inviolate of Provincial rights, as guaranteed by the Act of Confederation;

"A reformation of the Senate, so as to bring it into harmony with the principles of representative institutions;

"The upholding of the independence of Parliament, having a due regard to its responsibility to the people, and the true principles of representative government;

"A determined hostility to the creation by legislative enactments of railway or land monopolies;

"The promotion of a system of emigration for the settlement of our public lands and the development of our resources, withholding Government aid in the importation of skilled artisans and cheap labour, with the determined object of protecting Canadian workmen against unnecessary and unfair competition;

"That the principal positions in our military system be filled by officers trained in Canada;

"A reduction of the cost of government, by the abolition of superfluous offices; and

“ The dissemination of a knowledge on all subjects tending to the promotion of good government, and the fostering of a truly national sentiment in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the Dominion.”

It may not be unimportant to mention, before closing this chapter, that, at the close of the year, there remained six vacancies in the Senate, caused by the death of the Hon. Messrs. Hope, Brouse, and Hamilton, of Ontario, the resignation of the Hon. Messrs. Fabre and Chinic, of Quebec, and the elevation to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba of the Hon. J. C. Aikins, late Minister of Inland Revenue.

CHAPTER X.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES — ONTARIO :— DEBATES ON THE BOUNDARY AWARD AND THE RIVERS AND STREAMS BILL—ESTIMATES AND SUPPLY BILL BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES—PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH—MARKET FEES—AGNOSTICS—FREE LIBRARIES—LOCAL RAILWAYS—ACTS PASSED—LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION—THE “MARMION” QUESTION—LIBERAL CONVENTION.

THE third Session of the fourth Legislature of Ontario was opened on the 12th January, by the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor. His Honour congratulated the Legislative Assembly on the fact that the public revenue for the year had considerably exceeded the estimate, as well as on the general prosperity, which he declared was “the result of the late abundant harvest, the general revival of trade in other countries, and the consequent demand for the products of our fields, forests, and mines.” He expressed regret that “no progress had been made towards a recognition of the right of the Province to that extensive portion of its territory our title to which, notwithstanding the award of the distinguished Arbitrators appointed by the two Governments, the Federal authorities have continued to dispute ;” and that he had again to refer to the disallowance of the Act for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks. Papers relating to these subjects were promised. The Lieut.-Governor congratulated the House on the decision of the Privy Council as to the right of the Legislature “to legislate on matters of internal trade, and in particular on the law of insurance,” and regretted that the Supreme Court of Canada had refused to recognise the right of the Province to property escheated for want of heirs. He announced the sale of the right to cut pine timber over 1,321 square miles of territory, from which three-quarters of a million had been derived, recommended the payment of the money coming from the Common School Fund for local improvements to the counties interested out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Province, pending the settlement of the account with, and the payment of the money by, the Dominion, promised information as to the steps taken towards the erection of new Provincial buildings, foreshadowed the Government legislation of the Session, and concluded by expressing “the grief and indignation which, in common with the whole civilized world, we felt at the shocking and unprovoked murder of the late honoured and lamented President of the United States.”

The resolutions for an address in reply to the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor were moved on the next day by Mr. Hay and seconded by Mr. Robinson (Cardwell), but they did not pass with the ease of the previous Session. The presumption that the Dominion general election was at hand had an effect on the Provincial Legislature as well as upon the Federal Parliament, and here, as in the larger House, the two parties were anxious to place before the electorate their views upon questions on which the local and general Governments were at issue. The debate on the address was thus prolonged *de die in diem* for a fortnight, and was signalized by a division—a circumstance which in recent days has become very rare at this stage. The question of "Provincial Rights"—as involved in the refusal of the Dominion Government to assent to the award of the Arbitrators as to the northern and western boundaries of the Province, and in the disallowance, by the advice of the Federal Ministers, of the Provincial Act relating to rivers and streams—was that around which the battle chiefly waged, in the Legislature during the Session, and at meetings and in the newspapers during the electoral contest. The party in opposition to the Government of Canada declared that Ontario was being despoiled of her rights, and, as that party was in power with a large majority in the Provincial Legislature, it was no matter for surprise that they should place their views on record in the Journals of the House. The paragraph in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor in which allusion was made to the boundary dispute is here given in full :

" I regret that since your last Session no progress has been made towards a recognition of the right of the Province to that extensive portion of its territory our title to which, notwithstanding the award of the distinguished Arbitrators appointed by the two Governments, the Federal authorities have continued to dispute. The grave practical evils resulting from the dispute have, since you last met, been greatly increased by an Act of the Federal Parliament transferring to the Province of Manitoba, so far as relates to Provincial jurisdiction, the claims of the Dominion to the most valuable part of the disputed territory, including our organized municipalities south and east of the height of land. While the Bill was before the House of Commons, I addressed to the Federal Government a despatch protesting, on the part of Ontario, against this part of the intended Act. A copy of my despatch, with other papers relating to the territory, will be laid before you."

On the 27th January, Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislature, moved the substitution of the following

for the paragraph in the Address which echoed these words of His Honour :—

“ While we regret the delay which has occurred in the final settlement of the northerly and westerly boundaries of the Province, and while we are prepared at all times to maintain by all lawful and constitutional means its territorial and other rights, we deprecate the taking of any course in the enforcement of those rights which is calculated to disturb the peace of the Dominion ; and we desire to express our regret that your Honour’s advisers have not taken the only lawful and constitutional means which, in the absence of the approval of the award by the Parliament of Canada, are open for the determination of the question in reference to such boundaries.”

In amendment to the amendment, Mr. Sinclair moved to add the following words to the paragraph in the Address :—

“ And we avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity at the present Session to reiterate our determination to give our cordial support to any steps which may be necessary for ascertaining and maintaining the just claims and rights of Ontario, as by the said award found and determined ; and, in the name of the people of Ontario, we emphatically insist that any absence of prior legislation on the part of the Dominion to give effect to the conclusions which should be arrived at by the Arbitrators, can neither justify nor excuse the action of the Dominion authorities in now repudiating the said award, and refusing to give Ontario her just rights, as thereby ascertained and determined.”

The amendment to the amendment was carried. Yeas, 50 ; nays, 24 ; majority for the Government 26. The address then passed.

The previous history of the boundary dispute has been given in former REGISTERS (see A. R. 1878, p. 189 ; 1879, p. 32 ; 1880-81, pp. 66, 189, 215, 218), and the steps taken in 1882 in the Dominion Parliament will be found in the proper place in this volume. The importance attached to the subject in the Provincial Legislature is shown by the early date at which attention was drawn to it, and the mode which was taken to obtain an expression of opinion upon it by moving an amendment to the Address. Discussions on the matter took place on motions for returns on two subsequent days, and on the 9th March the Government formally invited the House to declare itself in regard to it, by submitting a series of resolutions which were moved by Mr. Mowat. Reference was made to two despatches of the 31st December, 1881, and the 18th February, 1882, from the

Ontario Government to the Government of the Dominion, in which the resolutions declared the concurrence of the House. They further asserted "that the persistent endeavours of the Federal authorities to deprive this Province of one-half of its territory are, in the interest of the people of Ontario, to be opposed by every constitutional resort within the reach of this Province;" protested against "the conduct of the Federal Government in enforcing a pretended ownership in this territory;" declared the rejection of the award to be "unprecedented in British practice, opposed to the usages of civilized government, and a grievous wrong to the people of Ontario;" protested against the attempted transfer "of 39,000 square miles of the territory which was awarded to this Province, and which forms by far the most valuable portion of that territory" to the Province of Manitoba; insisted on "the injustice of including in the transfer 7,000 square miles of the Ontario District of Algoma, south of the height of land, which before Confederation had been an undisputed part of Upper Canada *de facto*, had been settled by its people and governed by its laws, to which no counter claim had been set up from any quarter, and which after Confederation continued to be regarded and dealt with as an undisputed part of this Province until the present controversy arose;" alleged that "the course of the Federal Government has to a large extent paralyzed the efforts hitherto made under the authority of this Province for the prevention of disorder" in the disputed territory; approved of "the refusal of the Government of this Province to be coerced into consenting to the proposals" of the Federal authorities; contended that "it would be most unjust for the Federal authorities to entangle this Province in a second litigation," but recognised "the possible expediency of an immediate reference to the Privy Council on the condition that the reference shall be based on the evidence collected and printed for the arbitrators, with any additional documentary evidence," and that, "pending the reference, the territory, its population and lands shall, by the legislative consent of all parties, be subject in all respects to the laws of this Province;" and asserted that it was "the duty of this Province to assume without further delay the full government and ownership of the territory, without reference to the claims of the Federal Government," leaving the responsibility for any collision which might occur "with the Federal authorities, and the remedy to the people whom the Federal and Provincial authorities respectively represent." Mr. Meredith proposed in amendment the substitution

of another series of resolutions, which, after reciting the history of the dispute, declared that, "while this House regrets that the Parliament of Canada has not seen fit to give its assent" to the award of the arbitrators, "it cannot fail to recognise the right of that body, in the exercise of its powers, to adopt that course which, in the judgment of its members, sound policy and the rights of the people of the whole Dominion dictate, and for the adoption of which they are responsible to the people of Canada;" pointed out that, the award being now "wholly nugatory and inoperative, the whole question remains undetermined;" expressed the opinion that, "in view of the grave difficulties and inconveniences arising from delay, it is of paramount importance that an early settlement of the question in dispute should be come to;" asserted that it was the duty of the Ontario Government "to take steps for the immediate submission of the matter in dispute" to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, it being improbable that the result would be "less favourable than that of the reference to arbitration;" expressed regret that the Ontario Government "manifest a disposition to retard that reference, reject amiable proposals for the government of the territory, and invite the House to take the law into its own hands and resort to rash measures, calculated to endanger the peace of the Dominion and imperil the best interests of the Province;" further deprecated "the violent, improper and reckless attitude assumed by the advisers of the Crown in Ontario with regard to the important questions to which these resolutions relate," which was "not dictated by a desire to promote the best interests of the Province, but by an intention to create political capital at the expense of arousing ill-feeling and animosity between the Province of Ontario and the rest of the Dominion;" and, in fine, protested against the action of the Ontario Government, "which is inimical to the best interests of the Province, hostile to the Crown, and which will not be sanctioned or tolerated by the loyal people of the Province of Ontario." The amendment was lost. Yeas, 25; nays, 50; majority for the Government, 25. The original resolutions were then carried "on a division."

The other question which was claimed to involve the rights of the Province was the disallowance of the Act for protecting the public interest in Rivers, Streams and Creeks. The grounds for the legislation and the exercise of the Governor-General's veto on the advice of the Federal Government may be briefly stated. Mr. Peter McLaren was the owner in fee of the banks of the Mississippi and other

streams in the eastern part of the Province which, in a state of nature, were incapable of floating sawlogs over the portion where his property lay. Having a large interest in timber limits bordering on these streams, Mr. McLaren constructed, at his own cost, extensive improvements to make the waters available for floating down his sawlogs. Mr. William C. Caldwell, another large lumberman, whose limits lay above Mr. McLaren's, claimed the right to use these improvements, under the 1st section of Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, which was as follows :—

“ All persons may, during the spring, summer and autumn freshets, float sawlogs and other timber, rafts and crafts down all streams.”

Mr. McLaren obtained from Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot an injunction to restrain Mr. Caldwell from using his improvements, on the ground principally that the words “ all streams ” were intended to refer to those which were floatable in the state of nature, and not to those which were made floatable by private enterprise. In the Session of 1881, the Ontario Government passed an Act re-enacting the section quoted, and further declaring that its provisions “ shall extend and apply to all rivers, creeks and streams, and to all constructions and improvements made therein or thereon, whether the bed of such river, creek or stream, or the land through which the same runs has been granted by the Crown or not, and, if granted by the Crown, shall be binding upon such grantees.” The Act empowered the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to fix the amount of tolls which the owner might charge to the users of his improvements. It was claimed that this was an unwarrantable interference with private rights, and it was alleged that the Government had passed the measure in the interests of a political supporter. Mr. McLaren appealed to the representative of the Crown at Ottawa, who, upon the advice of his Ministers, disallowed the Act. In the meantime, the Court of Appeal of Ontario reversed the decision of Mr. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, and Mr. McLaren carried the case to the Supreme Court of Canada, who gave a unanimous judgment in his favour on the 28th November, thus restoring the decision of the Vice-Chancellor. In the Session of 1882, the Ontario Government again introduced the Bill in the form in which it had been vetoed, alleging in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor that “ the competency of the Legislature to pass the Act was not questioned, and the Act was disallowed mainly upon the ground that the Minister of Justice did not approve

of the mode or extent of the compensation which the Act gave to owners of property affected by the Act." The second reading of the Bill was carried "on a division," and, upon the third reading, Mr. Meredith moved in amendment :

"That, while this House is willing to pass such enactments as may be necessary for the protection of the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks, it is of opinion that the Bill is calculated to interfere with important private interests without making adequate compensation for such interference, and is therefore opposed to sound principles of legislation, and calculated to form a dangerous precedent, and ought not, as now framed, to become law."

This amendment was lost. Yeas, 27 ; nays, 49 ; majority for the Government, 22. The Bill then passed into law, but it was subsequently vetoed, like its predecessor, by the Governor-General.

On the 31st January, the Provincial Treasurer obtained a vote of credit of \$346,750 to meet the expenses of government from the 1st January, until the Appropriation Bill should be finally passed, and on the 13th February, estimates of the sums required for the service of the Province for the year 1882 and to complete the service for 1881 were brought down. The estimated current expenditure for 1882 amounted to \$2,100,169.73, the expenditure on capital account to \$247,220.60, and on refund account to \$42,335.99, making a total of \$2,389,726.32. A sum of \$73,262.44 was asked for to complete the service of 1881. Later in the Session, Supplementary Estimates were brought down for \$99,957.50, and the House was also asked to vote a sum of \$30,000 to defray the expenses of government during the month of January, 1883. The original Estimates of the previous year amounted to \$2,309,191.73, of which \$2,034,823.24 was for current expenditure. The Supplementary Estimates of that year, including the sum required to complete the service of 1880, amounted to \$16,925, besides an advance of \$18,000 on account of the Mercer estate, and \$30,000 to meet the expenses of January, 1882. The total amount voted in the Appropriation Act for 1882, was \$2,588,948.28.

Mr. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, made his annual financial statement on the 14th February, on the motion to go into Committee of Supply. The receipts for 1881 had amounted to \$2,746,772.98, and the expenditure to \$2,585,053.35, of which \$2,281,053.21 came under the Supply Bill. Mr. Wood complained that the payment of the Dominion subsidy operated unfairly to Ontario, as compared with the

other Provinces, as it received only at the rate of 62c. per head, while Quebec received 70c., Nova Scotia 86c., New Brunswick \$1.33, Manitoba \$2.13, British Columbia \$3.46, and Prince Edward Island \$1.41. The assets of the Province were estimated at \$5,240,988.05, and the liabilities at \$731,396.87, leaving a surplus of \$4,509,591.18. The estimated revenue for 1882 was \$2,848,960.42, which would leave a surplus over the first Estimates of expenditure of \$520,515.03. The debate which ensued was brief, being confined to Mr. Meredith, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mowat, the Premier, Messrs. Creighton, Young and Waters.

In fulfilment of an indication contained in the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Wood introduced resolutions on which a bill was founded and passed respecting the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund. The fund bearing this title was constituted in the year 1853 by an Act of the old Legislature of Canada, and prior to Confederation the Province received \$124,685 on account of the fund from sales of common school lands. In 1870, the adjustment of the liabilities and assets of the old Province of Canada was referred to arbitrators by whom Ontario was declared to be entitled to this sum. The award was taken to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and ratified, but this together with other funds of the old Provinces still remained in the hands of the Dominion Government, pending the final closing of the accounts. It was considered proper that the municipalities entitled to participate in the fund should no longer be deprived of their share, and it was accordingly provided by Mr. Wood's bill that the amount should be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province in advance of its receipt from the Dominion Government.

One of the most important Acts of the Legislature during this Session was that establishing a Bureau of Industries in connection with the Department of Agriculture. The Commissioner of that Department was by the Act directed "to institute enquiries and collect useful facts relating to the agricultural, mechanical and manufacturing interests of the Province, and to adopt measures for disseminating or publishing the same in such manner and form as he finds best adapted to promote improvement within the Province and to encourage immigration from other countries; and (amongst other things) to procure and publish early information relating to the supply of grain, breadstuffs and live stock in the other Provinces of the Dominion, in Great Britain, and the United States and other foreign countries in

which the Province finds a market for its surplus products, and as to the demand therefor." The measure was at once put into operation and proved to be of great value.

The establishment of a Provincial Board of Health was another subject which received the attention and obtained the statutory sanction of the Legislature. The Board was to consist of seven members, of whom at least four should be medical practitioners. It was to take cognizance of the interests of health and life among the people, to study the vital statistics, to make sanitary investigations respecting causes of disease, and especially of epidemics, to publish information bearing on these and cognate matters, and to advise officers of the Government and the local boards of health in respect to them. Power was given to municipalities, or in their default to local boards, to establish hospitals for the treatment of smallpox or other diseases dangerous to the public health, and extensive powers were given to the Provincial Board to enable it to carry out the intention of the Act.

The powers of the municipalities in respect to the levying of market fees were limited by an Act which provided that, in places where the sale of agricultural and dairy produce was limited to the market, no fees should be levied on grain, lumber, firewood, hogs, cheese or fodder, and limited the fees upon other articles. The bill received some opposition, and on the third reading an amendment was proposed by Mr. Creighton extending the abolition of fees to "all kinds of farm produce or articles such as are usually sold by farmers." This was negatived by 38 to 20.

The law of libel has of late years undergone great modifications, and the meaning of the adage "The greater the truth the greater the libel" has lost its force since public journals have been permitted to escape the consequences of defamatory publications if there is an absence of malice and the statements are true. The publication of proceedings in Parliament and the Courts are privileged, and during this Session the privilege was extended to fair and accurate reports of public meetings, the responsibility for the truth of the statements made being thus shifted from the publisher to the speaker, but the former is bound to insert in the newspaper a reasonable explanation by the person aggrieved, if the latter desire it.

Cases having arisen in which persons who called themselves Agnostics either objected to take an oath recognising the existence of a Supreme Being, or were objected to as incompetent to take an oath be-

cause of their disbelief or doubt in the existence of the Deity, and an Act was passed making provision that, "if the presiding Judge was satisfied that the taking of an oath would have no binding effect on his conscience," any such person might "solemnly promise, affirm and declare," instead of swearing.

The vast importance of the diffusion of general information as a factor in the education of a people received special recognition at the hands of the Government and Legislature by the introduction and passage of a measure to provide for the establishment of free libraries. On a petition signed by a specified number of electors being presented to the municipal council, the latter might pass a by-law to establish a library, which should be submitted to the electors, and, if endorsed by them, carried into operation. The board of management was to consist of the mayor or reeve, three persons appointed by the council, three by the Public School Board, and two by the Separate School Board, and in these was to be vested the control of the library. Each year they were to report an estimate of the expenditure required to the Council, who were to levy a special rate not exceeding half a mill in the dollar to meet it. The funds required for the original cost of the library might be raised by the issue of debentures by the Council. The Act was at once taken advantage of by the City of Toronto, and the necessary proceedings were inaugurated in other municipalities.

Several other measures of importance were passed at the instance of the Government, and will be found in the list of Acts appended.

The British North America Act relegated to the Provincial Legislatures the power to deal with "local works and undertakings," with certain exceptions, one of which was "such works as, although wholly situate within the Province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of Canada or for the advantage of two or more of the Provinces." Attempts were made by certain railway companies which had been incorporated and aided by the Provincial Legislature to obtain from the Dominion Parliament the declaration that they were "for the general advantage of Canada," which would remove them from Provincial, and bring them within Federal, jurisdiction. On the 8th March, Mr. Mowat proposed a series of resolutions, asserting that "none of the railways specially referred to ought to be declared to be for the general advantage of Canada," and insisting that "where a company whose railway has been constructed under a Provincial

charter seeks to escape Provincial control by procuring its railway to be declared to be for any such general advantage as aforesaid, the company ought to be compelled to first procure from the Provincial Legislature by which it was incorporated an assent to its railway being so declared, or at least to show that such assent was applied for, and, if refused, had been so refused on improper or insufficient grounds." Mr. Meredith proposed to substitute for the last portion of this clause the declaration that "notice ought to be given to the Provincial Secretary of the company's application, and an opportunity afforded to them to be heard in opposition thereto." The amendment was lost. Yeas, 19; nays, 53; majority for the Government, 34. The resolutions were then agreed to, and the Lieutenant-Governor was asked to transmit them to the Governor-General, in order that they might be laid before the Parliament of Canada.

A resolution was proposed by Mr. French declaring it expedient to increase the jurisdiction of the County Courts to \$500, and in cases of contracts to \$1,000, and that a bill should be prepared to that effect. Mr. Mowat moved in amendment that, "it would be premature to now decide upon the question," and Mr. Merrick in amendment to the amendment that the matter should be referred to a Select Committee. The last proposal was negatived by 42 to 24, and the amendment of the Attorney-General carried on the same division.

A motion by Mr. Creighton expressing the view "that the form of ballots used at elections of members to the Legislative Assembly, and at municipal elections should be assimilated to those used at elections of members to the House of Commons of Canada," and that "the secrecy of the ballot ought to be preserved by discarding a form of ballot paper by means of which it can be subsequently ascertained how a voter has voted" was lost on a division.

The usual bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Associations of Ontario West and Ontario East was introduced by Mr. Merrick, and met with its accustomed fate, the Private Bills Committee reporting that they found "the preamble not proven, on the ground that special legislation in the premises is not desirable or necessary." It was subsequently announced that this fruitful source of dispute would be withdrawn from the Provincial arena, and that a measure to incorporate the Orange Association would be submitted to the Dominion Parliament.

On the 10th March, the Legislature was prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor, who delivered the usual speech reviewing the legisla-

tion of the Session, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts :—

Acts for 1. granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray expenses of Civil Government for 1882, and for other purposes ; 2. respecting the Sale of Lands in Algoma for Government Taxes ; 3. respecting the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund ; 4. amending the Agricultural and Arts Act ; 5. establishing a Bureau of Industries ; 6. respecting the Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal : 7. relating to Division Courts in the Districts of Nipissing, Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Thunder Bay, and amending the Division Courts Act ; 8. amending the Jurors' Act, and the Jurors' Act of 1879 ; 9. amending the Law of Newspaper Libel : 10. removing certain defects in the Law of Evidence ; 11. making provision in regard to certain Legal Matters ; 12. respecting the Restitution of Stolen Goods ; 13. amending the Act respecting Ferries ; 14. protecting the Public Interest in Rivers, Streams, and Creeks (disallowed) ; 15. making further provision respecting the Lien of Mechanics and Labourers ; 16. amending the Act respecting the Rights and Liabilities of Inn-keepers ; 17. conferring additional powers upon Joint Stock Companies ; 18. extending the powers of Companies for Supplying Cities, Towns, and Villages with Gas and Water ; 19. respecting Companies for Supplying Electricity for the purposes of Light, Heat, and Power ; 20. extending the application of the Fire Insurance Policy Act ; 21. providing for the Crossing of Railways by Streets, Drains, and Water Mains ; 22. providing for the Establishment of Free Libraries ; 23. amending the Municipal Act ; 24. respecting Market Fees ; 25. providing for the Construction of Water Works by Cities, Towns, and Villages ; 26. making further provision for the Construction of Drainage Works by Municipalities ; 27. respecting Unexpended Moneys under the Municipal Loan Fund Settlement ; 28. amending the Assessment Act ; 29. establishing a Provincial Board of Health, and giving increased powers to Local Boards of Health ; 30. respecting certain amendments in the School Law ; 31. amending the Act respecting the Property of Religious Institutions ; 32. amending the Act respecting Lunatic Asylums and the Custody of Insane Persons ; 33. providing for the Division of the Township of Grimsby ; 34. respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Guelph ; 35. establishing and confirming certain Astronomical Bearings as the True Courses of Side Lines in the Township of Harvey ; 36. enabling the Agricultural Societies of East and West Kent to sell certain Lands ; 37. Legalizing, Confirming, and Declaring valid certain By-Laws of the Corporation of the City of Kingston ; 38. separating the Township of East Luther from the County of Wellington, and annexing it to the County of Dufferin ; 39. consolidating the Debenture Debt of the Town of Owen Sound ; 40. incorporating the Town of Penetanguishene ; 41. enabling the Corporation of Port Hope to incur Liability for the construction and extension

of Water Works, and for other purposes ; 42. declaring and confirming the title of the Corporation of the Village of Southampton in and to certain Lands ; 43. vesting certain property in the Stratford High School Board ; 44. respecting a certain Assessment for Local Improvements in the Town of Strathroy ; 45. extending and defining the limits of the Town of Trenton ; 46. respecting By-Law No. 217 of the County of Wellington ; 47. respecting the Old Burying-Ground of the Town of Wingham ; 48. consolidating the general debenture debt of the Village of Yorkville ; 49. respecting the Erie and Huron Railway Company ; 50. incorporating the Galt Junction Railway Company ; 51. respecting the Leamington and St. Clair Railway Company ; 52. incorporating the London Junction Railway Company ; 53. respecting the Debenture Debt of the London and Port Stanley Railway Company ; 54. incorporating the Manitoulin Island Railway Company ; 55. incorporating the Medonte Tramway Company ; 56. respecting the Midland Railway of Canada ; 57. incorporating the Mississippi Valley Railway Company ; 58. incorporating the Northern and North-Western Junction Railway Company ; 59. amending and Extending the Act incorporating the Port Rowan and Lake Shore Railway Company ; 60. incorporating the Prescott and Glengarry Counties Junction Railway Company ; 61. respecting the Prince Edward County Railway Company ; 62. amending the Act incorporating the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company ; 63. amending the Acts relating to the St. Catharines Street Railway Company ; 64. amending the Acts respecting the St. Mary's, Credit Valley, and Huron Railway Company ; 65. amending the Act incorporating the Saugeen Valley Railway Company ; 66. incorporating the Toronto, High Park, and Western Tramway Company (Limited) ; 67. consolidating the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company, the Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay Railway Company, the Victoria Railway Company, the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company, the Grand Junction Railway Company, and the Midland Railway of Canada ; 68. respecting the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company ; 69. incorporating the Western Counties Railway Company ; 70. respecting the Weston and Duffin's Creek Railway ; 71. conferring certain powers upon the Bell Telephone Company of Canada ; 72. amending the Acts relating to the Canada Landed Credit Company ; 73. amending the present Acts of Incorporation of the City Light and Heating Company of London ; 74. authorizing the Gananoque Water Power Company to issue Debentures ; 75. respecting the Gatling Gold and Silver Mining Company ; 76. respecting the Hawkeye Gold and Silver Mining Company ; 77. amending the Act incorporating the Midland Land Company ; 78. amending the Charter of the Ontario Trust Company ; 79. amending the Act of Incorporation of the Rossin House Hotel Company ; 80. amending the Act incorporating the Toronto House Building Association ; 81. incorporating Elgin College ; 82. authorizing Gilmour & Co. to make certain improvements in the River Moira ; 83.

respecting the Ladies' Christian Association of St. Catharines; 84. enabling the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Congregation of the Town of Orangeville to sell certain Lands; 85. further amending the Act incorporating the Ottawa Ladies' College; 86. respecting a Public Hospital and Home for the Friendless for the City of Belleville; 87. respecting St. Paul's Church in the Town of Woodstock; 88. respecting the Wesleyan Female College of Hamilton; 89. amending the Act incorporating the Western University of London.

On the 13th September, a Convention of the Liberal-Conservative party of Ontario, consisting of delegates chosen by the associations in the various constituencies, assembled in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, and remained in session for two days. Mr. Edward Gurney, jun., of Toronto, presided, and, amongst others, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir L. Tilley, Hon. M. Bowell, Mr. W. R. Meredith, M. P. P., leader of the Provincial Opposition, Hon. A. Morris, M. P. P., and Hon. John O'Donohoe addressed the Convention. A series of resolutions was adopted laying down the policy of the Liberal-Conservative party in reference to Provincial affairs. The Government was condemned for "the expenditure of the public money without useful or adequate result, and too often with political objects only; persistent attacks on the powers of the municipalities; the manipulation of all branches of public service for the purpose of securing political support; attempts to sow the seeds of dissension and distrust between the several Provinces of the Dominion; an ill-concealed desire to procure the disintegration of the Federal Union; and their factious efforts to thwart the well-understood will and determination of the people to foster and develop the various industries of the Dominion." In reference to the Boundary question and the Rivers and Streams Bill, the Convention asserted the same views as those contained in the amendments submitted to the Legislature during the Session. The opinion was expressed "that, without interfering with the laws regulating the liquor traffic and limiting the number of licenses that may be issued, the power of issuing licenses and the fees derived therefrom should be restored to the municipalities." Other resolutions approved of the extension of the franchise to the sons of mechanics and others, the decentralization of the administration of justice, the reform of the municipal system, the improving and cheapening of the school system, the absolute exclusion of party politics from the administration of the Education Department, the lessening of the cost of government, and the exercise of rigid economy in the management of Provincial affairs.

A curious dispute arose in the newspapers early in the autumn, which, though primarily educational and secondarily religious in its character, became an important political factor in the election contests which followed. Scott's well-known poem, "*Marmion*," having been prescribed as a book for study in the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of the Province, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto made representations to the Provincial Minister of Education that the work contained allusions which were offensive to his co-religionists as well as some passages of doubtful morality, and that it should therefore not be absolutely prescribed as a book for study in institutions to which Catholics and Protestants alike contributed and sent their children. The Minister of Education removed the book from the list, and the *Globe*, the recognised exponent of the views of the Ontario Government, announced that this action was taken at the request of some High School masters. The *Mail*, the leading Conservative newspaper, condemned the prohibition of such a standard work, and Archbishop Lynch then stated from his pulpit that it was at his instigation that the Minister had acted. Thereupon arose a controversy which certainly had the effect of making "*Marmion*" more familiar to the general public than it had ever been before. The passages said to be objectionable were analysed, criticised, and defended, and the course pursued by the Government was alternately justified as being in the interests of the highest morality and proof of the most liberal sentiments to Roman Catholics, and assailed as giving evidence of prurient sensibility and slavish submission to ecclesiastical dictation. However earnestly culture and morals were put forward as a veil, it was patent to every observer that the *odium theologicum* was the true basis of the dispute. Meantime, the elections were approaching to fill the eight seats vacated by gentlemen who had become candidates for the House of Commons, and it was expected that the Roman Catholic vote, alienated from the Conservatives by the cavalier manner in which the *Mail* had dealt with His Grace of Toronto, would be generally cast in support of the Provincial Administration. The Archbishop certainly used his influence to that end, and, when the polling took place, on the 18th of October, it was found that, instead of the Government having five and the Opposition three, as they had before, the former had secured six out of the eight seats, and one of the remaining two was returned as an independent member by the union of the two parties. The official returns will be found in the Appendix.

It was subsequently shown that the Archbishop had not, as some had imagined, been alone amongst the hierarchy in the course he had taken and the views he had expressed, by the publication of a letter from Dr. Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough, and a pastoral from Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, fully endorsing his action. Hon. Frank Smith, a member of the Cabinet, and Hon. John O'Donohoe, Senator, published on Oct. 26th a memorandum addressed to the Bishops of Ontario, in which, as representatives of the Catholic body, they, while submitting to the authority of the Church in matters of faith and morals, and especially in regard to the "Marmion" controversy, claimed that the Conservative party was most worthy of the support of the Roman Catholics of Ontario. A counter manifesto was issued by Messrs. P. Ryan, M. O'Connor, J. J. Cassidy, M. D., and C. B. Doherty, of Toronto, protesting against the assumption of a representative character by the two Senators, condemning the *Mail's* attack on the Archbishop, and expressing confidence in the Ontario Government. The controversy died out toward the end of the year, and "Marmion" was restored to the list, with Goldsmith's "*Traveller*" as an alternative work for study.

The Legislature was again summoned to meet on the 13th December, when the Lieutenant-Governor congratulated the House "on the prosperity which the Province has enjoyed, arising in part from the abundant harvest with which it has pleased Providence to bless the labours of a thrifty and industrious people," referred to the beneficial results of the legislation of the previous Session, especially in connection with the Bureau of Industries and the Provincial Board of Health, promised measures dealing with various subjects, and thus referred to the questions which chiefly agitated the minds of the people:—

"I regret that the Federal authorities continue to dispute the title of the Province to its northerly and westerly portions, notwithstanding the unanimous award of the Arbitrators which was made and published more than four years ago. * * * I commend to your earnest attention the question of the territorial integrity of the Province. You are already aware that the Act which was deemed necessary for protecting the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks has again been disallowed by the Federal Government. The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada as to the present state of the law renders some legislation indispensable in the interest, as well of the public, as of lumbermen and all others whose business requires that they should have the use of our rivers and streams. The subject demands your renewed attention, both in con-

nection with the disallowance of the two Acts heretofore passed, and as involving the legislative autonomy of the Province. The Report of the License Department will show the operation of the License Laws during the year. I am glad to observe a determination on the part of our people to resist all attempts to relax the laws for restricting the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

The Address in reply was moved on the 14th by Mr. Balfour, the newly elected member for South Essex, and seconded by Mr. Drury, who had been recently returned for East Simcoe. The debate lasted for a week, the Opposition members charging the Government with pursuing a policy of deliberate hostility to the Federal Ministry, and misrepresenting the Conservative party by asserting that they were in favour of relaxing the restrictions on the liquor traffic, and opposed to the interests of the Province. To this the Government retorted by declaring that the people of Ontario were determined to have their rights, which were withheld from them by the action of the Dominion Government, and by accusing the latter of attempting to centralize power in their own hands to the detriment of the Provinces. The Opposition charged the Government with using the License Law for political purposes, and the Ministers met the charge with a denial. No amendment was moved, and the Address passed on the 20th Dec. On the following day, a number of bills were introduced, including the bill for the protection of the public interests in rivers, streams and creeks, and the Legislature then adjourned till the 4th January, 1883.

On the 6th December, invitations were issued to the various Liberal Associations to elect delegates to meet in Convention at Toronto, on the 3rd January, 1883, and at the close of the year preparations were being made for this party gathering, the forerunner of a general appeal to the people.

CHAPTER XI.

QUEBEC—RESIGNATION OF THE TREASURER—SALE OF THE Q. M. O. & O. RAILWAY
—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—DEBATE ON THE SALE OF THE RAILWAY—
THE PROVINCIAL BUDGET—THE CREDIT FONCIER—ACTS PASSED.

EARLY in January, Mr. Robertson resigned his position as Treasurer of Quebec, for reasons of a private nature, and the portfolio, after being declined by Dr. L. R. Church, was accepted by the Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, member for Yamaska.

The Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway had, at great cost, been constructed by the Provincial Government, and had been of the greatest possible advantage to the people of Quebec. The question of its future management had, however, received considerable attention, and it was the prevailing opinion that such an enterprise would be more profitable and serviceable in the hands of private persons than in those of a Government. On the 4th March, 1882, the Quebec Government entered into a conditional arrangement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the sale to the latter of the western portion of the railway between Montreal and Ottawa for the sum of \$4,000,000, out of which the Company was to complete the construction of certain works to the amount of \$400,000, to pay \$600,000 in six annual instalments, and to pay interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the remaining \$3,000,000, with the right to the Company to pay the capital amount at any time, and to the Government to demand it after the expiration of twenty years. There were many other covenants in the contract, but these were the principal provisions. The contract was subject to the ratification of the Legislature. On the same date, the Government contracted with a syndicate composed of the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., Messrs. A. Desjardins, M.P., A. Ouimet, M.P., and L. A. Senecal, of Montreal, to transfer to them the eastern section of the road from Montreal to Quebec, with its branches, for the sum of \$4,000,000, of which \$500,000 was to be at once paid, \$500,000 to be on demand after the expiration of a year, and the remaining \$3,000,000 on demand after the expiration of five years, interest being paid meanwhile at the rate of 5 per cent. The syndicate bound itself to complete the engagements entered into by the Government, and the latter

transferred to the former its claim against the city of Quebec. This contract was also subject to legislative approval.

The first Session of the fifth Legislature of Quebec opened on the 8th March, when, in obedience to the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legislative Assembly elected its Speaker, Mr. Louis Olivier Taillon, Q.C., member for Montreal East, being chosen *nemine contradicente*. On the following day, the Lieutenant-Governor (Hon. Theodore Robitaille) formally opened the Session. He referred to the "heinous attack upon the person of Her Majesty the Queen, which has been the occasion of as much sorrow as amazement among our people," and thanked Providence for her escape. He expressed sympathy with the neighbouring Republic in the loss of its President. The railway question was thus referred to :—

"I am happy to inform you that the railway between Québec and Ottawa, built at a great sacrifice, as the first link in the great Pacific line, will now attain the end foreseen and desired by the country, by utilizing the geographical position of the Province to attract the immense trade of the West, and afterwards, we hope, that of the East, and thus make of our large seaports distributing centres for the traffic between Victoria, Winnipeg, Chicago, and Halifax. You will be called upon to deal immediately with the arrangements which have been entered into in order to leave this railway and the resources which it may develop to the initiative of private enterprise, if they meet your approval."

His Honour also alluded to the steps which had been taken to attract foreign capital to the Province, and promised various measures for the reform of the laws, and the encouragement of the industries of the Province.

The Address in reply to the Speech was moved on the 10th March, in the Legislative Council, by the Hon. Mr. Beaudry, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hearn, and in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. J. Blanchet, seconded by Mr. W. Owens, and was adopted in both Houses on the same day. A joint Address was also voted to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on her "Providential escape from so grave a peril" as that which had recently threatened her life.

On the 16th March, the contract for the sale of the western section of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway was transmitted to the Assembly by Message from the Lieutenant-Governor, and on the 24th, Mr. Chap-leau, the Premier, moved that the House should go into Committee to consider a resolution to confirm it. The motion was debated on

the 24th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st March, and the 3rd, 4th, and 5th April, and on the last-named day Mr. Irvine moved in amendment "That the arrangements now submitted to the House are not the most advantageous which it was in the power of the Government to secure." The amendment was negatived by 44 nays to 15 yeas, and the main motion carried by 45 yeas to 14 nays. The resolution was then adopted in Committee and reported, and a bill was introduced to carry it into effect. This measure was debated at all its stages, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend it. It finally passed the Assembly on the 14th April, and was introduced into the Council on the 17th. The second reading was debated for four days in the Upper House, and the Hon. Mr. de Boucherville moved to send the bill to a Committee to enquire into the validity of the purchase under the C. P. R. Act. This was defeated by 12 non-contents to 11 contents, and the bill was read the second time. On its being reported from Committee of the Whole, and on the third reading, a number of amendments were proposed which were all defeated by either 12 to 8 or 11 to 9, and the bill received its third reading on the 25th April. On the 1st May, the Lieut. Governor came down and assented to this Bill, and a number of others which had passed all their stages in both Houses.

The contract for the sale of the Eastern Division was sent down by message on the 23rd March, but it was not until the 29th April that Mr. Chapleau moved that the House go into Committee to consider a resolution to ratify it. Mr. Beaubien then moved in amendment "that, whereas by the proposed sale the revenue of the Province is in no way increased," and "the Eastern Section must considerably increase in value, and the Province should retain for its own use the benefit of such increase," and "the present proposition does not give a sufficient guarantee for the payment of the purchase price, under the present circumstances it is in the interest of the Province that the sale of such portion of the road should be deferred." After four days' debate, the amendment was defeated. Yeas, 20; nays, 33; majority for the Government, 18. The main motion was agreed to on a similar division, and, the resolution being adopted, a bill founded upon it was introduced and read the first time. The second reading was carried on the 4th May by 34 to 13, and on the next day the bill passed through Committee and was read the third time. On the 8th it was introduced in the Legislative Council, and on the following day, urgency being voted by 12 to 8, it passed through all

its remaining stages, but did not receive the Royal Assent until the close of the Session. A protest against the bill was registered by the Hon. Messrs. de Boucherville, Gingras, Dostaler, Remillard, Proulx, Ross, Laviolette, Gaudet, and Archambeault, on the grounds that the suspension of the rules on pretext of urgency was "contrary to Parliamentary usage, and put the minority completely at the mercy of the majority," and that the sale to a company in which Mr. Senecal was a shareholder, was contrary to the prohibition in the Civil Code of purchases by persons who were "administrators or trustees of the property in their charge." A bill appropriating the price of the Q. M. O. and O. Railway to the payment of the consolidated debt of the Province was afterwards passed through both Houses without division or amendment.

Mr. Wurtele made his financial statement on the 15th May. During the fourteen years from Confederation to the 30th June, 1881, the total receipts of the Province had amounted to \$29,580,334.45, and the expenditure to \$30,295,440.41, leaving a deficit of \$715,105.96. Thanks to the payment by the city of Montreal of the sum of \$554,146.83 in liquidation of its municipal loan, it was estimated that for the current year there would be a surplus of \$50,000, which would leave the net deficit \$665,105.96 at the end of the fifteen years. During that time \$656,607.02 had been expended on public buildings, and a total of \$741,607 remained due to the Government for loans. Since the 1st July, 1874, \$4,184,417.62 had been paid out of receipts for interest and sinking funds. There had been four loans for railway purposes, the proceeds of which had been \$14,562,356.34, and there had been paid for the construction of the Provincial Railway \$12,534,830.38, and in subsidies to other roads \$2,410,441.54, making together \$14,945,271.92. The deficit thus indicated, with other items, made a total deficit in the Consolidated Railway Fund of \$682,652.88, which with the deficit in the Consolidated Revenue Fund amounted altogether to a floating debt of \$1,347,758.84. There yet remained unpaid of the subsidies voted to railways \$1,507,597.45, making a grand total of \$2,855,356.29, which represented the engagements which the Province would soon have to meet. To meet these he proposed to issue bonds for a loan of \$3,000,000 of which \$1,000,000 was at once required. He proposed to place this loan on the Canadian market. The consolidated debt amounted to \$7,371,513.33, and with other items made up the total liabilities of the Province to \$10,879,110.78. The receipts for the year ending on

the 30th June following were estimated at \$3,187,736, and the payments at \$3,105,550, but to be on the safe side the Treasurer estimated a surplus of only \$50,000. For 1882-83, the receipts were estimated at \$2,810,690.12 and the ordinary expenditure at \$2,919,169.53, which gave a deficit of \$108,479.41. This it was proposed to meet by levying a license fee on banks, insurance companies, joint stock, manufacturing or commercial companies, loan, telegraph, telephone, city passenger and ordinary railway companies, which it was expected would yield a revenue of \$123,800. Bills were afterward submitted and passed authorizing the new loan, and the tax on commercial corporations. The latter was strenuously opposed in the Legislature, and by the corporations interested, and the Government was later in the year compelled to take action in the Courts to recover the amount of the tax levied in many cases. The indemnity paid to each member was increased from \$500 to \$800, though this proposal was also contested, the majorities in its favour varying from seventeen to twenty-two.

On the 26th May, a bill granting subsidies in land to a large number of railways was passed through both Houses, but was so amended by the Legislative Council that, on Mr. Chapleau's motion, the Assembly declined to concur in the amendments, which, after a conference between the two Houses, were withdrawn, and others substituted and agreed to. The *Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien* had obtained legislation from the Provincial Legislature ensuring to them a monopoly for fifty years, so far as Quebec was concerned, and had obtained incorporation from the Dominion Parliament with a limitation of their rate of interest to 6 per cent. (see A.R. 1880 81, p. 194). A crisis on the Paris Bourse had resulted in such an increase in the value of money that the company found themselves unable to do business in Canada at the rate of interest specified, and, as the Canadian Parliament refused to extend their right to charge interest until they relinquished the special privilege granted to them by the Quebec Legislature, a bill was introduced and passed abolishing the monopoly and placing the company on the same footing as other corporations in the Province with respect to the rate of interest on their loans. A number of other bills of considerable importance, whose titles will be found below, engaged the attention of the Legislature during this prolonged Session.

On the 27th May, the Lieut. Governor prorogued the Legislature,

giving on this day and on the 1st May, the Royal Assent to the following bills:—

Acts for—1. granting to Her Majesty the moneys required for the expenses of the Government for the financial years ending 30th June, 1882, and 30th June, 1883, and for other purposes connected with the public service; 2. respecting the Executive Council; 3. relating to the Speaker of the Legislative Council; 4. facilitating the intervention of the Crown in civil cases, in which the constitutionality of Federal or Provincial Acts is in question; 5. amending the Quebec Interpretation Act (31 Vic., cap. 7); 6. removing certain disabilities arising from infringements of “The Quebec Election Act”; 7. abolishing the property qualification of Members of the Legislative Assembly, 8. further amending the Act 41 Vic., cap. 5, amending the Act 32 Vic., cap. 15, respecting Agriculture and Public Works; 9. amending the Quebec License Law of 1878; 10. amending the Acts respecting the sale and management of Public Lands; 11. amending the Act 34 Vic., cap. 19, respecting the clearing of lands and the protection of forests against fires; 12. for the protection of settlers; 13. encouraging the planting of forest trees; 14. amending “The Quebec General Mining Act of 1880”; 15. amending and consolidating the Game Laws; 16. respecting the Land Surveyors of the Province and the Survey of Lands; 17. respecting the percentage payable by Public Officers on their fees; 18. authorizing the issue of Provincial Debentures; 19. ordering and confirming the sale of that part of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental Railway, extending from Montreal to St. Jérôme, Aylmer, and the City of Ottawa; 20. ordering and confirming the sale of that portion of same Railway, known as the Eastern Section, and extending from St. Martin’s Junction to the City of Quebec; 21. appropriating the price of the same Railway to the payment of the Consolidated Debt of the Province; 22. imposing certain Direct Taxes on certain Commercial Corporations; 23. granting Subsidies for the construction of certain Railways; 24. respecting the Subsidy granted to the Beet-Sugar Company of the Province, and the Bonus to be paid out of such Grant for the culture of Beet Roots; 25. respecting the Building and Jury Fund; 26. respecting the Building of the Court House of Quebec; 27. amending the Act 24 Vic., cap. 26, and other Acts, respecting the Recorder’s Court of the City of Quebec; 28. authorizing the Catholic School Commissioners of the Town of Sorel to contract certain Loans; 29. permitting the School Commissioners and Trustees of the Province to remit the School Taxes in certain cases, and for other purposes; 30. amending the Acts respecting the Notarial Profession; 31. rendering valid certain Notarial Deeds; 32. amending the Act 42-43 Vic., cap. 37, respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery; 33. amending Article 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure; 34. amending Article 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure; 35. further amending the Municipal Code of the Province; 36. amending certain

provisions of the Municipal Code; 37. amending Cap. 71 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, and the Act of Quebec 32 Vic., cap. 43; 38. respecting the legalizing the custody of Registers of Burial kept by the Congregation of *Notre Dame de Montréal* at Villa Maria; 39. completing the provisions respecting the civil erection of the Parishes of Montreal; 40. detaching the Townships of Wolfe, Salaberry, and Grandison, in the County of Argenteuil, and to annex them to the County of Terrebonne, for Electoral, Judicial, Registration, and all other purposes whatsoever; 41. civilly erecting the Parish of Notre Dame des Anges de Montauban, County Portneuf, and the Parish of St. Cajetan d'Armagh, County of Bellechasse; 42. detaching "Hare Island" from the County of Charlevoix, and annexing it to the County of Kamouraska, 43. erecting the Parish of St. Anastasie de Nelson into a separate Municipality; 44. detaching from the Parish of Varennes, County of Verchères, Three Islands in the River St. Lawrence, and annexing the same to the Parish of Repentigny, County of L'Assomption, for electoral, municipal, scholastic, and other purposes; 45. establishing the position of certain lines in the Township of Tring; 46. establishing the same in the Township of West Chester; 47. amending and supplementing the Act respecting the Declaration to be made by Incorporated Companies (40 Vic., cap. 15); 48. permitting Companies, incorporated by special Statutes, to increase their Capital Stock; 49. providing for the Inspection of Provincial Insurance Companies; 50. amending the Act 24 Vic., cap. 32, respecting Mutual Insurance Companies; 51. respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies; 52. incorporating the Wentworth Railway Company; 53. incorporating "The Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company"; 54. incorporating the Three Rivers and North-Western Railway Company; 55. amending the Act incorporating the South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company; 56. incorporating the Longueuil Wharf and Elevator Company; 57. incorporating the Ottawa Colonization Railway Company; 58. incorporating the Leeds and Eastern Townships Railway Company; 59. authorizing the St. Andrew's Junction Railway Company to amalgamate with other Companies, and to issue Mortgage Bonds; 60. granting further powers to the Turnpike Road Company of Isle Jesus, and to authorize it to increase its capital; 61. incorporating the St. Hyacinthe Macadamizing Company; 62. amending the Act 41 Vic., cap. 52, incorporating the Beet Sugar Company of Quebec; 63. enabling the Pioneer Beet-Root Sugar Company to increase its Capital, and to borrow money upon Debentures; 64. enabling the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company to contract, and to sue and be sued, in the Province, in the name of the Company, and for other purposes; 65. respecting Societies and Establishments in Quebec for the manufacture of Butter or Cheese, or of both combined; 66. authorizing the formation of a Society under the name of the "Industrial Dairy Society of the Province of Quebec"; 67. incorporating the "French Phosphate Company of Canada"; 68. incorporating "The

Canada Lime and Phosphate Company”; 69. incorporating the “Agricultural and Manufacturing Company of Temiscouata”; 70. incorporating the Quebec Mineral Working and Forwarding Company; 71. incorporating “The Island of Orleans Mining Company”; 72. incorporating “The Sherbrooke Iron Manufacturing Company”; 73. incorporating “The Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company”; 74. amending the Act incorporating the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association; 75. changing the name of “The Lawlor Manufacturing Company” into that of the “Belmont Manufacturing Company”; 76. amending the Act incorporating the French Canadian Artizan’s Society of Montreal; 77. incorporating the “Rolland Paper Company”; 78. incorporating the Montreal General Trust Company; 79. incorporating the “St. Hyacinthe Gas Company”; 80. amending the Act incorporating the “Canadian Electric Light Company”; 81. confirming the 50 years’ privilege granted to the “Louisville Water Works Company” by the Municipal Council of the Town of Louisville; 82. authorizing the Montreal Abattoir Company to borrow money and issue Debentures; 83. incorporating the St. Maurice Driving and Rafting Company; 84. amending the Charter of the “*Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien*”; 85. incorporating “*Le Credit Mobilier et Agricole de Québec*”; 86. incorporating the “*Credit Mobilier Canadien*”; 87. respecting the administration of the property of the “Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal in the Province of Lower Canada”; 88. authorizing the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec to consolidate certain Endowment Funds; 89. incorporating “*Le Collège Commercial de Varennes*”; 90. amending the Act 24 Vic., cap. 109. incorporating Morrin College, Quebec; 91. incorporating “*L’Académie des garçons de St. Joseph de Lévis*”; 92. incorporating “The West End Free Dispensary”; 93. incorporating the “*Hospice de St. Joseph de la Délivrance*”; 94. incorporating “*L’Orphelinat de Marieville*”; 95. incorporating “*La Trappe de Notre Dame du Lac des Deux Montagnes*”; 96. incorporating “*L’Union St. Joseph de St. Césaire*”; 97. incorporating “The Septuor Haydn” of Quebec; 98. incorporating “The Sherbrooke Turf Club”; 99. incorporating the “Quebec Hotel Company”; 100. further amending the Acts relating to the incorporation of the City of Quebec; 101. amending the Act incorporating the City of Three Rivers; 102. amending the various Acts relating to the incorporation of the Town of Sorel; 103. incorporating the Town of Richmond; 104. further amending the provisions of the various Acts relating to the incorporation of the Town of Lachine; 105. authorizing and empowering J. C. Bédard to construct and maintain booms across the River St. Francis near “Maher’s Mill,” in the Township of Melbourne, in the County of Richmond, and for other purposes; 106. incorporating the Drummondville Bridge Company; 107. authorizing J. S. Roy and others, of the Parish of St. Francis, in the District of Montmagny, to erect a bridge on the Riviere du Sud, in the said parish, and

for other purposes; 108. extending the privilege and powers of "The Francis Bridge Company."

The health of Mr. Chapleau had for some time been in a precarious condition, and rumours had been afloat that a change in his position was impending. At length, he was peremptorily ordered by his physician to proceed to Europe for rest and recuperation, and just before he left he resigned the Premiership, and was on the 29th July sworn in as a member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada. The office of Secretary of State in the Federal Cabinet, being resigned by Mr. Mousseau, was given to Mr. Chapleau, who was succeeded by Mr. Mousseau as chief adviser to the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec. All the members of the Quebec Administration resigned with their leader, and Mr. Mousseau, on the 31st July, formed a new Cabinet, as follows :—

Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q.C., Premier and Attorney-General ; Hon. William Warren Lynch,* Q.C., Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele,* Q.C., Provincial Treasurer ; Hon. Elizée Dionne,* Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works ; Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C., Provincial Secretary and Registrar. On the 1st August, Hon. Henry Starnes was appointed Commissioner of Railways.

The members of Mr. Chapleau's Government who were not included in the new Executive Council were Messrs. Flynn, Loranger and Paquet, the office of Solicitor General was abolished, and Mr. Loranger was afterwards appointed to the Bench. Mr. Mousseau was elected for the County of Jacques Cartier, and the other members of the Cabinet, who occupied seats in the Assembly, were re-elected for their several constituencies. On the 19th August, the new Premier addressed the people of Jacques Cartier, and propounded his policy. He promised a careful and economical management of the finances, the protection of the forests of the Province and the development of its mines, insisted that the promotion by the Province of great railway enterprises which contributed to the general wealth of the country gave it a claim for indemnity from the Federal Government in the shape of assistance towards local improvements, and contended that "if the Province of Ontario is to acquire an additional territory (by the Boundary Award) of 62,000,000 acres more than she was given under the B. N. A. Act, the Province of Quebec would have the right to demand an equivalent." It was his intention to create the office

* Members of Mr. Chapleau's Government.

of Auditor-General, “who will be named by the Government, but be responsible to Parliament and irremovable like the Judges.” He also proposed to effect radical reforms in the administration of justice—“to diminish the cost of judicial administration to the Government and the law costs of the unfortunate litigants;” to promote the colonization of the public lands, and to encourage immigration.

CHAPTER XII.

NOVA SCOTIA :—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—MINISTERIAL CHANGES—WORK OF THE SESSION—GENERAL ELECTION—CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT.—NEW BRUNSWICK :—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—WORK OF THE SESSION—MINISTERIAL CHANGES—GENERAL ELECTION.—MANITOBA : MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—WORK OF THE SESSION—DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—POLICIES OF THE TWO PARTIES.—BRITISH COLUMBIA :—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—WORK OF THE SESSION—MINISTERIAL CHANGES—GENERAL ELECTION.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND :—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—GENERAL ELECTION.

LIKE the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia had become a constructor of railways, and had, after years' experience of the management of these works by the Government, arrived at the conclusion that it would be more advantageous to the Province and the railways alike to transfer the control to private persons. The A. R. of 1880-81 contains, on p. 228, an account of the legislation which was obtained during the Session of 1881, looking to the consolidation of the railway system of the Province and of the subsequent action of the Government, under the authority of that legislation, in entering into a conditional agreement with a number of English and Nova Scotia capitalists. These were Sir Henry W. Tyler, Chairman of the G. T. R. Company, Mr. J. W. Batten, Lord Ashley, Lord Colin Campbell, Hon. Norman Grosvenor, and Hon. Loran E. Baker ; Messrs. T. E. Kenny, J. Lovett, and J. B. Duffus, of Nova Scotia, and Mr. E. W. Plunkett, the well-known engineer. In addition to the terms recited in the last A. R., the Province by the contract undertook to grant for the Louisburg road 2,000 acres of Crown Lands in Cape Breton per mile, and 25 square miles of mineral lands, excepting gold and silver ; for the Pictou branch the iron, which was given by the Dominion Government ; and for the Dartmouth line the subsidy voted by the town of Dartmouth. It also guaranteed interest on the securities of the company to the extent of \$224,840 per annum, receiving as security a first mortgage on all the railways constructed, and a cash deposit of a sum sufficient to produce for 41 years, at 5 per cent., \$54,278 annually. Deducting this sum and \$67,500, representing 5 per cent. interest on the amount of \$1,350,000 to be paid by the company for the railways, from the amount for which the Province was made liable for interest, left \$73,062 to represent the en-

hanced annual liability of the Province, for which it had the security of the mortgage, with the right to sell if it had to pay any interest on the guaranteed bonds. It gained the completion of the existing railways and the construction of about 130 miles of new roads. The contract thus entered into was to be submitted to the Legislature for ratification at the approaching Session, which was therefore awaited with considerable interest.

The Legislature met on the 19th January, on which day the Lieut.-Governor (Hon. Adams G. Archibald, C.M.G.) delivered a speech to both Houses. He referred to the greater activity which had characterised the ordinary industries of the people, the successful inauguration of many new enterprises, the generous harvest, the fair return from the fisheries, the prosperity of the lumbermen, the improvement of the shipping interests, and the large expansion of the coal and other mining industries. He promised the submission of a measure in reference to the railway consolidation, which he predicted would "mark a new era in the development of the various resources of our country and the promotion of its great business interests." The Address in reply was on the same day moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, seconded by the Hon. G. Whitman, and in the Assembly by Mr. A. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Spence. The Railway Consolidation Bill was introduced on 24th January, and warmly debated *de die in diem* until the 2nd February, when a number of resolutions were moved in amendment, but received the support of only three members, excepting one which was voted for by four. The second reading passed on the following day by a vote of 26 yeas to 5 nays, and the third reading on the 7th by 28 to 5. The discussion was also prolonged in the Legislative Council, where the six months' hoist was defeated, and the second reading carried, by 11 to 9.

The Treasurer's Account Current for 1881 showed that the receipts had been \$527,295.83, and the expenditure \$504,271.98. The adverse balance of the previous year of \$40,398.28 was thus reduced to \$17,374.43, but this result had involved a loan of \$40,000 from the Western Counties Railway. The estimated receipts for 1882 were \$538,426, and the estimated expenditure \$537,492. A bill to abolish the Legislative Council was introduced into that House by the Hon. Mr. Butler, and adopted by the Government, but on the second reading was defeated by 12 to 9. Amongst the statutes of the Session were Acts to remove the disqualification of Judges, justices, and other judicial officers, in certain cases; to

amend the election laws ; to prevent and punish wrongs to children ; and in relation to the education of the blind. Altogether 88 measures received the Royal Assent, the larger number being private bills. The Session closed on the 10th March, an address expressing joy for Her Majesty's preservation from the danger which recently menaced her life having been passed on the 4th of that month.

It being known that this would be the last Session before the General Elections, political parties at once prepared for the contest. On the 23rd May, the Hon. S. H. Holmes, Q. C., resigned his position as Premier and Provincial Secretary, principally on the ground of ill-health, and was appointed Prothonotary of Halifax. The Lieut.-Governor on the same day sent for the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q. C., who had held office as Attorney-General in Mr. Holmes's cabinet, and the following Government was formed by him on that day :—

Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Premier and Attorney-General ; Hon. A. C. Bell, Provincial Secretary ; Hon. Samuel Creelman, Commissioner of Public Works ; Hon. W. B. Troop, Hon. C. J. Townshend, without portfolio.

Three seats at the Council Board, formerly occupied by Hon. Messrs. Stairs, White and McDougall, were left vacant. The Legislature was dissolved by proclamation on the 23rd May, and the elections took place on the 20th June, the same day as the Dominion elections. The writs were made returnable on 6th July. The election returns will be found in the Appendix.

Early in July the Government resigned. Mr. Gayton was first sent for, but after some delay the new Executive Council was on the 3rd August constituted as follows :—

Hon. William Thomas Pipes, Premier and President of the Executive Council ; Hon. Charles Edward Church, Provincial Secretary ; Hon. Alonzo Joseph White, Attorney-General ; Hon. Albert Gayton, Commissioner of Public Works and Mines ; Hon. Thos. Fletcher Morrison, Hon. Arthur McNutt Cochran, Hon. Thos. Johnson, Hon. Duncan Campbell, without portfolio.

All of the new ministers having portfolios, on returning to their constituencies for re-election, were duly returned, only one (Mr. White) having a contest.

The New Brunswick Legislature met on the 16th February, in the new Provincial Buildings, and sat till the 6th April. The Lieut.-Governor (Hon. R. D. Wilmot), in opening the Session, announced that the affairs of the Province were in a very favourable position,

“our people are reaping the advantages and rewards of their industry, the labours of the farmer have been followed and crowned with the blessing of Divine Providence, and the commercial and trade depression, which for so long a time was so general and injurious, is rapidly leaving us, if it has not already wholly passed away.” The expenditure of the Province for the year 1881, were \$598,843.70, and the receipts \$607,445.21, and the Provincial Secretary (Mr. Wedderburn), estimated the income for 1882 at \$599,620.96, and the payments at \$597,296. No less than 99 Acts were passed during the Session, but none were of more than local importance. On the 3rd March, the Legislature sent a cable despatch to England to congratulate Her Majesty on her escape from assassination.

On 25th May, the Government was reconstructed. Mr. J. J. Fraser, Q.C., the Premier, resigned, in order to contest the county of York for the House of Commons at the approaching General Election; and Mr. W. Wedderburn, Q.C., Provincial Secretary, was elevated to a County Court Judgeship. The new Cabinet stood as follows:—

Hon. Daniel L. Hanington, Premier, without portfolio; Hon. Pierre A. Landry, Q. C., Provincial Secretary; Hon. George J. Colter, Commissioner of Public Works; Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, Attorney General; Hon. Michael Adams, Surveyor General; Hon. John Herbert Crawford, Solicitor General; Hon. Robert Young, President of the Council; Hon. Robert Marshall, Hon. Wm. E. Perley, without portfolio.

The Legislature was dissolved on the 25th May, and the elections took place on the 22nd June, the writs being made returnable on the 15th July. The result of the voting was for some time in doubt, both sides claiming the victory, but it was at length conceded that the Government would meet the Legislature at its next Session with a narrow majority. The returns will be found in the Appendix.

In Manitoba the chief question which excited the minds of the people was the exercise by the Federal Government of the power of disallowance of Provincial Railway Acts, which were said to conflict with the Dominion railway policy. On the 12th January an Order in Council was passed at Ottawa disallowing the Act incorporating the Winnipeg South-Eastern Railway Company, which had been passed by the Manitoba Legislature on the 25th May, 1881. The fourth Session of the fourth Legislature was opened by Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon, on the 27th April. His Honour expressed his gratification at the fact that the agricultural prosperity “of the past

season eclipses that of any preceding one," and rendered thanks to the Author of all good for "the recent merciful escape of our beloved Sovereign from the hands of the assassin." He also sympathised with the people of the United States in the loss of their elected ruler. Several Government measures were foreshadowed in the speech.

The debate on the Address was commenced on the 1st May, when Mr. Greenway, the leader of the Opposition, moved an amendment expressing regret that the Lieut.-Governor "has not been advised to enter his protest against such an interference with our Provincial rights" as was involved in the disallowance of the South-Eastern Railway Act, and declaring that, "in view of the great lack of railway facilities now afforded this city and Province, so much felt at present, it is deeply to be regretted that the said Act should have been disallowed, thereby indefinitely postponing the additional railway facilities so essential to the development of the country." On the 4th a vote was taken and the amendment was lost. Yeas, 7; nays, 17. The Budget Speech was delivered by the Hon. Mr. Norquay, the Premier, on the 29th May. The estimated expenditure for 1882, including the deficit of \$31,224 from 1881, was \$383,099, and the revenue \$395,833, of which \$227,153 represented the increased subsidy from the Dominion. The Legislature was prorogued on the 30th, when the Lieut.-Governor assented to fifty-three Bills. The legislation included Acts to encourage the building of railways in Manitoba, to encourage the planting of trees, to establish Normal Schools, to amend the Land Registration Act, to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association, and to amend the Public Schools Act.

On the 3rd November, an Order-in-Council was passed by the Dominion Government disallowing the Acts to incorporate the Manitoba Tramway Company, and to incorporate the Emerson and North-Western Railway Company, passed by the Manitoba Legislature on the 25th May, 1881, and the Act to encourage the building of railways in Manitoba, passed on the 30th of May, 1882, on the ground that they "are in conflict with the settled policy" of the Dominion Government "in regard to the direction and limits of railway construction in the territories of the Dominion," which had been "confirmed by Parliament and acquiesced in by legislation in the Province of Manitoba." At the same time the Committee of the Privy Council declared that they "desire to record the expression of their constant anxiety that the action of the Legislatures of the several Provinces of the Dominion should be interfered with under the power of dis-

allowance reserved to Your Excellency in Council by the British North America Act, 1867, as seldom as possible ; but when, as in the case of these Acts, the declared policy of Parliament adopted for the common weal is set at naught, and local legislation enacted leading indirectly, and directly too, to its frustration, the Committee of the Privy Council conceive that they are compelled by their duty to Parliament humbly to advise Your Excellency to use the power in question." A communication was addressed to Sir John Macdonald in reference to the Emerson and N. W. Railway, and Sir John replied in a letter, in which he said :

"With great difficulty we secured the aid of energetic capitalists to construct the Canadian Pacific Railway through Canadian territory, connecting the two oceans. This stupendous undertaking was entered into by the syndicate on the distinct pledge being given that the trade of the North-West should not be diverted from their line into American channels. The contract was hailed by all the people of Manitoba and the North-West, as a great boon, and the one thing essential to its prosperity. It would be in the highest degree unfair, now that the syndicate have embarked their vast fortunes in the Canadian Pacific Railway, that either in letter or in spirit the contract should be broken, and doing so would give them a fair claim for the abandonment of that portion of their line which is the most difficult and most expensive, extending from Thunder Bay to Lake Nipissing. The Dominion Parliament would never have consented to vote the large sum of money and quantity of lands they did except on the assurance that the line should be constructed from end to end through Canada."

In September, Mr. Walker, Attorney-General, retired from the Government, having been appointed to one of the newly created County Court judgeships. Mr. A. M. Sutherland, M. P. P., for Kildonan, was appointed in his stead.

On the 30th November, the Legislature was dissolved, and the elections appointed to take place on the 23rd January. The policies of the two parties were distinctly placed before the public, that of the Liberals laid down in a series of resolutions adopted by the convention held in October, and that of the Conservatives in the address issued by Mr. Norquay, the leader of the Opposition. The Conservative policy comprised union and co-operation with the party throughout the Dominion, the preservation of Provincial rights by constitutional means, the handing over of the public and school lands in the Province to the local Government, the Provincial right to charter railways within the Province, the further extension of the

boundaries, the appointment of a Dominion Minister from Manitoba, municipal incorporation, re-distribution of electoral divisions, equal rights to all classes, economy in public expenditure, and the filling of offices by persons selected from the Province. The Liberal policy declared for Provincial rights, opposition to monopoly, an increased Dominion subsidy, the acquisition of the public lands, the removal of the burdens imposed upon the people by way of contribution to the Dominion Exchequer, liberality in dealing with railway projectors, rigid economy, and an extension of the boundaries.

On the 2nd December, the term of office of the Hon. J. E. Cauchon expired, and, as before mentioned, the Hon. J. C. Aikins was appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province in his place.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia met for its fifth Session on the 23rd February. The Lieut.-Governor (Hon. C. F. Cornwall), in meeting the House for the first time since his appointment, assured them that he would "be ever ready to earnestly co-operate with them in promoting, as far as possible, the prosperity of the Province." The petition to Her Majesty in reference to the early construction of the C. P. R., adopted at the last Session had been forwarded to and very graciously received by Her Majesty, and Lord Kimberley had suggested as a basis of settlement with the Dominion "the construction of a light line of railway from Nanaimo to Esquimalt, the extension without delay of the line to Port Moody, and the grant of reasonable compensation in money for the failure to complete the work within the term of ten years, as specified in the conditions of union." The Dominion Government had "already taken steps to carry into effect the immediate construction of the line between Port Moody and Yale," but "the questions relating to construction of the Island section and to compensation have not yet been finally settled, but they are now under consideration." The fisheries had shown a marked improvement, but the output of coal had been slightly below that of the previous year.

The total receipts for the year ended on the 30th June, 1881, had been \$397,035, and the expenditure, \$379,789. The amount voted to complete the service of 1881-82 was \$54,200, and for 1882-83 was appropriated the sum of \$630,886, of which \$319,585 was for public works.

On the 6th March, an address was voted to the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty on her "providential escape from imminent peril on the occasion of the dastardly attempt recently made upon her life."

During the Session a private company was incorporated to construct a railway along the east coast of Vancouver Island from Esquimalt to Seymour Narrows, the Province granting 1,900,000 acres of Crown lands by way of subsidy, and exempting the stations, buildings, plant, and capital stock of the company from taxation till the 1st July, 1890, and the lands until they were leased, sold, or otherwise alienated. The Act of 1875 authorising the grant of certain public lands to the Dominion for railway purposes was repealed. In closing the Session on the 21st April, the Lieut.-Governor assented to 18 bills, congratulated the Legislature on the work it had performed and on the fact that 200 miles of railway were then under construction in the Province by the Dominion, and 170 miles by private companies, and promised that the completion of the Esquimalt Graving Dock would be hastened.

On the 13th June, the Premier, Hon. George A. Walkem (Attorney-General and Commissioner of Lands and Works), resigned his position, and was elevated to the Bench, and the Hon. Robert Beaven, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, was entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, a task he succeeded in accomplishing. The new Cabinet, which was sworn in on the 13th, stood as follows :—

Hon. Robert Beaven, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Minister of Finance and Agriculture, and President of the Executive Council ; Hon. John A. Hett, Attorney-General ; and Hon. Thomas B. Humphreys, Provincial-Secretary and Minister of Mines.

On the same day the Legislature was dissolved by Proclamation. The writs were dated the 13th June, and were made returnable on 29th August. The general election took place on the 26th July. For the returns see the Appendix.

On 23rd August, the Hon. T. B. Humphreys, who had been defeated at the polls, resigned his office of Provincial Secretary, and was succeeded by Mr. William J. Armstrong, member for New Westminster.

In Prince Edward Island, as in the other Maritime Provinces, the expectation that the Legislature would shortly be dissolved lent unwonted importance to its last Session, which commenced on the 8th March. Lieut.-Governor Haviland in his speech on the occasion, said "the labours of our husbandmen have been richly rewarded, and the ready sales and remunerating prices of all kinds of farm stock and produce have contributed largely to the well-being and comfort of all those engaged in agricultural pursuits." He referred to the

communication with the mainland Provinces of the Dominion, and "the compensation claimed by this Province for the use of our fisheries granted to citizens of the United States at the request of Her Majesty's Imperial Government," and promised that papers on these subjects would be laid before the Legislature. The receipts for 1881 had been \$275,380.34, and the expenditure \$261,275.51, leaving a surplus of \$14,104.83 on the year's transactions. The Legislature was prorogued on the 8th April, when the Lieut.-Governor gave the Royal Assent to 29 bills, including measures to amend the Land Purchase Act, to amend the Mechanics' Lien Act, to amend the Public Schools Act, to authorize the revision and consolidation of the General Statutes of the Province, to amend the Act regulating the management of the Government Stock Farm, and to amend the Election Laws. A bill introduced respecting seduction was defeated in the Legislative Council, and the Lieut.-Governor "regretted in the interests of morality" that it had failed to become law.

The General Assembly was dissolved by Proclamation on the 15th April. The writs were dated the same day, and made returnable the 4th July. The General Election was held on the 20th May. The returns will be found in the Appendix.

JOURNAL OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

1882.

JANUARY.

3.—Judge Rigby, of the Nova Scotia Bench, presides in Court for the first time since his elevation to the Bench, and is warmly congratulated, on behalf of the Bar, by Attorney-General Thompson.

4.—Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, is entertained at a banquet at Gould, P. Q., a large number of leading county men being present.

5.—Jas. Laut is fined \$20 and costs by Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, for a violation of the law relating to lotteries. Laut was a dealer in teas, and advertised that every purchaser of 5 lbs. of tea would receive a ticket entitling him to one chance for a piano valued at \$500, to be drawn for on 24th Dec. last. Some 700 tickets were so disposed of, and the drawing took place.

6.—Hon. W. W. Lynch, Solr.-Genl., Quebec, is entertained at a complimentary dinner at Mansonville, P. Q., by a large number of his leading constituents.

7.—M. Michel Brunet takes the habit of the Trappist Order at the Monastery of Notre Dame du Lac, Oka, P. Q. He is the first Canadian to enter the order.

9.—Mr. E. Sanderson wins the trophy cup at the Chess Congress, Quebec.

—The Head-Master of the High School, Halifax, presents the Royal

Humane Society's bronze medal to Master Fredk. Chipman, son of Mr. W. A. Chipman, for courage in saving life on the 25th June, 1881, and on three previous occasions.

11.—The Governor-General sails from Liverpool for Halifax by the Allan steamer *Peruvian*. He is accompanied to Liverpool by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, who is obliged to pass the winter in England on account of her health. H. E. arrives at Halifax on the 20th, and immediately proceeds to Ottawa. He is accompanied by his sister, Lady Frances Balfour, and her husband, Mr. E. Balfour.

—The new church of St. James, at Carleton Place, Ont., is opened for Divine service by the Bishop of Ontario.

12.—Sir H. L. Langevin and Hon. J. A. Mousseau are entertained at dinner in Montreal by Mr. A. Robertson, Presdt. of the Bd. of Harbour Commrs. About 50 guests are present, including Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Joly, &c.

13.—François Moreau, aged 36, is executed at Rimouski, P. Q., for the murder of his wife, on the 16th Sept., 1881. (See A. R. 1881, p. 273.) He dies acknowledging the justice of his sentence.

—At the regular monthly meeting of the Yorkville Reform Assn., the Presdt., Mr. J. D. Edgar, ex-M. P., delivers an address on the reasons

why Canada should make her own commercial treaties.

14.—The formal opening of the Quebec and Lake St. John R. R. as far as St. Raymond, 36 miles from Quebec, takes place. About 100 guests, including Hon. M. Chapleau, members of Quebec Corporation, &c., participate in the trial trip. The run to St. Raymond is made in 2 hours.

15.—Seven of the crew of the Nova Scotia ship *Milton*, 1182 tons, Capt. McArthur, are picked up in the Pacific Ocean by the ship *Cochina*. The *Milton* was built at Maitland, N.S., and was carrying coals from Shields to San Francisco, when she caught fire and had to be abandoned on 25 Dec., 1881. The Capt. and others are subsequently picked up off the coast of Lower California. They had been in their boat for 46 days, and were in a famishing condition.

16.—Mr. David McCulloch, late editor of the *Hamilton Spectator*, is entertained at dinner by a number of his friends and *confrères* of the press, on the occasion of his appt. to the Collectorship of Customs at that port. During the evening Mr. McCulloch is presented with an address and a testimonial consisting of a fine parlour set, dining-room set, cabinet, and several other articles, among which was a splendid silver salver. The value of the testimonial exceeded \$900.

—The case of McLaren *vs.* the Canada Central R. R., for \$150,000 for damages by a fire at Carleton Place, Ont., on 27th May, 1879, said to have been caused by a spark from a locomotive belonging to the Com-

pany, is opened at Toronto, before Judge Osler. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C. M.P. and Mr. Creelman appear for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jas. Bethune, Q.C., Mr. Boulton, Mr. Falconbridge and Mr. Walker for the defendant. The case first came up at Perth in Oct., 1879, but the *venue* was changed to Toronto, where the trial took place in Jan., 1880, and judgment was given in favour of McLaren for \$100,000 damages. An appeal was taken to a full Court and judgment set aside on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that evidence was improperly admitted. The trial lasts 7 days, and results in a second verdict for McLaren for \$100,000. (See A. R. 1879, p. 211; and 1880, pp. 218, 244).

17.—An investigation is held into the conduct of Mrs. Greig, Matron of the Hervey Institute, Montreal, who is charged with having punished some of the children committed to her care by the novel expedient of applying mustard plasters to their persons; in one case, it is alleged, in such a manner as to render it uncomfortable for the child to sit down. The Ladies' Comte. of Management investigated the matter, and 18 of them, while disapproving of the application of mustard plasters as a punishment, and ordering its discontinuance, exonerated Mrs. Greig of any intention of cruelty and retain her in her position. The decision of the Ladies' Comte. being unfavourably received by a portion of the press, a Special Comte. consisting of Messrs. J. L. Morris, Dr. Andreas, A. F. Gault, Jas. Court, Jno. Lovell, Jno. Stirling, S. Carsley, David

Morrice, Ald. Mooney, J. M. Smith, and Alex. Murray is apptd., and a lengthy investigation made, the result of which is that the Comte. disapproves of the practice of applying mustard plasters, but approve of the general conduct of the Matron, and recommend her retention in her position. This affair causes much public excitement, and gives rise to adverse criticism.

18.—The long delayed *Atalaya* case (see A. R. 1880, p.244) is settled by the payment by the British Govt. of the amount of damages and costs awarded by the Vice Admiralty Court, Quebec, for the seizure and detention of the vessel.

—A grand fancy dress ball is given by Lieut. Gov. Robinson, at Government House, Toronto, which is reported to be the most brilliant and successful affair of the kind ever witnessed in that city.

20.—A terrible murder takes place in Nelson, Halton, Ont., about 5 miles from Hamilton, Ont. An old man named Patrick Maher, aged 84, his son Patrick and his daughter Bridget, aged 37, lived together in a 2 roomed log shanty. The son was a wood cutter and engaged a man named Michael Rourke to cut wood with him on shares. After a few weeks they disagreed as to terms, and on the 20th, they divided what money they had made and parted apparently on good terms. Rourke went to Nelsonville and spent his money, getting drunk. He then returned to Maher's, and what follows is best told in his confession to the police :—

“Friday evening I went back with the intention of picking a quarrel and hitting the

old man. I didn't care what happened. I felt I had to do it. When I arrived at the door of the house it was nearly ten o'clock at night. I met Bridget, who had been out. She approached the door by one side of the house, while I came around by the other, I suppose she was frightened at seeing a man, and she screamed and ran screaming into the house. I followed her, and as I got in at the door I was met by the old man with a stick in his hand. He made a blow at me, which missed. I seized one of the two axes lying near the door, and struck the old man a blow. Bridget still screaming cried out not to hurt the old man, and when she seen him fall she seized the other axe and at the same time fastened her arms around me. For several minutes a death struggle took place. She fought for life. At last I threw her off, and raising the axe struck her a blow just as the lamp was overturned and went out. When I went to leave the house I was met at the door by Pat Maher. I aimed a blow at him but missed him. Pat struck me over the head, and knocked me senseless. That is all I remember.”

After striking the girl Bridget, Rourke also violated her person. Rourke was tried at the Halton Assizes on 21st March before Judge Cameron, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 9th June. Subsequently he is respited until 5th Jan, 1833, on which day he was executed at the town of Milton, in the County of Halton.

21.—The Auditor (Mr. J. D. Robinson) who examined the books of the B. C. Co-operative store at Victoria, reports a loss to the shareholders of \$157.16, equal to 7 per cent on the amount of the capital paid up. The sales amounted to \$15,219.15.

—John Smith, a farmer residing near Shelburne, Ont., is murdered in his house and the building set on fire. The only person living with him was his nephew, John Smith, aged seventeen. The old man, according to the nephew's account,

was killed by a shot fired through the window as he sat by his fire in the evening, and the hut was discovered by the neighbours in flames when they were roused tardily by the nephew, and described the shots coming through the window. The latter is known to have bought a pistol a few days previously to the murder, but which weapon was not to be found. The cartridges and pistol box are discovered near the house, but a box known to have contained \$10,000 owned by the deceased is missing. Dr. Norton proves that the old man was battered to death by a club which is discovered outside the house with marks of a terrible struggle having occurred. No marks of blood, however, are discovered on the suspected boy's clothes or any money in his pockets. Suspicion turns against the nephew, who is found guilty by the coroner's jury and committed for trial. The case came up at the Dufferin Spring Assizes, and the Crown not being ready, was adjourned to the Fall. The prisoner is tried before Judge Osler on 24th Oct., the trial lasting 5 days, when he is acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the verdict. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., and Mr. F. Galbraith for the defence; Mr. Æ. Irving, Q. C., for the Crown.

22.—A very heavy snow storm prevails throughout Ontario and Quebec, the fall ranging from 6 to 25 inches. This is followed by intensely cold weather, the thermometer reaching from 10 to 40 degrees below zero at different points. The cold snap lasts 2 days. The cold in Toronto is the greatest known in 25

years, the thermometer reaching 17·4 below zero.

23.—At a meeting of the County Council of Elgin, Ont., the report of the Special Committee appointed to formulate certain charges against Sheriff Munro is adopted, and the Council requests the Ont. Govt. to appoint a Commission to investigate the charges preferred in said report. A Commissioner (Mr. J. Crickmore, Q. C.) is accordingly subsequently apptd., the result being that in Nov. the Sheriff is instructed to return the amount of certain overcharges (less than \$100), and to pay the cost of the Commission, he being allowed to retain his office.

24.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Bank is held in Toronto, at which the old Board of Directors resign, and a new Board is elected. 63,000 votes are polled with the following result:—Hon. C. F. Fraser, 42,219; C. A. Massey, 40,523; Sir W. P. Howland, 36,471; Col. Gzowski, 35,292; A. M. Smith, 35,093; G. M. Rose, 33,171; Donald Mackay, 32,513; G. R. R. Cockburn, 32,436; J. S. Lockie, 28,225; Wm. O'Brien, 27,958; David Glass, Q. C., 26,689; H. H. Cook, M. P. P., 25,640; Hon. A. Vidal, 24,955. The first 7 gentlemen are declared duly elected. (See A. R., 1881, p. 275.)

—Certain charges having been made against County Court Judge Squier, of Huron, the Dominion Govt. issues a Commission to investigate to Mr. D. B. Read, Q. C. A motion is made in the Common Pleas Court before Chief Justice Wilson, to prohibit Mr. Read from making the inquiry, on the ground

that the Govt. has not the right to issue such a Commission. The Chief Justice sustains the motion, and says he will notify the Govt. of his decision, so that it may withdraw the Commission if it wishes to do so; otherwise he will have his decision enforced. Judge Squier subsequently resigns.

26.—Chas. Small, the largest man in the Province of N.B., and probably in the Dominion, dies at North Head, Grand Manan, at the age of 46. His weight was nearly, if not quite, 500 lbs.

27.—A very unusual result of a bankruptcy case is reported from Renfrew, Ont. In 1877, the lumber firm of J. L. & D. C. Macdougall failed, and Mr. Bell, of Carleton Place, was appointed Assignee. The firm owned extensive timber limits, and although some of the principal creditors were anxious to realize on the estate—which would, probably, not have paid 50 cents on the dollar if forced on the market—Mr. Bell insisted upon holding on to it. By the improvement in the lumber trade, and his good management, he is enabled to pay all claims in full, and leave a surplus of over \$20,000.

28.—Mr. F. Houde, M.P., Montreal, resigns the editorship of *Le Nouveau Monde*, on account of the attitude taken by him in the Laval University dispute, by which he has incurred the displeasure of Bishop Fabre, of Montreal.

29.—Sir L. Tilley at a meeting of the Women's Temperance Union, Ottawa, suggests that the 50th anniversary of the establishment in Lancashire of the first total abstinence society, should be celebrated in Canada.

—Mr. E. G. Conklin, the retiring Mayor of Winnipeg, is entertained at a banquet by the Corporation of that city, and presented with a handsome service of silver, valued at \$500.

30.—Col. John W. Laurie, late Dy.-Adgt.-Genl. of Militia, B.C., and formerly of H.M's. 4th Foot, retires from the Militia, retaining his rank.

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FEBRUARY.

—Mr. Jas. Young, M. P. P., is presented with a handsome silver epergne and water pitcher, on the occasion of his retiring from the Presidency of the Assn. of Mechanics' Institutes, Ont., a position he has held for eleven years.

—Mr. W. B. Ives, M. P., is entertained at a complimentary dinner at Dudswell, P. Q., several prominent public men being present.

—Maj. Genl. Strange resigns the offices of Inspector of Artillery of the Dominion, and Commandant of "B" Battery of Artillery, Royal School of Gunnery. In a letter published in the *C. Gazette*, the Minr. of Militia, records his high appreciation of Genl. Strange's efficient and untiring efforts in the military service of the Dominion.

2.—Senator Montgomery is entertained at a public dinner at Summer-side P. E. I., previous to his departure for Ottawa to attend to his Parliamentary duties.

3.—The Grand Trunk Railway Brigade of Volunteer Militia having been removed from the Active Militia list, Lt. Col. Joseph Hickson, Commandant, and other officers of that corps, are placed on the retired list retaining their respective rank.

—A grand ball is given by the Junior Conservative Club, Montreal in the St. Lawrence Hall, which is very largely attended.

—Mr. A. Boulton, M. P., is entertained at dinner at Unionville, Ont., by a number of his constituents.

—The barque *Mary Lawton*, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Liverpool for Baltimore, is abandoned at sea, and 7 of her crew drowned. Insured \$17,500.

—At a meeting of the Council of Niagara Falls, Ont., Mayor Coulson presiding, it is resolved, "that the Council be requested to prepare a by-law to raise a bonus of \$10,000 towards the expenses of a World's Fair to be held at Niagara Falls, the by-law to be so worded that none of the money so raised be expended unless other sufficient funds are raised to make a successful World's Fair." At a subsequent meeting held on the 9th, the following gentlemen are appointed a committee to take the necessary steps for carrying out the project: Mayor Coulson, Messrs. G. H. Howard, C. W. Bunting, M. P., H. G. Hill, Rev. E. R. Stinson, T. F. Ellis, and P. Flynn.

6.—The Bishop of Rupert's Land makes the following appointments in his Diocese: Rev. Canon Grisdale—Dean of Rupert's Land; Rev. W. C. Pinkham, D. D.—Archdeacon of Manitoba and Canon of St. John's Cathedral, in place of the Bishop of Saskatchewan, resigned.

7.—A meeting of the creditors of the insolvent Mechanics' Bank is held in Montreal at which the statement of Mr. Jas. Court, Assignee, is

read, showing that 45 cents on the dollar had been paid and that a further dividend of 12½ per cent. would probably be declared.

—Mr. N. C. Wallace, M. P., is entertained at dinner by his constituents at Islington, Ont.

—The new wing of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, is opened by a social gathering, and is formally handed over by the Chairman of the Building Committee, Dr. L. W. Smith, to the Treasurer of the Law Society, Hon. E. Blake. About 2000 guests are present. This is the first social gathering held in Osgoode Hall since the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860.

10.—The Queen confers the "Albert medal of the 2nd class" on Mr. Arthur McKee, mate, and Jno. Adams and Wm. Rolleston, seamen, of the barque *Low Wood*, of St. John, N. B., for gallant services in rescuing the master and crew of the barkentine *Bend Or*, when off the Newfoundland coast, 20th Oct., 1881.

—A most distressing accident occurs at the residence of Mr. Jno. Morland, near Madoc, Ont., where by the explosion of a demijohn of coal oil the house is set on fire, and Mrs. Morland, her sister, Miss Douglas, and 3 of the Morland children, perish in the flames. Morland, Hough and Rambeau (the 2 latter working men boarding with Morland) are severely burned, Hough and Rambeau so severely that they subsequently die from the effects.

—The steamer *Bahama* (Quebec Steamship Company) founders in a hurricane while on her way from N. Y. to Porto Rico. Those on board take to 2 boats, one of which is overturned and 20 lives lost. The

other boat is picked up by a steamer and the survivors taken to N. Y. The names of the lost are :—Capt. E. F. Astwood, of Bermuda, aged about 39 ; Jas. Sutton, purser, about 30, Peter Heyghton, chief engineer, Robt. Foster, fireman, Geo. Foster, oiler, Thos. George, fireman, Patrick McCarthy, fireman, John Chaples, fireman, Chas. Smith, seaman, Wm. O'Brien, seaman, G. Beckner, porter, H. Dubé, pantryman, Felix Closter, 2nd cook, all of Quebec ; John Mullins, fireman, of Halifax ; Chas. —, fireman, a Swede, surname unknown ; James Ferrell, seaman, of St. John's, Nfld. ; John Peterson, seaman, of Sweden ; John Stanley, Ottawa, passenger ; one coloured man, a native of Ponce, Porto Rico, name unknown, a passenger. Napoleon Methurin, of Quebec, and two Swedes refuse to leave the ship. The two latter are drowned. When the vessel sinks, Methurin clings to a piece of the fore-castle deck for 6 days, until rescued by the brig *Pearl*, and is taken to New York. The investigation into the cause of the disaster is held at Quebec by Mr. J. U. Gregory, agent of the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, and a decision given that the cause of foundering was mismanagement on the part of the officers in charge, and the perils of the sea.

11.—Hon. Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme Court, Ottawa, is entertained at dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, by the Bar of that city, on the occasion of his first visit there to hold an Exchequer Court. Mr. W. W. Robertson, *Batonnier*, presides, and there are pre-

sent Hon. Chief Justice Dorion, and Hon. Justices Cross, Baby, Johnson, Torrance, Rainville and Jetté.

13 —Very extensive snow storms throughout N. S., seriously interfere with railway traffic ; and in some places mails have to be transported by men on snow-shoes.

14.—The Liberal Associations of Ottawa and Hull tender a reception and present an address to Hon. Ed. Blake, Q. C., M. P., in the City Hall, Ottawa. There is a large gathering and much enthusiasm.

—Senator Trudel returns to Montreal after a visit to Rome, whither he had gone to advocate before the Holy See the claims of the Roman Catholic citizens of Montreal to an independent University, and to oppose the establishment there of a branch of the Laval University of Quebec.

—The first of two State balls (the second of which is held on 16th inst.) is given by the Gov. Genl., at Rideau Hall. About 1,200 invitations are issued to the two balls, and they are very largely attended by members of the Senate and Commons, &c. In the absence of H.R.H. the Princess Louise, Lady Frances Balfour, acts as hostess. On the first occasion the State Quadrille is formed by the Gov.-Genl. and Mrs. Dewdney ; Lieut.-Gov. Dewdney and Lady Macdonald ; Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille and Lady F. Balfour ; Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mrs. Luard ; Sir H. Langevin and Lady Tilley ; Sir L. Tilley and Madame Caron ; Sir C. Tupper and Mrs. Judge Johnson ; Hon. Mr. Caron and Mrs. Russell Stephenson. On the second occasion it is composed of the

Gov.-Genl. and Madame Cauchon; Hon. Mr. Caron and Lady F. Balfour; Mr. P. Gerts and Lady Tilley; Count de Sesmaisons and Madame Caron; Major-General Luard and Mrs. Johnson; Mr. Justice Johnson and Mrs. Luard; Mr. Balfour and Mrs. R. Stephenson; Hon. Mr. McLelan and Lady Ritchie; Sir W. J. Ritchie and Mrs. Macpherson.

16.—At the City Hall, St. John, N.B., Mayor Jones, on behalf of the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, presents Mrs. Donald, in the absence of her son, Geo. W. Donald, mate of the barque *Carolina*, of Digby, N. S., with a gold watch, for the gallant rescue of the barque *H. A. Parr*, of Yarmouth. Mrs. Peck, for her husband Capt. Geo. W. Peek, of the *Carolina* is presented with a binocular glass. Mrs. James, mother of the late Geo. W. James, 2nd mate of the *Low Wood*, who lost his life attempting to rescue the shipwrecked crew of the bark *Bend Or*, is, at the same time presented with an official cheque for the sum of \$200 as a slight token of the appreciation of the Govt. (See *ante* 10 Feb). Mrs. James is subsequently presented with a like amount from the British Bd. of Trade.

—The new Parliament Buildings, Fredericton, N. B., are opened by a grand ball given by the citizens to members of the Legislature, at which about 1,200 guests are present. The ball is said to have been the most brilliant ever given in the Province.

17.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Canada Co-operative Supply Assn. is held in Montreal, Mr. J. S. Hunter presiding in the absence of the Presdt. The auditor (Mr. A. W. Stevenson) submits a statement of

liabilities and assets showing the former to be \$244,469.60, and the latter \$230,743.13, leaving a deficit of \$13,726.47. The manager (Mr. Lockwood) is requested to resign, and a resolution carried that more stock should be raised. A meeting of the creditors is held on the 18th, and the Com'y given 10 days in which to arrange its affairs. A new manager is subsequently apptd.

18.—A large number of the friends of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Premier of Quebec, wait on him in Montreal, and present him with a very handsome China dinner set, a *fac simile* of that used at the White House, Washington.

—In the Common Pleas Divisional Court, Toronto, judgment is given in the "Sunday shaving" case, of the Queen *vs.* Taylor, the court, consisting of Chief Justice Wilson and Justices Galt and Osler, refusing to quash the conviction of the defendant by a Yorkville magistrate, and holding Sunday shaving to be against the provisions of the Lord's Day Act.

20.—Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N., who was apptd. by O. C. to inquire into the loss of the Allan steamer *Moravian*, on Flat Island, N.S., on 30th Dec. 1881 (see A. R. 1880-81, p. 276), makes his report, that the disaster was caused by a strong indraft that had been prevailing for some days at the entrance of the Bay of Fundy, having caused the vessel to deviate from her course; and relieving from blame Capt. Archer, whose certificate is returned to him. The *Moravian* breaks up in Dec.

—The frame house of Mr. Joseph Moody, farm labourer, Ameliasburg,

near Belleville, Ont., is burnt, and 3 children aged 4 years, 2 years, and 9 months respectively, perish in the flames.

21.—The 100th anniversary of the formation of Virgin Masonic Lodge, No. 3, R.N.S., is celebrated at Halifax by a grand banquet at the Halifax Hotel. About 100 guests are present, including Lt.-Gov. Archibald, and many other leading public men. The W.M., Lieut. John Hicks, R.N., presides.

—Ex-Mayor Campbell, of London, Ont., is entertained at dinner at the City Hotel, Mayor Meredith presiding. During the evening the ex-Mayor is presented with a gold watch and a silver tea service.

—The Allan steamer *Sardinian*, about whose safety great anxiety had been felt, arrives safely at Queens-town, Ireland. The *Sardinian* left Halifax on 28th Jan., and on 2nd Feb. lost her rudder and rudder post.

23.—Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., Montreal, is presented, in the St. Ann's (R. C.) School-house, with a handsome gold watch and chain. Rev. Jas. Hogan presides, and the presentation is made by Mr. C. J. Doherty.

24.—A meeting is held in the Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, for the formation of a "Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children," Mr. H. Lyman presides, and is elected Presdt. Messrs. A. F. Gault and Chas. Alexander are elected Vice-Presdts. and Mr. S. Carsley, Secy.

25.—A serious shooting affray occurs at the Montray farm, 8th con. Blanchard, near St. Mary's, Ont.

A Mr. Mossip bought the farm at Sheriff's sale and came to take possession of it, when he found the late owner, Leslie Montray, and a neighbour removing an old mill. Montray at once drew a revolver and fired at Mossip, wounding him in the body but not fatally. Montray then went into a barn and fired 2 shots at his own head, but only inflicted slight wounds. Montray was taken to Stratford jail, where, on 1st March, he commits suicide by choking himself to death.

—Wm. Barnes, an ex-Pullman car porter, and Chas. Smith, chief of the bell-boys at the Windsor Hotel (both coloured), have a quarrel in Jones' Restaurant, Montreal, and in the scuffle which ensues Smith draws a revolver. John J. Hayes, a spectator, attempts to separate them and is shot dead. The coroner's jury returns a verdict of wilful murder against Smith, who is tried on 8th March before Judge Ramsay, found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

26.—A shock of earthquake is felt at Murray Bay, P.Q., which lasts three or four seconds.

28.—At a meeting in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, "The Toronto Society for the Suppression of Vice" is formed, with the following officers:—Presdt., Mr. Clarke Gamble, Q. C.; Vice-Presdts., Rev. John Smith, Mr. John Macdonald and Dr. Wm. Oldright; Treasurer, Jas. Thompson; Sec'y, Fredk. Fenton.

—Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, arrives in Ottawa, and becomes the guest of the Gov.-Genl. at Rideau

Hall. While in Ottawa he attends the sittings of Parl't.

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MARCH.

2.—The "United Empire Club." Toronto, ceases to exist owing to financial embarrassment. The Club had been in existence about 6 years and had a large membership.

—The barque, *W. J. Stairs*, from Liverpool for N. Y., is wrecked at Sandy Hook. She was owned by Mr. A. Roy, of Maitland, N.S., and valued at \$40,000. Chas. Wilmer, seaman, and Joseph Dickson, cabin-boy, are drowned. The remainder of the crew are saved. At a court of inquiry at N. Y., before Mr. J. Pierrepont Edwards, British Vice-Consul, Capt. Kenneth McKenzie is censured for not having used greater precaution.

5.—A severe blizzard passes over Manitoba. At Meadowlea, 30 miles from Winnipeg, the house of Mr. Jno. Taylor is burnt down, and his wife and 3 daughters aged 21, 23, and 27 are frozen to death through exposure to the storm.

7.—The new Masonic hall, London Ont, is dedicated by Grand Master, Lt.-Col. Jas. Moffatt, with imposing ceremonies.

9.—A case of peculiar interest to newspaper correspondents is decided by Judge K. Mackenzie, Toronto. Mr. H. G. Paull sued the editor of a Montreal newspaper for compensation for a number of letters furnished to and published in his paper. The editor set up the plea that the paper was the property of a company and he was not personally responsible. The learned Judge required that the plaintiff should produce the

original "copy" of the letters to prove that he wrote them, holding that it was not sufficient that plaintiff produced copies of the paper with his articles in them and swore that he wrote them. As the plaintiff was unable to produce the original letters he was non-suited.

10.—Dr. Widdifield, M.P.P., is presented by members of the Legislature, in recognition of his services as Ministerial "Whip" during the past 6 years, with a handsome silver tea set. Mr. Speaker Clarke presides.

11.—In the Supreme Court, Ottawa, Judge Henry delivers judgment in the case of Polly Hamilton vs. the Queen. Application was made in behalf of the prisoner for *habeas corpus*, and the judge having ordered the writ of *habeas corpus* and the writ of *certiorari* to be issued from the Supreme Court, after argument he held that the prisoner was entitled to be discharged, on the ground that the statute gave him jurisdiction in the matter, and that as the only evidence on which the prisoner had been convicted by the Police Magistrate of Ottawa of keeping a house of ill-fame was hearsay evidence that the prisoner earned her living by prostitution, and that such evidence was insufficient, in his opinion, to convict of the offence charged.

12.—A *Te Deum* is sung in the R.C. Church of St. Andrea delle Fratte, Rome, in thanksgiving for the preservation of the life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria from the hands of the would be assassin McLean, at which Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, and Bishop Lafleche, of Three Riv-

ers, who are at Rome on a visit, assist.

13.—Archbishop Lynch leaves Toronto for Rome, taking with him for presentation to His Holiness the Pope, the contribution to Peter's Pence, amounting to \$2,300.

14.—Chief Justice Meredith, of Quebec, renders judgment in favour of Hon. L. O. Taillon, Speaker of the Quebec Assembly, in the action for \$15,000, taken against him last year for sitting in the Legislature while holding office as Commr. for the Municipal Loan Fund, the ground of the decision being that as there was no salary attached to the office it did not come within the Act.

—Archbishop Taschereau issues a pastoral letter condemning a work entitled :—“ *La conscience catholique outragée et les droits de l'intelligence violés par les deux défenseurs de l'Université Laval, Sa Grâce Mgr Taschereau, archevêque de Québec, et Sa Grandeur Mgr Fabre, évêque de Montréal. Ouvrage réservé pour le public canadien et Notre-Très-Saint-Père le Pape. Par le Dr Elzéar Pâquin.*” Similar letters are issued by the Bishops of Montreal and Sherbrooke.

16.—Major J. B. Ridout, Scotch Rifles, late Adjt. of the Royal Military College, Kingston, is presented by the cadets of the college with an album bound in morocco and gold, and having a gold shield upon which is his monogram, on the occasion of his leaving the College to join his regiment in India. The album contains the photographs of all the cadets in the College at the time.

—In the Speaker's Chamber of the House of Commons, Mr. Alonzo

Wright, M.P. for Ottawa County, is presented with an address, and a portrait of himself, by a large number of his friends and admirers in the Commons. The address is read in French by Mr. P. B. Casgrain, M.P. and in English by Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P.

17.—Hon. Dr. Schultz, M.P., on behalf of his constituents, presents the Gov.-Genl. with an address and a memento of his visit to Manitoba and the North-West. The memento is a magnificent piece of silver plate of highly artistic execution, portraying an episode in a bison hunt on the prairies.

18.—On the invitation of Hon. Mr. Caron, Minr. of Militia, and Messrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., and A. Gunn, M.P., of Kingston, a number of Senators, about 75 members of the House of Commons, with the Speaker, and some press representatives, and others, including many ladies, visit Kingston, Ont., for the purpose of inspecting the Royal Military College. On arrival in Kingston, luncheon is served in the City Hall, Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Gunn presiding, having to the right and left of them Hon. Mr. Caron, Mr. Speaker Blanchet and Mayor Gaskin, of Kingston. After lunch, the College is visited and a programme of drill and athletic exercises very creditably gone through with by the cadets. The party return to Ottawa in the evening.

—A shoemaker named Etienne Genest is beaten to death by a gang of rowdies in Quebec.

20.—Hon. L. O. Loranger, Atty.-Genl. of Quebec, is entertained at a banquet by his constituents at St.

Martin, P. Q. About 200 guests are present, with Dr. Goubrias in the chair.

—At a largely attended meeting held in the town of Niagara, a resolution is adopted protesting against the proposed Parliamentary disfranchisement of the ancient borough of Niagara, where—under its original name of Newark—the Parlt. of Upper Canada first assembled.

22.—At the Sweetsburg, P. Q., Assizes, François Marcile is found guilty of the murder of Edward Peters and sentenced to be hanged on the 28th April. The two men were out fishing together and the murder is supposed to have been the result of a quarrel. The evidence is wholly circumstantial. The sentence is subsequently commuted for imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary.

26.—The ship *Hannah Morris*, 1061 tons, of Windsor, N. S., from N. Y., for Liverpool, is driven on to Margate Sands during a hurricane and becomes a total wreck. The crew is saved except Peter Peterson, who, falling from the upper foretop-sail yard, is killed.

28.—Maggie Howie, aged 17, employed as a kitchen girl in the Tichborne House, Napanee, Ont., is brutally murdered with an axe by Michael Lee, the hostler of the hotel, who had been paying his addresses to her, but whom she had lately discarded. The girl was in the stable milking the cow when Lee went in and asked her to marry him, and on her refusing he killed her with an axe, which he had previously left near the stall to which he had previously removed the cow so that he could not be observed from the

house. Lee is arrested, and the Coroner's Jury returns a verdict of wilful murder against him. At the Assizes at Napanee on 6th Apl., County Judge Senkler, of Lincoln (acting for Chief Justice Wilson) enlarges the case until the fall Assizes, when Lee is tried, convicted, and sentenced to be executed on 17th Dec. Lee's sentence, however, is commuted for imprisonment for life, on the ground of insanity.

31.—Dr. Jas. A. Henderson, Q. C., of Kingston, Ont., is presented by a deputation of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Can., with a handsome service of plate in acknowledgment of his many services to the order as an ex-Grand Master.

APRIL.

1.—The last spike on the Montreal and Sorel R. R., is driven at Sorel by Mr. John Rankin, Vice-Presdt. of the Co.

—Maj.-Genl. Luard, commanding the Militia, obtains leave of absence to proceed to Eng., from this date until 30th June. He resumes command on the 7th Augt.

—Capt. J. Jessen, of the American brig *Lizzie Zittlosen*, is presented by the British Govt. with a handsome chronometer, in acknowledgment of humane services rendered to the shipwrecked crew of the brig *Milo*, of Yarmouth N. S., which was abandoned on 6th Feb., last, waterlogged, on the passage from Yarmouth to Antigua, the crew being rescued by the above vessel and landed at Portland, Me.

—In the Exchequer Court, Ottawa, judgment is given in the cases of McLeod v. The Queen and

others, arising out of an accident on the Prince Edward Island R. R., caused by the dilapidated condition of the track, by which plaintiffs sustained serious injuries. The damages awarded are, *McLeod v. Regina*, damages, \$36,000. *Murphy v. Regina*, \$2,500. *McDonald v. Regina*, \$1,500. *Stewart v. Regina*, \$1,000. *Helliwell v. Regina*, \$750. The case of *McLeod* is subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court, and the judgment of the Exchequer Court confirmed.

2.—The Govt. steamer *Newfield* arrives at Halifax, N. S., from Sable Island with Capt. Warne and the crew, (7) of the brigantine *William*, of Georgetown, P. E. I., which had been wrecked on Sable Island. The *William* sailed from Barrow, Eng., on 10th Dec. for Halifax, with 350 tons of railroad iron for the Intercolonial R. R. The crew had endured great hardships.

3.—At Newcastle on Tyne, Eng., Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, easily defeats R. W. Boyd, of Middleboro' Eng., in a single scull race for £500 a side and the Championship of the world. Time : 21 min., 25 sec.

—At the Dufferin Spring Assizes, at Orangeville, Ont., before Judge Burton, Hy. McCormick, who was found guilty at the last Assizes for manslaughter, is sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

4.—Jas. Chute, aged 22, a school teacher who was found guilty at the Norfolk Genl. Sessions, Ont., in Dec. 1881, of having committed an indecent assault upon one of his pupils, a girl of 15, and sentenced to 15 months imprisonment and 2 floggings of 20 lashes each, receives

his first flogging at the Central Prison, Toronto.

5.—A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is formed at Ottawa, of which Mayor St. Jean is elected Presdt. ; Mr. W. H. Waller; 1st Vice Presdt. ; and Dr. Baptie, 2nd Vice Presdt.

11.—The 1st annual dinner of *Le Club National* takes place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. The Presdt. ; Mr. C. W. Scallon, presides, and about 250 guests are present. During the evening speeches in favour of the Independence of Canada, are made by Hon. Mr. Mercier, Mr. G. W. Stephens, M. P. P. and others.

—At the Brantford, Ont., Assizes, an Indian named Froman, is found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. It appears that on 3rd Sept., Froman, his wife and 2 or 3 others came into Brantford and went on a spree ; and during his intoxication Froman beat his wife so brutally that she died from the injuries received.

12.—The Gov.-Genl. being on a visit to Montreal, is waited upon by a deputation of ladies, headed by Mrs. Russell Stephenson and Mrs. Blaiklock, who present him with an address of congratulation from the women of Canada to Her Majesty the Queen. The address is signed by over 50,000 women in all parts of the Dominion, including a number of Indians. These signatures, together with the address, have been collected and bound in a large volume. The following reply is subsequently sent through Lord Lorne :

“ I have received with feelings of the sincerest gratification the loyal and affectionate address which you have pre-

presented to me from the women of Canada. I wish that you would convey to the signers of that address my heartfelt thanks for the cordial and friendly expression they have used towards me, and to assure the women of the Dominion of my earnest desire to promote their happiness and welfare. (Signed) Victoria Reg., Buckingham Palace, May, 1882."

15.—Patrick Delargy, aged 50, living near Blackfriar's Bridge, London, Ont., is shot and killed by George Code, aged 33. The men had been drinking together and quarrelled. Code appears to have been drunk, but Delargy was sober. Code is arrested and a verdict of wilful murder returned against him by the coroner's jury.

19.—In the Assize Court, Ottawa, in the suit of W. P. Lett vs. the St. Lawrence and Ottawa R. R. Co. for damages caused by the death of his wife (see A. R. 1881, p 270), a verdict for \$5,800 is returned for plaintiff.

20.—The passenger bridge over the Red River at Emerson, Man., is carried away by a freshet. The river rises to an unusual height, and Emerson, West Lynne, Winnipeg and other towns are badly flooded. At St. Vincent the water is more than 40 feet above low water mark, and at Winnipeg the rise is greater than ever known before. Traffic is almost wholly suspended on the railway, and steamboats make trips across the inundated prairies.

21.—Capt. Leander Deveault, of the brigantine *Henri Coidel*, of Yarmouth, N. S., is presented by the British and Canadian Govts. with a valuable gold watch in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the

crews of the steamship *Howards*, of Sunderland, Eng., and the brigantine *Emma*, of Lunenburg, N. S., on the 15th and 16th Nov. last.

—The 2nd trial of Elijah Van-koughnet for the murder of John Richardson at Buck Lake on 13th August last (see A. R. 1881, p 269) takes place at Kingston, Ont., before County Judge Senkler, of Lincoln. Mr. G. E. Henderson, Q. C., is Crown prosecutor, and Mr. T. H. Macguire appears for the defence. A verdict of wilful murder is returned, with a recommendation to mercy. He is sentenced to be hanged on 28th June, and the sentence is duly carried out on that day.

22.—The Duke of Manchester and Mr. Tennant, Presdt. and Vice-Presdt. of the Land Corporation of Canada, sail from Liverpool for Canada, to select lands purchased from the Govt. and Canadian Pacific Syndicate. Lord Elphinstone, Director of the Scottish Land Corporation, also sails for Can. to select lands for the Scottish Corporation and to inspect his extensive personal estates in the Saskatchewan district.

24.—A farmer, named W. H. Miller, of Bentinck, Ont., is found dead in the woods about a mile from his own house, with a gun-shot wound in his back. An inquest is opened at Hanover, Ont., and, on 5th May, a verdict of murder is returned against Peter Weis, John Weis, Philapana Weis, and Barbara Miller. Peter Weis is the murdered man's father-in-law. Barbara Miller is his wife, and John and Philapana Weis his brother and sister-in-law. There was a law-suit pending

in the family, and the murdered man is supposed to have been killed on account of important evidence which he could give against his father-in-law.

26.—At the Carleton Assizes, at Ottawa, before Mr. Justice Osler, Dr. John A. Griffith, late an employee in the Dept. of Railways and Canals, is found guilty of bigamy, and is subsequently sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

27.—Hon. Mortimer H. Jackson, late U.S. Consul General at Halifax, is presented with an address from the mayor and corporation of Halifax on the occasion of his retirement from office; and on 1st May he is entertained at a public dinner by the citizens, Hon. A. G. Jones presiding.

30.—A shock of earthquake is felt at Victoria, B. C.

MAY.

1.—On the Thames, Eng., champion course, from Putney to Mortlake, Ed. Hanlan, of Toronto, defeats E. A. Trickett, of Australia, in a single scull race for the championship and £500 stg. a side. Hanlan 1—in 27 min. 58 sec; Trickett 2—in 29 min. 33 sec.

—In the Supreme Court of N.S., at Halifax, judgment is given by Judge Weatherbe in the celebrated Gammell will case (see A. R. 1881, p. 384). The first will made by Mr. Gammell is sustained. The supporters of the second will give notice of appeal to the Privy Council. The trial of McLellan, Johnston and Jordon, for forgery in connection with this case, takes place at Sydney, C. B., before Chief Justice Mc-

Donald on 11 Augt. A verdict of “not guilty” is returned. Mr. M. Dodd, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. J. H. Hearn defends the prisoners.

2.—In the case of Wm. Ney, charged with the murder of Thos. Sleight on 18th Nov. last (see A. R. 1881, p. 275), tried at Barrie, Ont., the jury returns a verdict of “not guilty.” The evidence is wholly circumstantial. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., defends the prisoner.

4.—A reunion of those Conservative members of the House of Commons, who were also members of the House during the period the party was in Opposition (1874-78), is held in the Commons’ Restaurant, Sir John A. Macdonald presiding. About 55 members are present. “The Old Guard,” as they have been termed, are subsequently photographed in a group.

—Hon. John O’Connor, Postmaster Genl., is presented with an address and a handsome phaeton by a number of admiring friends in Ottawa.

5.—Mr. Joseph Rymal, M.P., having announced his intention of retiring from public life after 25 years service, is presented by his Reform friends, in Parl’t. with a handsome gold watch and chain and an address expressive of their regret at losing his valuable services. Hon. Mr. Blake occupies the chair, and the address is read by Mr. Scriver, M.P. Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P.—a Conservative—joins in the testimonial.

8.—There is an intense feeling of indignation all over the country over the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Under Secy. Burke.

which occurred in Dublin yesterday, Public meetings are held during the week by leading Irish Catholic citizens throughout the Dominion denouncing the fiendish crime, and Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, sends the following cable message to Mr. Gladstone :

“In the name of the Catholic Bishops of Ontario, Canada, I express our abhorrence of the assassination of the Secretary and Under-Secretary for Ireland, as un-Christian and un-Irish, our sympathy with their afflicted families, and our hope that the righteous cause of Ireland may not suffer by the atrocious crime.”

11.—Rev. Father Kearns, Presdt. of St. Mary's College, Halifax, is presented with a purse of \$700 by leading Catholics of the city prior to his leaving for Europe for the benefit of his health, Mr. Stephen Tobin, ex-Mayor, making the presentation.

—Hon. J. Q. Smith, U. S. Consul-Genl., is entertained at a grand banquet by the citizens of Montreal, on his relinquishing his office there. Sir H. Allan presides.

16.—Danl. Derval, a farmer living near Penetanguishene, Ont., dies from the effects of a wound with an axe inflicted on him a few days previously by Henry Yorke, against whom a verdict of guilty is returned by the coroner's jury.

18.—A meeting is held in St. John, N. B., to promote the erection of a monument in commemoration of the landing of the Loyalists. Mayor Jones presides, and addresses are delivered by Senator Boyd, Hon. I. Burpee, M. P., and others. A committee of 100 ladies is named to assist. In Augt. permission is granted by the St. John City Council for

the erection of a granite monument, at a cost of over \$6000, such monument to be completed for the Dominion Exhibition of 1883. A Loyalist Centennial Assn. is formed in Dec.

—The corner-stone of St. John's (Anglican) Ch., West Shefford, P. Q., is laid with Masonic ceremonies by R. W. Grand Master Dr. J. H. Graham.

18.—The steamer *Progress* is destroyed by fire near Rivière du Loup (*en bas*), P. Q. Three of her crew, Octave Begault, Ed. Petit, and J. B. Berube, are lost.

—The steam-ship *Manitoulin*, of the Great Northern Transit Co., is destroyed by fire off Shoal Point, 4 miles from Manitowaning, Lake Huron. The fire is caused by the bursting of a coal-oil lamp. The fire breaks out about 1 p.m., while Capt. Campbell is at dinner. The vessel is at once headed for shore, and is run on the beach in time to save most of the passengers and crew; but some jump overboard in their terror, and others are drowned by the upsetting of a boat. The lost are as follows:—Fanny Proud, a child, Thos. Hanbury and wife (Owen Sound); Robt. Henry, lumberer, Jno. Hogan (Toronto); P. Fitzpatrick (Ottawa); one unknown; and 3 deck hands.

19.—Rev. Gavin Lang, of St. Andrew's Ch., Montreal, is presented with a purse of \$2,500 by the congregation, on his leaving Montreal to reside permanently in Scot. On the 23rd, Mr. Lang is entertained at a complimentary breakfast at the Windsor Hotel, Rev. Canon Ellegood presiding; and on the 25th

he is presented with an address, regretting his departure, by the St. Patrick's Society, Montreal.

21.—Intelligence is received of the loss of the barque *Western Belle*, Thos. Drew, master, from Greenock to Quebec, by striking on an iceberg in a dense fog near the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. All hands are lost.

22.—John R. Stiles, keeper of the Grindstone light, N.B., is presented by the Minr. of Marine and Fisheries, through Senator McClelan, with a silver watch in recognition of his heroic conduct in rescuing the survivors from the wrecked brigantine *Annie Bogart*, of Digby, N.S., in Dec. last.

23.—Mr. J. C. Patterson, M. P., receives a most cordial reception and is presented with a congratulatory address by his constituents, accompanied by a valuable gold watch and chain, on his return to Essex from attending to his Parliamentary duties at Ottawa.

—Mr. Geo. Brown, manager of the Ontario Bank at Winnipeg, is presented by leading citizens of that city with a purse of \$3,500 on his resigning his position on account of ill-health.

—The steamship *Peruvian*, long detained in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, reaches Quebec safely, in tow of tugs *Rocket* and *Acadian*. Her voyage of 26 days was a most eventful one.

24.—H. M. S. *Northampton*, the flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir L. McClintock, arrives at Halifax from Bermuda.

—The corner stone of a new Methodist Church is laid at Welland, Ont., by Mrs. E. A. C. Pew.

25.—Johannes Oloffson, a newly arrived immigrant Swede, is murdered in Montreal by a fellow immigrant, Johannes Jacobsson. Oloffson's body is found in his room at his hotel with cuts on the head inflicted by a bottle—his throat cut, the main arteries being severed. A verdict of murder is returned against Jacobsson by the coroner's jury. He is subsequently tried for the murder, convicted, and sentenced to death, but dies in jail on 15th Augt. before the sentence can be carried into execution.

—H. R. H. the Princess Louise embarks at Liverpool for Quebec on the Allan steamship *Sarmatian*. She is received at Liverpool by the Mayor of that city and other officials. H. R. H. reaches Quebec on 4th June, where she meets with an extremely cordial reception from the people of the "ancient capital." An address welcoming H. R. H. to Quebec is presented by Mayor Langelier.

26.—Mr. Z. A. Lash, Q.C., on retiring from the office of Deputy Minr. of Justice, to enter the firm of Blake, Kerr, Lash & Cassels, Toronto, is presented with several handsome and costly pieces of plate by the public officials at Ottawa.

28.—At St. Octave, P. Q., where a public meeting is being held, the floor of the hall gives way, and 200 people are precipitated from the second flat. Only 3 persons are hurt, two slightly, but the third, a man named Fortin, is so seriously injured that he dies in a few hours.

29.—Rev. F. X. Bossé, Curé of Douglstown, P. Q., is apptd. by the Pope Prefect Apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Mr. B. was b. at Ste. Anne de Lapocatière, P. Q., 7

Sept., 1838; ed. at the College there; and has been engaged in mission work in the Gulf region since 1864.

31.—Mr. Rufus Stephenson, for many years a member of the House of Commons, being about to retire from public life, is presented at Ottawa by a number of friends with a handsome gold watch for himself and a brooch for Mrs. Stephenson.

—John Brown, formerly City Chamberlain of London, Ont., attempts suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The cause is supposed to be temporary insanity, owing to discrepancies in his accounts.

JUNE.

1.—The "Blake," or Better Prevention of Crimes Act, is put into force in the city of Winnipeg.

—Hon. C. F. Fraser, Commr. of Public Works, Ont., is entertained at a complimentary banquet at Cobourg, under the auspices of the Young Men's Liberal Assn. of that place. Many prominent local public men are present.

2.—The 10th Annual Convention of the National Lacrosse Assn. is held in Toronto. Mr. J. F. Quinn is elected Presdt.

—Hon. S. H. Holmes, Q.C., on the occasion of his retirement from public life, is presented by the Liberal Conservatives of Pictou, N. S., with an address expressing their appreciation of his long public services.

—Mr. A. Boulton, M.P., is entertained at a banquet by a large gathering of friends at Riverside, Ont., and at the same time is presented with the gold mounted cane, voted

him at the Firemen's picnic at Riverside last 24th May.

6.—The schooner *Anne McVicar*, of St. George, N.B., is wrecked on Brownlee's Island, and becomes a total loss. There is no insurance on the vessel, but her cargo (furniture) is insured for \$6,000.

8.—Martin and Angus Sparrow, brothers, are arrested at Ottawa on a charge of counterfeiting \$10 notes of *La Banque Nationale* of Quebec. Timothy Rajotte, hitherto a respectable citizen and a man of means, is subsequently arrested on a similar charge. They are tried at the Carleton Assizes. Angus Sparrow turns Queen's evidence, and the charge against him is abandoned. Martin Sparrow and Rajotte are sentenced to 3 years in the Penitentiary.

10.—The steam-barge *Vanderbilt* is destroyed by fire off Sulphur Island, Ont. Fortunately, no lives are lost.

—The s. s. *Pera* collides with an ice-berg off Cape Race, and is lost. The captain and 29 of the crew are picked up and brought to Quebec by the s.s. *Manitoba*. A number of the crew are reported as lost, but are subsequently picked up.

11.—At a large gathering of the Liberal party in Ottawa, Mr. Carroll Ryan, editor of the *Free Press*, is presented with a handsome gold watch and chain, in recognition of his party services.

12.—Rev. D. M. Gordon, B. D., pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Ottawa, having accepted a call from the congregation of Knox Church, Winnipeg, is presented with addresses expressive of esteem for himself and Mrs. Gordon, and regretting

his departure, from St. Andrew's Soc'y and the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Soc'y. There is a very large gathering of friends at the presentation.

14.—A deputation from the Campbell clan of the Dominion, consisting of Sir Alex. Campbell, Minr. of Justice; Mr. C. J. Campbell, Toronto; Dr. F. W. Campbell, Montreal; and Messrs Archd. Campbell, Kenneth Campbell and Robt. Campbell, M. A., of Quebec, wait on the Gov.-Genl. at the Citadel, Quebec, and present His Excellency with an address, signed by members of the clan throughout Canada. His Excellency suitably acknowledges the honour done him. H. R. H. the Princess Louise attends the presentation.

—The foundation stone of a new Presbyterian church at Campbellford, Ont., is laid by Rev. Dr. McNeil, of Seymour.

—At Halifax, N. S., Mary Ellen, eld. daughter of Mr. Cathcart Thompson, and granddaughter of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, the well-known statesman, is married to Capt. C. G. F. Knowles, R. N.

—Mr. E. H. Wilmot, on retiring from the registrarship of the University of N. B., after 23 years' service, presents to the athletic club of the University a handsome piece of plate, as a memorial of his registrarship.

17.—The Canadian residents of New York organize a Canadian Club. Mr. McNab Clark presides.

19.—The connecting rails on the eastern and western sections of the Canadian Pacific R. R. are laid at Feast Lake, and the last spike driven

by Miss Fowler, thus completing through rail communication between Winnipeg and Prince Arthur's Landing.

—Genl. de Charette, formerly commander of the Pontifical Zouaves at Rome, arrives in Montreal, and is enthusiastically received by about 80 ex-Papal Zouaves and upwards of 10,000 of his compatriots. He subsequently visits and is entertained at Ottawa and Quebec.

21.—The result of the Hamilton Chess Club correspondence tourney is announced as follows,—1st prize, J. Henderson, Montreal, \$45.00; 2nd prize, W. Braithwaite, Unionville, \$20.09. The 3rd, 4th, and 5th prizes were divided equally, the winners having scored 13 games each, viz :—J. W. Shaw, Montreal, \$10.00; T. H. Forster, Lansing, Mich., U. S., \$10.00; J. E. Narra-way, St. John, N. B., \$10.00. The Rev. F. X. Burque, of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., received a book of problems, being a special prize awarded by Mr. Shaw to the player having first completed his games, value, \$5.00.

—In consequence of the report of a Comte. apptd. to consider the claims of certain British Regiments to have inscribed on their colours the names of certain battles in which they participated in the last century, the following *corps* are authorized to inscribe, "Louisburg" and "Quebec, 1759," on their colours :—The East Yorkshire (15th); the Gloucester (28th); the Royal Sussex (35th); the North Lancashire (47th); the Northamptonshire (48th) and the King's Royal Rifles (60th). The Royal Scots, Leinster-

shire, Cheshire, South Lancashire, and Sherwood Foresters are to bear the name of "Louisburg" alone, and the Oxfordshire that of "Quebec, 1759."

—Rev. B. B. Ussher, M. D., rector of St. Bartholomew's, Montreal, is consecrated a Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of England for Canada, at Trinity Church, Southend, Essex, Eng, Bishop Gregg performing the ceremony. Dr. Ussher was born in Dublin, Irel., 6 Augt., 1845, and studied for the ministry of the Ch. of England, under the late Bishop Whitehouse, but for doctrinal reasons entered the Reformed Episcopal Church.

—Geo. Ralston, caretaker of the Central School, Hamilton, Ont., and his housekeeper, Mrs. Prudence Forbes, are shot by the latter's husband, Alex. Forbes, who immediately after committing the double murder, commits suicide. It appears from the evidence taken at the Coroner's inquest that Forbes, who was about 42 years of age, had been living apart from his wife for 6 years, he having abused her so much while drunk that she had been forced to leave him. Mrs. Forbes, who bore an excellent character, acted as housekeeper for Ralston, a widower, with three children. A short time before the murder, Forbes returned to Hamilton, and tried to persuade his wife to again live with him. This she refused to do. On the day of the murder Forbes came to Ralston's house, and again urged her to come with him. She again refused. He then took a revolver out of a valise he carried, and pointed it at her. She ran out

of the room into the yard. He fired one shot in the house, which missed. He then followed her into the yard, when he met Ralston, who was coming into the house. Forbes at once shot Ralston dead, and then shot Mrs. Forbes, who was behind Ralston. Forbes then shot himself in the breast, and died immediately afterwards. Neither of the murdered persons spoke after being shot. It is supposed that jealousy was the cause of Forbes' action, but there was not the slightest evidence of any impropriety on the part of Mrs. Forbes.

22.—In the case of *Russell v. the Queen*, appealed from the Supreme Court of Canada, the Imperial Privy Council decides against the plaintiff. This case involved the question of the constitutionality of the Canada Temperance Act, better known as the "Scott Act." The point raised was that the Dominion Govt. had no right under the B. N. A. Act, 1867, to pass a law regulating the liquor traffic. The Supreme Court of Canada decided that the Dominion Parliament had the right to pass the Act, and the Privy Council confirmed that decision.

—A grand French Canadian celebration is held at Cohoes, N. Y., which is attended by Le Canadien Snow Shoe Club of St. John's, P. Q., and by delegates from the St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Farnham, P. Q., Montreal, St. John's, P. Q., and the St. Joseph Society of St. John's, P. Q. Amongst the invited guests are Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille, of Quebec, Sir H. L. Langevin and Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Mercier and Beaubien. The two last named are

present, as well as Mr. Bergeron, M. P., and Mr. Chas. Thibault.

23.—The annual excursion of the York Pioneers is made from Toronto to Orillia. Over 500 excursionists leave Toronto, and the number is increased to about 800 before Orillia is reached. At the latter place an address is presented to the Presdt., Rev. Dr. Scadding, by the Mayor and Corporation of that town, to which Dr. S. reads a reply replete with historic interest.

—Dr. Duhamel, Bishop of Ottawa, receives an enthusiastic welcome from his parishioners on his return to his diocese from a visit to Rome. During his absence, his lordship has been invested with the dignity of a Roman Count.

24.—The free bathing houses presented to the City of Toronto by Mr. Erastus Wiman, of N. Y. (a former Torontonionian), are completed and thrown open to the public. Mr. Wiman is presented with an address by the City Council. On the 22nd July the formal opening takes place, and Mayor McMurrich tenders the thanks of the public to the generous donor. On the 29th Nov. Mr. Ald. Withrow is presented by Mr. Wiman with a copy of Appleton's *New Am. Cyclopaedia*, in recognition of his services on the Wiman Trust.

—The Canadian Wimbledon Team, under the command of Major John Tilton, Gov.-Gen'l's. Foot Guards, Ottawa, with Capt. E. A. Macnachten, Cobourg Garrison Artillery, as Adj't., sail from Quebec, in the Allan steamship *Polynesian*, for Liverpool, where they arrive July 4th. The following are the members of the team:—W. H. Moore, capt. 25th

Batt.; Robert P. Doyle, sergt. 53rd Batt.; H. M. Belcher, capt. 3rd V. R. C.; Coulson N. Mitchell, corpl. 3rd V. R. C.; S. F. Walker, staff sergt. Queen's Own; Wm. Mitchell, lieut. 32nd batt.; J. W. Marks, corpl. 6th Fusileers; H. C. Chamberlin, lieut. 43rd Batt.; J. G. Huntingdon, lieut. P. G. A.; J. Dover, sapper P. E. I. Engineers; Neil Morrison, private G. G. F. G.; W. Macdonald, lieut. 1st Brigade F. A.; Alexander Wilson, staff sergt. 33rd Batt.; E. A. Smith, col-sergt. 71st Batt.; W. H. Orchard, lieut. 4th Cav.; J. R. Wynne, col-sergt. 15th Royal Scots; John Crowe, lieut. No. 1 Batt., 1st Brigade; R. Wilson, private 5th Royal Scots; D. Smith, private 5th Royal Scots; J. A. Waters, sergt. 6th Fusileers. The team proceeds from Liverpool to Wormwood Scrubs (near London), for practice, and go into camp at Wimbledon on 15th July. The weather during the entire meeting is adverse to high scores. The Canadian team, however, is very fortunate, Lieut. Wm. Mitchell carrying off the coveted "Prince of Wales Prize," considered at Wimbledon, second only to that of the "Queen's." The aggregate winnings of the team reach the sum of £335, the largest amount ever won by a Canadian team. The "Kolapo 3" Cup is lost by 16 points, the Canadians winning the second prize of £80. For the first time in the history of this contest, 4 teams compete, — the "Home," Canadian, Jersey and Guernsey. A very handsome silver cup is offered by the Canada Club of London, for the highest aggregate score in the team,

this also is won by Lieut. Mitchell. During the meeting, many distinguished persons visit the Canadian camp, among them T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge. The prizes are presented by the Duchess of Albany, on 22nd July, the day the meeting closed.

25.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new R.C. Church in St. John's suburb, Quebec, the original of which was recently destroyed by fire, is performed by Very Rev. V. G. Hamel, in the absence of Archbishop Taschereau.

26.—The City Council of London, Ont., decide, in accordance with English ruling, that 8 miles an hour is a moderate rate for bicycle riders, and that they have a right to use their vehicles at that rate in Victoria Park.

27. — The Junior Conservative Club of Montreal tenders a public dinner to their Presdt., Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., the newly-elected member for Montreal Centre, which Mr. C., for personal reasons, declines for the present.

—The Cartier Club, Montreal, give a dinner, in the Mechanics' Hall, in honour of the Conservative victory at the recent general election. Lieut.-Col. Ouimet, M.P., Presdt. of the Club, presides, and about 200 members and others are present, among whom are Mayor Beaudry, Messrs. Curran and Nantel, M.P.'s, and Messrs. Beaubien and Le Cavalier, M.P.P.'s.

—Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Caron, members of the Dominion Govt., ar-

rive in Winnipeg, where they remain for some weeks.

28.—The first regatta on the Red River is held at Winnipeg, and is highly successful. It had been intended to have a single scull race between Ed. Hanlan and Wallace Ross, but owing to the indisposition of the former, the match falls through. An exhibition race is pulled by Wallace Ross and John A. Kennedy, of Boston.

29.—A grand political demonstration is held at Bell's Corners, Ont., in honour of the election of Sir John A. Macdonald, to represent the County in Parlt. Addresses are delivered by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir. H. L. Langevin, Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Hon. Jas. Skead, Messrs. J. Beaty, M. P., J. Jamieson, M.P., J. Tasse, M. P., Dr. Orton, M. P., and C. H. Mackintosh, M. P.

—The ceremony of consecrating the Rev. Edward Sullivan, D. D., as Missionary Bishop of Algoma, Ont. (to which he was unanimously elected by the Church Synod on 30 Apl. last), takes place at St. George's Church, Montreal, the Bishop of Ontario (Dr. Lewis), of Quebec (Dr. Williams), of Huron (Dr. Hellmuth), of Montreal (Dr. Bond) and of Western New York (Dr. Coxe), officiating. The sermon is preached by the Bishop of Western New York, from the text 6 v. 14 chap of Revelations—"The Everlasting Gospel." On 21st June, the new Bishop is presented by his old congregation—St. George's, Montreal,—with a duplicate set of episcopal robes, &c., and on 17th July the same body

present him with a cheque for \$500; on the same day he takes his departure from Montreal for his Diocese. Bishop S. is a native of Irel., and was ed. at Trinity College, Dublin. Ordained by the late Bishop Cronyn in 1859, he passed the early years of his ministry in the Diocese of Huron, at no great distance from London, Ont. On the resignation of Rev. Dr. Leach, and the succession to the Rectory of St. George's of the Rev. Dr. (now Bishop) Bond, he first went to Montreal as asst. minister of that church. After fulfilling the duties of that position for 8 years, he accepted an invitation to take charge of Trinity Church, Chicago, whence he was to return 9 years later as Dr. Bond's successor in the Montreal rectory.

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JULY.

1.—“Dominion Day”—the Canadian national holiday—is everywhere joyously observed. At Montreal there is a lacrosse match between the Shamrock Club and the Cornwall Indians,—result, a draw; at Toronto the Ontario Jockey Club hold their annual races, Mr. E. Burgess (of Woodstock's) “*Easter*” winning the Ontario Derby. There is also the annual cricket match between the Toronto and Hamilton clubs, resulting, for the second year, in favour of the latter; and a lacrosse match between the Toronto and Montreal teams, decided in favour of the former; at Hamilton the Irish Prot. Benevolent Society hold a successful picnic in Dundurn Park; at London there is a grand Foresters' demonstration; at Sherbrooke a cricket match between Montreal and Sherbrooke cricketers. At Cornwall

there is an immense demonstration by the Conservatives of Cornwall and Stormont over the recent victory of the Dominion Govt. at the polls. Sir John and Lady Macdonald, Sir H. L. Langevin, Mr. MacMaster, M. P., are present and are handsomely entertained. Sir John is presented with addresses of congratulation from the Conservative Assn. and the workmen of Cornwall, to both of which he replies in his usual happy manner.

—Mr. Wm. Gooderham, Presdt. of the Toronto & Nipissing R.R., is presented with an address accompanied by a portrait of himself by the employees of that road.

—Major Frederick C. Denison, of the Gov.-Gen's Body Guard, Toronto, is presented at Court by Lieut.-Col. Sir Garnet Wolseley.

2.—The corner-stone of the new Canadian Methodist church is laid at Campbellford, Ont., by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, of Brockville.

4.—The barque *Yorkshire*, from Barbadoes to Montreal, strikes on Sable Island. The Capt., his wife, child and nurse, with 16 of the crew are rescued by the Govt. steamer *Newfield*. 2 lives are supposed to be lost. The vessel is valued at \$100,000 and she is insured for \$44,000.

6.—Mr. Jas. Trow, M. P., is entertained at a complimentary dinner by the Reform Assn. of Mitchell.

—At a Conservative pic-nic at Gananoque, Ont. (which is attended by Hon. Messrs. Mousseau and McLelan), Messrs. T. H. Macguire and Jno. Whelan are each presented with a gold chain and medal in recognition of their services to the Conservative cause during the recent general election.

7.—Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Speaker of the Senate, sails for Eng. Returning, he arrives on 23rd Oct.

—Mr. J. L. Scarth, late Inspector of the Quebec Bank, is presented by the bank officials with a silver tea and coffee service, on his resignation to become manager of the Duke of Manchester's Land Company.

—Intelligence is received at St. John, N. B., of the wreck of the barque *Norwood* (owned by Troop & Sons), at Diamond Island, India. The crew is saved.

—Rev. N. R. Willoughby, M. A., of the Brampton, Ont., Methodist Church, is placed on trial before a Church Comtee. for falsehood and light conduct towards a lady of his flock. The case, after 3 adjournments, is subsequently brought to a close by Mr. W.'s acquittal on both charges.

—Mr. Justice Osler, in the Hall Extradition case, decides that Hall is guilty of forgery, and must be extradited. Notice of appeal to the full Court is given by Mr. Bethune Q. C., for the prisoner.

—John Lewis, aged about 35, commits suicide, in a house of ill-fame in Hamilton, Ont., while intoxicated.

—Sir John and Lady Macdonald arrive at Rivière-du-Loup (*en bas*) P. Q., and are presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor, to which Sir John delivers an appropriate reply.

—9. Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton, lays the corner-stone of a new R. C. Ch., at New Hamburg, Ont.

10.—The question of celebrating in 1884 the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of Toronto, is adopted by the Corporation of

that city. The suggestion had been made by Mayor McMurrich.

—Eleanor, dau. of Hon. Chief Justice Spragge, is married in Toronto, to Mr. F. Beverley Robertson (Barrister, of Winnipeg) son of Mr. Thos. Robertson, Q. C., M. P.

11.—The O'Flaherty brothers, of London, Ont., are arrested in Dublin, Irel., for supposed complicity in the murder of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. They are confined in Tralee Gaol for three days, and are released on the intercession of the Colonial Secy.

12.—Wm. Long, of Kingston Road, near Toronto, is so badly beaten by a party of roughs that he dies on the 19th from the effects of his injuries. Dr. Riddell opens a Coroner's inquest, and a verdict of manslaughter is returned, on 1st Aug., against Saml. Cooper and Jas. Ashby.

13.—Several convicts in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Quebec, endeavour to make their escape, and one of them, Jean B. Deragon, is shot dead by a keeper named McElwaine. A Coroner's Jury returns a verdict of justifiable homicide.

14.—The corner stone of the new Zion (Congregational) Church in Toronto is laid by Mr. George Hague, of Montreal, chairman of the Congregational Union.

15.—Chief Justice Wood, of Manitoba, is presented with an address by the members of the legal profession in Winnipeg, accompanied by a portrait of himself. Lieut.-Gov. Cauchon presides at the ceremony of presentation.

—The race of the Royal N. S., Yacht Squadron for the Silver

Challenge Cup, presented by the Commodore (the Marquis of Lorne), to be won twice, takes place, and is won by the *Psyche*, cutter (Capt. Trott) which leads the *Esme*, (the winner hitherto) all the way. Time : 9h. 25m.

—The French Canadians of Montreal wind up a 2 days' celebration of the taking of the Bastille, by a banquet at Victor's Restaurant. Mr. C. O. Perrault, Vice Consul of France, presides.

17.—The corner stone of the Canada Methodist church at Forest, Ont., is laid by Mr. James Maylor.

—Arthur Smith, infant son of Mr. Mervin Smith, of Montreal, is mysteriously abducted in his sleep from his father's residence by unknown parties. A reward is offered and the child is returned on the evening of the 18th, but without the discovery of his abductors.

18.—The corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal church at Winchester, Ont., is laid by Bishop Carman.

—Hon. J. G. Spragge, Chief Justice of Ontario, is sworn in as Administrator of the Govt. of Ontario during the absence of Lieut.-Governor Robinson, who proceeds to Europe on leave. The oath is administered by Hon. Chancellor Boyd and Justices Patterson and Burton.

—Geo. Mortimer, an Ottawa druggist, is fined \$22 for prescribing for a patient without being a medical practitioner. He was prosecuted under the Medical Act.

18.—A festival in commemoration of the founding of the Jesuits' College, Montreal, is commenced in that city. Nearly 500 former students

attend Mass, which is celebrated by Archbishop Taschereau, assisted by Bishops Fabre and Lafleche. They subsequently dine together. The festival closes on the 19th by an excursion to Ile. Grosbois.

—Col. J. W. Laurie, of Halifax, renews his offer to the Imperial Gov't. to raise a regiment in N.S.—this time, for service in Egypt. The offer is declined by the War Office.

21.—Mr. N. C. Wallace. M.P., is entertained at a complimentary banquet by the L. C. Ass'n. of West York, Ont. Maj. John Gray, Presdt. of the Ass'n, presides.

23.—A boy named Andrew Young is shot dead at Parkdale, near Toronto, by Constable Albert. The boy, with some companions, were in a boat, and were charged by a Mr. Ellis with trespassing on his property. Ellis called on Albert to arrest the boys. Albert drew a revolver, and fired a shot in the air, to frighten the boys, who then pulled for shore. On landing, Albert caught Young by the shoulder with his right hand, while at the same moment the revolver, which was in Albert's left hand, went off, and Young was shot in the head. Albert was arrested, and claimed that the shooting was accidental. Several witnesses testified that the shooting seemed to be intentional, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder. Albert is subsequently tried for the murder, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 10th Nov.; but the sentence is commuted for 20 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

25.—At the Central Prison, Toronto, Joseph Sayers, a shoemaker,

aged 29, receives 25 lashes, being part of the sentence passed on him at the County Judges Assize Court at Whitby, Ont., for committing an outrage on a girl aged 9 years.

—A case of "blackmailing" is brought by Mr. Jas. Trow, M.P., against a man named Glenn, at Stratford, Ont. The latter is tried for the offence in Sept., and is sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month with hard labour.

26.—Patrick Daley, an engineer of the Waterloo and Magog R. R., saves the life of a child, who had strayed on the track near Waterloo, P. Q., by crawling on to the cow-catcher and throwing the child off the line.

28.—A cricket team from Winnipeg (captained by Hon. W. N. Hood, R.N., and under the presidency of Judge Miller), plays the Toronto Club in Toronto and are victorious by 118 runs to 84. They had previously played at Chicago, Detroit, London and Hamilton.

29.—The Allan steamer *Parisian*, from Quebec reaches Moville, making the shortest time on record, viz., 6 days and 14 hours.

AUGUST.

1.—Hon. G. A. Walkem, late Atty.-Genl., is sworn in at Victoria, B. C., before Chief Justice Begbie, and Justices Crease and Gray, as a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of B. C., *vice* Robertson, deceased. Atty.-Genl. Hett, on behalf of the Bar, congratulates the Court, "upon the accession of so able a lawyer to the Bench; and refers with pleasure to the fact that Mr. W. is the third Judge who has been pro-

moted from the Bar of the Province."

—The ceremony of presenting a Free Public Library to the people of Portland, N.B., takes place in Union Hall in that town, the donor, Hon. I. Burpee, M.P., formally handing over to the Directors, the volumes of books constituting the library, with a catalogue thereof, and a fire insurance policy on the same for twelve months.

3.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers assemble in Toronto under the presidency of Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of Cleveland, O. Addresses are delivered by Mayor McMurrich, Mr D. Blain, ex-M.P.; Mr. Jas. Beaty, M.P.; Rev. Dr. Wild, &c.

—Archbishop Lynch returns to Toronto from Europe. While in Eng. His Grace was presented at Court, and appeared in the full costume of his rank. It was the first occasion of the kind for 200 years.

5.—The steamship *Avondale* is wrecked on the South-east breaker off Isaac's Harbour, N.S. She strikes twice, and after some days is pronounced a total wreck. The crew and cargo are saved.

7.—Lieut.-Govr. Archibald, of N. S., presents Capt. Stephen Knowlton, of the barque *Gladovia*, with a silver jug on behalf of the Imperial Govt., as a reward for his humanity in saving the crew of the English barque *Macedon*. He also presents Chas. Morris, chief officer, with a binocular glass, and T. H. Beach, a seaman, with £2 sterling, for their assistance on the same occasion.

8.—The 4th session of the Sunday

School Parliament of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada begins at the St. Lawrence Central Camp grounds, Thousand Islands. The Rev. J. R. Jaques, of Belleville, presides, and the Rev. B. F. Austin of St. Thomas, superintends the drilling in lessons. On the 16th, "Temperance day," lectures are delivered by the Rev. Mr. Stokes, of N. Y., Prof. Foster, M. P., of N. B., and Mr. Ed. Carswell.

10.—Mr. J. B. Plumb, ex-M. P.'s. two prizes for the best kept farms in Niagara Township, are awarded as follows:—Gold medal, Hy. Woodruff; silver medal, Jas. Hutchinson. The silver pitcher of the Ag. Society is awarded to James Osmond.

—Mr. J. S. Hunter, N. P., of Montreal, is accused of defrauding Mrs. Chas. Phillips of \$100,000 trust money. He absconds to the U. S., to avoid arrest. Other defalcations, subsequently ascertained, amount to over \$123,000.

12.—Sir Chas. Tupper sails from Quebec for Liverpool. He returns to Canada on 30 Sept.

—Sir John Rose and Mr. R. G. W. Herbert, C. B., Permt. Under Secy of State for the Colonies, return to St. Paul, Minn., from a tour in the North-West. They subsequently visit Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, and on 30th embark at N. Y., for Liverpool.

15.—Rev. Jas. S. Lonergan, parish priest of St. Bridget's, Montreal, is presented with a testimonial consisting of a purse of \$500, this being the 25th anniversary of his appt. to the parish.

—The Church Committee apptd.

to investigate certain charges against Rev. W. A. Allen, Methodist clergyman at Metcalfe, Ont., report that the charges are false and prompted by vindictiveness. Mr. Allen subsequently brings an action for slander against one of the parties, when a verdict is returned for the defendant.

16.—A demonstration of Knights Templars takes place at Hamilton, Ont. Knights attend from Buffalo, Erie, Lockport, Detroit, Dunkirk, Batavia, Rochester, Cleveland, Toronto, London, and St. Thomas. After dining together they march to the Park where addresses are delivered by Em. Com. J. H. Stone; Past Em. Com., Mayor Magill, and Past Em. Com., B. E. Charlton. These are responded to by Right Em. Com., John S. Bartlett, Dep. Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of N. Y. They return to their respective homes in the evening.

—Bishop Bond, of Montreal, lays the foundation stone of a new Anglican church at Huntingdon, P. Q., to be completed by Christmas.

18.—Mr. W. R. Mingaye, lately Collector of Customs at Kingston, Ont., and now apptd. to the same office at Winnipeg, is presented with a handsome silver service by his late colleagues at Kingston.

19.—The Can. Gov't. forwards to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, an aneroid barometer for presentation to Capt. Walker Brown, of the American barque *Woodbury*, in recognition of his humane services, in rescuing the shipwrecked crew of the barque *Kate*. There is also forwarded at the same time to the Eng-

lish Board of Trade an aneroid barometer awarded Capt. Jensing, of the Norwegian barque *Mediator*, for humane services rendered the shipwrecked crew of the vessel *Mary Rideout* of St. Andrews, N. B.

19.—The Canadian Assn. of Amateur Oarsmen hold their annual regatta at Lachine, P.Q. The junior 4 oar race is won by the *Nautilus* crew of Hamilton; time of first heat 8.11½. The senior single scull race, for a \$300 challenge cup, is won by Joseph Laing, of the Grand Trunk Club, Montreal, in 8.36; John Buckley, of the Portland Club, Portland, Me., takes the gold medal for second place. The pair oar race is won by the Excelsiors of Detroit; time 8.40. The single scull inrigged race is won by Van Inderstein, of the Don Club, Toronto; time not taken. The four oar race of seniors, for the Lachine Boating Club Challenge cup, is won by Chatham crew, of Chatham, Ont., in 18.15. After the races the Annual Convention is held and the following officers elected for ensuing year: Presdt, A. R. Boswell, Toronto R. C.; 1st Vice-Presdt, Sydney Smith, jr., Ottawa R. C.; 2nd Vice-Presdt., H. D. Whitney, Lachine R. C.

20.—Rev. J. P. DuMoulin, M.A., late of St. Martin's, Montreal, is inducted as Rector of St. James' Anglican Cathedral, Toronto, succeeding the late Rev. Dr. Grasett in that office.

22.—On retiring from the Collectorship of Customs at Montreal, after 40 years' service, Mr. W. B. Simpson is presented by the merchants of Montreal with a handsome gold snuff box, containing a cheque

for \$1,000. The presentation is made by Mr. F. W. Henshaw, Presdt. of Montreal Bd. of Trade.

—The Can. Gov't. present Capt. C. G. Joyce, master; Jos. Brazie, 2nd mate; Thos. Bemister, A. B.; and Jno. Butt, A.B.; of the Newfoundland schooner *Kestral*, each with a silver watch in recognition of their bravery and humanity in rescuing a passenger and the crew of the Nova Scotian brigantine *Busy Bee*.

23.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is completed to Pile of Bones River. A large party, among whom is Lieut. Gov. Dewdney, Judge Johnson and Hon. Messrs. D. A. Smith, J. J. C. Abbott and Gen. Van Horne is present and celebrate the event by addresses of congratulation. The site of the proposed new city is named Regina, and had previously been adopted by the Gov't. as the new capital of the North-West in place of Battleford.

24.—The annual excursion of the Can. Press Ass'n. this year extends to Manitoba and the North-West: The party, 100 in number, leave Chicago to-day for Winnipeg, where they arrive on the 26th. They visit Selkirk, Portage La Prairie, Brandon, Troy, Regina, &c., and are everywhere received by the authorities and people with great cordiality. They return to Toronto on the 4th Sept.

25.—The owners of the steamer *City of Toronto*, are fined \$40 and costs, by Mayor Calleth and W. Kirby, J. P. of Niagara, for running excursion trips on Sunday.

27.—The new Centenary Methodist Church at St. John, N. B., one

of the largest church edifices in the Dominion, is dedicated by Rev. J. Lathern, of Yarmouth, N.S. Over \$15,000 are realized by the sale of pews.

28.—H. M. S. *Northampton* (Vice-Admiral Sir L. McClintock) arrives at Quebec from Halifax.

30.—Very Rev. F. P. Rooney, V. G. of Toronto, celebrates the 25th anniversary of his ordination, at St. Mary's, Toronto. Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Jamot and Rev. Lord A. Douglas, of London, Eng., are present. The celebrant receives an address from the clergy, accompanied by a complete set of gold vestments.

—The truss bridge on the Canadian Pacific Railway across an arm of the Ottawa River at Ste. Rose, near Montreal, gives way while a train is crossing, and some 15 freight cars are precipitated into the river below, a distance of 20 feet. Fortunately, the engine and passenger cars break from the others, and get across in safety. No lives are lost. Damage, about \$20,000.

—The Liberals of East York hold a picnic at Victoria Park, near Toronto, in honour of their new representative in the Commons—Hon. A. Mackenzie. There is a large assemblage. Speeches are delivered by Messrs. Mackenzie, John Milne, Badgerow, M.P.P., Fleming, M.P., Fairbanks, M.P., and others.

—The annual races of the Quebec Turf Club take place on the Plains of Abraham in the presence of the Gov.-Genl. and H. R. H. the Princess Louise. Mr. W. E. Owens' horse *Disturbance*, having won the Gov. Genl's. cup twice in succession,

last year as well as this, the Princess presents Mr. Owens with the trophy.

—The people of Richmond, P. Q., celebrate its incorporation as a town, and also the opening of the new iron bridge across the river St. Francis. The latter is 750 feet in length, 25 feet in width, and consists of 5 spans of 150 feet each. It was built by the Toronto Bridge Co., and cost about \$40,000. Lord Aylmer presides at the dinner in the Town Hall.

—The steamer *Lake Nepigon* (Beaver Line) goes ashore on the coast of Wicklow, Irel. The passengers and crew are saved in the boats, and at high water the steamer is towed off and taken to Liverpool for repairs.

—The ceremony of turning the first sod of the proposed Murray Canal takes place at Brighton, Ont., the ceremony being performed by Mrs. Keeler, widow of the late Mr. J. M. Keeler, M. P., who, during his lifetime, was an ardent advocate of this important work. About 6,000 persons are present, and speeches are delivered by Hon. M. Bowell, Senator Reid, and Messrs. John White, Alex. Robertson, Guillet, M. P's. and Messrs. Fields and Harcourt, M.P.P's. Mrs. K. is presented with a silver spade for the performance of the ceremony.

—The vice-regal party, composed of the Gov. Gen. and H. R. H. the Princess Louise and suite, leave Quebec *en route* for B. C. They reach Toronto, 1st Sept., visit Niagara Falls, and on the 4th leave for Chicago. They arrive at San Francisco on the 13th, and sail on the

16th on H. M. S. *Comus* (Capt. J. W. East), for Victoria, B. C., where they arrive on the 19th and land on the 20th. They are received by Lieut. Gov. Cornwall and the members of his Gov't., the Mayor (N. Shakespeare, M.P.), and members of the corporation and a vast concourse of the inhabitants. Addresses are presented and the vice-regal party are duly escorted under numerous arches to Government House where they take up their abode. The following are the leading events of their stay in B. C.—26th Sept., Drawing Room in Parl't. Buildings; 27th, opening of the Agricultural Show; 29th, departure for New Westminster; 30th, H. R. H. returns to Victoria, and the Gov. Gen. departs for Yale where he arrives 2nd Oct. and becomes the guest of Mr. A. Onderdonk. He subsequently visits Kamloops and the interior, returning to Yale on 15th, where he grants a free pardon to a convict; 23rd, returns to Victoria; 27th, banquet at the City Hall in that city. On the 7th Dec. the vice-regal party embark on the *Comus* for San Francisco, leaving there on the 15th for Monterey; returning, they again leave on the 24th for Santa Barbara, from which place they proceed to St. Angelos.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—The annual picnic of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance is held at Beebe Plain, P. Q. The Rev. Dr. Duff, of Sherbrooke, presides. An address of welcome is read by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher and speeches are delivered by the Hon. Neal Dow, Dr. Rae the arctic ex-

plorer, Rev. Dr. Clarke, Mr. J. R. Dougall, Rev. T. Gales and others.

2.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State and Madame Chapleau sail for Europe.

4.—The annual prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association opens at Ottawa, and continues until the 9th. The amount offered in money prizes is \$4,889 60, besides which a number of medals, cups, and prizes in kind are given. The attendance is smaller than usual on account of the Brigade Camps forming about the same time. One of the competitions was a series of military matches, the different teams competing to shoot in military order, position, dress, and with the minimum amount of kit which would be carried in the field. Amongst the teams competing, was one from the 8th Battalion Quebec, under the command of Major Erskine Scott. After the firing was completed, but before the kits had been inspected, one of the team of the 8th. found that he had not a towel in his kit, as required by regulations. Major Scott requested Major Mudge to go to a tent and bring a towel to complete the kit, which he did. On his way back he was met by Major-Genl. Luard, who snatched the towel away and sharply reprimanded him. Major Scott coming up at the moment, accepted the responsibility of sending for the towel, whereupon the General ordered him under arrest, and disqualified the team. The affair caused great excitement in volunteer circles, it being claimed that as the General was not in uniform, nor was he the officer in com-

mand, nor was Major Scott on military duty, although in uniform, the General was wrong in ordering his arrest. A court-martial was asked for but not held; and on the 22nd Dec., Major Scott was released from arrest by a general order. (See *C. Gazette*.)

—The Exhibition season commences with the opening of the Grand Industrial Exhibition at Toronto. An entirely new feature is the Brazilian exhibit which consists of seventy varieties of green coffee, forty samples of wood, among others being rosewood, mahogany, and Brazil wood, raw sugar, tobacco, and new cotton, medicinal plants, and drugs, tapioca, and a large collection of photographs. Hon. Atty-Genl. Mowat, in the absence of the Lieut.-Governor, formally opens the exhibition on the 6th inst. Amount of premiums \$25,000. A novel feature of the amusements connected with the exhibition is the blowing up in the bay of a war vessel named *Arabi Pasha*, 140 feet in length, by sub-marine mining, superintended by Capt. Raben, R.E., of the Royal Military College, Kingston. The Assn. give a banquet on the closing day (14th) to the exhibitors, at which Mr. J. J. Withrow, Presdt., presides, and the speakers are Sir L. Tilley, Hon. Messrs. Blake and Bowell.—The Quebec Grand Provincial Exhibition is opened informally at Montreal on the 14th, and officially, on the 19th, by Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille. The day is proclaimed a civic holiday. For the first time in Quebec, there is an exhibit of Australian birds and animals in a live state, also manufactured furs from

that colony. There is also an unique exhibit of historic relics, curiosities and natural products from New Mexico and Arizona, The aquatic displays by Ed. Hanlan, Capt. Boynton, Capt. Webb, Joseph Laing, &c., are an attractive feature of the amusements of the exhibition. Amount of premiums \$25,000. The receipts are \$15,472, a falling off owing to the bad weather prevailing.—The 37th Ontario Provincial Fair is opened at Kingston, on 19th. The chief feature is the Manitoba exhibit, which is afterwards divided and distributed, some specimens being forwarded to England. Amount of premiums, \$20,000, with Dominion medals. The receipts amounted to \$6,002.63 only, owing to the inclement weather.—The Western Fair at London is thrown open on the 26th. Two noticeable features are a fine collection of specimens in natural history and geology, minerals and old coin by Mr. S. Woolverton. Also the caligraph writing machine, which took an extra prize at the Provl. Exhibition, shown by Mr. A. J. Henderson, of Toronto. Total receipts, \$12,000.—The Southern Fair opens at Brantford on the 28th, and is noticeable for its show of poultry.—Amongst other Fairs held during this and the ensuing month, are those at Barrie, Whitby, Cobourg, Metcalfe, Lindsay, Guelph, Bowmanville, Paris, Brampton, Bracebridge, Bradford, &c.

5.—The first of the Brigade Camps of the active militia force is formed for military dist. No. 3, at Cobourg, Ont. About 1,400 men go under canvas, and all branches of the service are represented. On the 12th

the camp is inspected by Major-Genl. Luard, and on the 13th it is visited by Hon. A. P. Caron, Mintr. of Militia. A grand review is held, after which the Mintr. has a reception, and is then entertained by the commanding officers at lunch. On the 5th, a brigade camp for dist. No. 4 is formed at Brockville, Ont., about 850 men going into camp. On the 15th the camp is visited by the Mintr. of Militia and staff, who are afterwards entertained at lunch. On the 12th a brigade camp for dist. No. 1 is formed on the Carling farm, London, Ont., with a strength of 1,329 men. They celebrate the British victory in Egypt on the 14th, and on the 22nd are inspected by Major-Genl. Luard. On the 18th a brigade camp for dist. No. 2 is formed at Niagara, Ont., with a strength of 2,392 officers and men, Col. R. B. Denison, Deputy-Adjt.-Genl. commanding. On the 25th they are inspected by Major-Genl. Luard; and are visited by Genl. Sherman, U.S. army, and the commandant of the U. S. fort opposite Niagara. On the 28th the camp is visited by the Mr. of Militia. The following Brigade camps are also formed: dist. No. 5 at Richmond, P. Q., on 12th Sept.; at Sherbrooke, P. Q., 23rd; dist. No. 6 at Berthier (*en haut*), P. Q., on 19th; dist. No. 7 at Levis, P. Q., on 12th Sept., and at Ste. Genevieve, P. Q., on 9th October; dist. No. 8 at Sussex, N. B., on 2nd Oct.; dist. No. 9 at N. S. on 11th Sept.; dist. No. 10 at Winnipeg on 20th June.

6.—Mr. Erastus Wiman, Presd't. of the Gt. North Western Telegraph Co., is presented by the shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Co.

with a revolving bookcase containing an edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

—The 3rd General Conference of the Canada Methodist Church is held at Hamilton, Ont. Rev. S. D. Rice, D. D., of Winnipeg, is elected as President for the ensuing year.

7.—The first sod of the Selkirk branch of the C. P. R. is turned by Mrs. Colcleugh, wife of the Mayor of Selkirk.

—The annual regatta of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club takes place at Toronto, and the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup for the 40 mile race is won by the *Cygnets* (Mr. H. C. Dennis), time, 6 h. 45 min.

8.—Intelligence is received at Halifax, N. S., of the total loss of the schooner *Sorato*, (owned by Messrs. J. S. Maclean & Co. of Halifax), at Cuba. The crew are saved. Insurance \$10,000.

—Judge H. E. Taschereau, at Montreal, dismisses without costs the case of *W. J. Fenwick vs. D. A. Ansell*; which arises out of a refusal of the Bank of Montreal to pay a cheque of \$170, given for bets on the prices of stocks, which the law allows no action to recover for.

—In the case of *Spurr vs. Venning*, Inspector of Fisheries, for trespass, in which the latter disputes the right of Spurr to fish on his own land without a license from the Marine and Fisheries Dept., judgment is given in the Gloucester, (N. B.) Circuit Ct. for the plaintiff. Damages were laid at \$5,000; the jury award \$1,220.

9.—Chester and Maria Spearman are tried before Mr. Justice Galt at the Carleton Assizes, Ottawa, for the

murder of Robt. McCaffrey, on 26th Aug. last. The deceased was found shot in the heart near his own house. Maria Spearman confesses to having committed the deed; saying that McCaffrey had seduced her under promise of marriage; that she and her brother met him with the intention of inducing him to fulfil the engagement, that after some futile talk between him and her brother, she took a rifle from the waggon in which they had driven and pointed it at him, and on his trying to wrench it from her, it was discharged. Chester Spearman, in a letter written to Mr. McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., who defends the Spearmans, corroborates this account. The jury acquit the prisoners.

—A man named Levesque, formerly of Ottawa, during an altercation murders one Deslauriers (also from Ottawa), on a farm at Turtle Mountain, N. W. T. Levesque flies to Dakotah, but a constable overtakes him and brings him to Wakopa where the Magistrate sends him for trial to Winnipeg. The trial is held in October, and the jury bring in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He is sentenced to be hung on the 24th Nov., but is respited on technical grounds.

12.—H. M: S. *Phoenix*, while accompanying the flagship *Northampton* from Quebec, goes ashore at East Point, P. E. I., in a heavy gale. Her crew are saved and guns and stores landed safely. The hull becomes a total wreck, and is subsequently bought by Mr. Wylde, of Halifax, for \$3,000.

13.—The town of Truro, N. S., celebrated its natal day by a grand

celebration. Lieut.-Governor Archibald delivers an eloquent address on the occasion.

—The news of the British victory at Tel-el-Kebir, is received with great rejoicing throughout Canada, flags being displayed on all public buildings at the Capital and in other principal cities. In Montreal a mass meeting is held on the 16th, and an address of congratulation is prepared and sent to Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was formerly for some years a resident of Montreal. Several Canadians take part in the campaign, one—a midshipman.—Mr. De Chair is taken prisoner and sent to Cairo, where he remains until relieved by his countrymen. The others are Lieut. H. C. Freer, 80th Foot; Lieut. J. W. Sears, 38th Foot (both graduates of Kingston); Surgeon Napier Keefer, 13th Bengal Cavalry, and Major Hébert of "B" Battery C. A., who dies at Cairo. (See Obituary.)

14.—Dr. Giard for 34 years Secy. of the Dept. of Education, Quebec, is apptd. an *officier d'academie* by the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts of the French Govt.

—The arrival of the *Ville de Para*, the pioneer vessel of the Brazil and Antwerp Line, at Montreal, is celebrated by a luncheon given to some of the citizens by Mr. W. D. Bentley, the Brazillian Consul-Genl. and Agent of the Company.

—The Biennial Convention of the Indian tribes in Ontario, is held during 6 days' at the Indian Reserve, Tuscarora, Ont. On the 15th is formally opened the New Indian Council House, built by the Mississaguas to accommodate 300 persons.

—The steamer *Asia*, of the Gt. Northern Transit Co.'s Line, is lost during a terrible gale in Georgian Bay, Ont. Some of the passengers and crew take to the boats, but of the number on board (about 100), only 2 young persons—Miss C. A. Morrison, of Owen Sound, and Mr. D. A. Tinkess, of Manitowaning—are saved. The boat containing them is picked up by some Indians after stranding near Point au Barrie. Sixteen other occupants of the same boat, viz., Captain Savage of the *Asia*, McDonald, the mate, the cabin-boy, Mr. Little, of Sault Ste. Marie, and 10 unknown men succumb to exposure ere reaching the shore. The names of the lost, as far as known, are as follows;—Crew—Capt. J. N. Savage; 1st mate, J. W. Dermaid; 2nd, A. MacNab; wheelmen, W. Davis and G. McKay; watchman, Jas. Smith; deck hands, J. McIlroy, J. Nolan, Wm. Stinson, C. Innes; 1st engineer, T. R. Bruce; 2nd engineer, M. Windover; firemen, H. Degroat, Jas. Lamb; steward, Stephen Carter; waiters, Isaac Bennett, A. Watt, T. Lawrence; porters, R. Walker, T. Hill, ladies' maid, Mrs. Walters; cooks, T. Jackson and J. Jackson; purser, Jno. McDougall. Passengers—Wm. Christie, newly married, and wife, Collingwood; Wm. Clinton, B. Morry, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wood, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Bowse, A. Duncan and son, Hamilton; J. Martin, Collingwood; Mr. Kerr and family, of Limehouse, Ont.; W. B. Gallagher, Manitowaning; Mr. McNab, Miss Hanbury, Owen Sound; Mr. Sproule, of Cookstown, supposed; Mr. Robt. Sparks, P. L. S., Ottawa; Mr. Fred Sparks, P. L. S., Ottawa; Wm. Henry, Collingwood; Mr. J. Sheppard, Hamilton. There were on board a number of lumberers and shanty-men going to the woods. The names of the party were: A. D. McDonald, of Orillia, foreman; Marshall, Port Hope, cook; J. Duffy, Rama; Wm. Heavener, Rama; J. Boynton, North Orillia; J. Jordan, Rosseau; 21 others from the East. D. Chisholm, Parry Sound; I. Lecarte, Stayner; J. Despatries, Coteau; H. M. Scott and J. Quinn, of Eng., both newly arrived; Dan and Rory McDonald, Rama; Bethan, Rama; Murphy, of Orillia; J. and A. Terry, J. Janan, J. and F. Jondreau, O. Valise, P. Dumo, P. Roberge, sr. P. Roberge, jr., J. Lascelle, and Robt. Borrelle. The bodies subsequently recovered were those of the Sparks brothers, A. D. McDonald, Capt. Savage, mate McDermiad, Jno. Little, J. McAllpine, A. Duncan, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Kirk, Silas Benard, J. Shepherd, Wm. Henry, Miss McNab, Mr. Walters, Mr. Woods, Jno. Calpin, Fred Duncan, John Buchnell, K. T. Bruce, and 5 or 6 unknown.—An inquest is held at Collingwood, on the 20th., on the bodies of Isaac Lecarte and others, and the jury, after various adjournments, renders a verdict on the 17th as follows, "that the deceased came to their death through the wreck of the steamer *Asia* and undue exposure in open boats; that that undue exposure was caused by an insufficient equipment of those boats, inasmuch as there were only 3 oars in the 3 boats and nothing with which to bail out the boats; that the aforesaid insufficient equipment was the

result of gross and culpable negligence on the part of some person or persons unknown to this jury, and that those persons are therefore guilty of manslaughter.”—An official investigation is also opened at Collingwood, by Capt. P. A. Scott, R.N., of the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries. The enquiry commences on the 26th Sept. and ends on the 4th Oct., when Capt. Scott purposes making an immediate report, but is deterred by the Government, who prefer that he should first look carefully into the evidence, as his report may be made the basis of inland navigation legislation

15.—Serg't. Maj. Birtles, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, is presented with an address and a gold watch by the directors of the Toronto Industrial Ass'n., for the skill displayed by him in the destruction of the war vessel in the bay during the Exhibition in Toronto.

—The first rail of the Pontiac and Pacific Railway is laid by the contractor, Mr. C. N. Armstrong.

—The new Anglican Church at Georgetown, Ont., is consecrated; and Canon Carmichael preaches the first sermon.

16.—The annual races of the Toronto Rowing Club are held on Toronto Bay, and at the same time the new club house at the foot of York st., is formally opened. Five crews contend in the 4 oar race, which is won by the McGee crew.

18.—The first sod of the Pugwash division of the Great American and European Short Line Railway, is turned at Pugwash, N.S., by Mrs. Councillor Wilson.

—Chief Justice Meredith at Quebec dismisses the case of Hallirew vs. Cotton for slander, on the following grounds, viz., that it was not in the jurisdiction of civil courts to take cognizance of actions of slander by soldiers against their superiors, officers of all such coming under the authority of military tribunals. The case is brought by the caterer of “A” Battery, C. A., against the commandant, Lt.-Col. W. H. Cotton.

—The 3rd International Cricket match is played at Philadelphia between Canada and the United States, and is won by the United States by 8 wickets.

—A lacrosse match for the Western Championship is played at Brampton, Ont., between the “Royal Oaks,” of Guelph, and the “Excelsiors” of Brampton, and is won by the latter.

19.—The Troy Citizens Volunteer Reg't and the Old Guard visit Montreal, and take part in a review on Fletcher's field.

—The Annual Convention of the National Ass'n. of General Passenger Agents is held in Montreal under the presidency of Mr. E. P. Wilson, of Cincinnati, O.

—An Evangelistic service is held in the Congregational Church, Ottawa, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Cavan. His Lordship also delivers an address to young men on the 27th.

20.—The Steamer *Picton* goes ashore at Rondeau Point, Ont., and becomes a total wreck. The crew is saved and most of the cargo.

—The consecration of the Right Rev. J. F. Jamot, D.D., lately Vicar Apostolic of Northern Canada, to

the new R. C. See of Peterborough, Ont., takes place at Peterboro', Archbishop Lynch officiating. The new prelate receives several addresses and is subsequently entertained at a grand banquet. Dr. Jamot was born near Lyons, France in 1828, was ordained at Limoges in 1853, came to Can. 1855, appt'd. V. G. of Toronto, 1863, and Titular Bishop of Sarepta with jurisdiction as Vicar Apostolic of Northern Can., 1874.

—An express train on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway is thrown from the track. A passenger is badly injured and a train-hand killed.

21.—The ceremony of consecrating Mgr. Nacisse Zephirin Lorrain as Bishop of Cythère and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac (to which offices he was appt'd by the Holy See on 14th July last), takes place in the Church of Notre Dame, Montreal, Mgr. E. C. Fabre, R. C. Bishop of Montreal, officiating, assisted by Archbishop Taschereau and Bishops Lafèche, Goësbriand (Burlington), Wadhams, (Ogdensburgh), Langevin, Racine (Sherbrooke), Duhamel, Moreau and Racine (Chicoutimi). The sermon is preached by Bishop Racine (Sherbrooke), from St. Luke, chap. 4., v. 17. The new Bishop leaves at once for his diocese where he receives a very enthusiastic reception on the 22nd and is entertained at a banquet on the 23rd. Mgr. L. was born at St. Martin, P. Q., 13th June, 1842; ed. at St. Thérèse (of which he was a Prof., 1864-67, and Prefect & Prof. 1867-69), and Laval University, at which latter he took the degree of B. A.; ordained 1867; become missionary priest at Redford, N. Y.,

1869; assist. priest St. Henri, (Montreal), 1879; Vicar Gen. of Montreal 1880; mem. of Board of Catholic School Commr's, Montreal, 1881; Superior of the community of the sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, 1882. Rev. D. Marechal, *curé* of St. Jacques de l'Achigan, succeeds Mgr. L. as Vicar General of Montreal.

—The citizens of Montreal give a grand banquet at the Windsor Hotel to the various representatives of the Dominion and the United States present in the city attending the Exhibition. Mr. D. Morrice presides. Speeches are delivered in reply to the toasts by U.S. Consul-Genl. Stearns, Lieut.-Gov. Robitaille, Governor Farnham, of Vermont, Ex-Governor Smith, of New Hampshire, Governor Littlefield, of Rhode Island, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Premier of P. E. I., Sir Richard Temple, late Governor of Bombay, the Mayors of Toronto, Quebec and Fredericton, Hon. Ed. Blake, M.P., Hon. A. C. Bell, of N. S., Thomas White, M.P., and others.

—The first sod of the Emerson and North-Western Railway is turned at Emerson, Man., by Mrs. Casper Keller, wife of the Vice-Presdt. of the Co.

—Judge Routhier, of Murray Bay, gives judgment in the case of the heirs Joliette vs. Anticosti Island Co., and directs the sale of the island by the sheriff.

22.—The 52nd anniversary of the ordination of Mgr. J. S. Raymond, V. G. of St. Hyacinthe, is duly celebrated in that Diocese. Mgr. R. was b. at St. Hyacinthe, 13 March, 1810.

—The steam boiler on the *Richelieu* steamer, owned by Captain Filgate, plying as a ferry boat between Lachine and Chateauguay Basin, explodes, and the following persons on board the vessel at the time are killed, Pierre Duquette, Chateauguay; E. P. Amyot, Montreal; Pierre Duquette, Jr., Chateauguay; Jas. Richardson, St. Philomene, while seven others are wounded. An inquest is opened by Coroner Jones, and a verdict returned on the 11th Oct., that the deaths of the before-mentioned parties resulted from the criminal negligence of Sam. Filgate, owner of the steamer, John Burgess, Govt. Inspector of Steamboats for Montreal, and Michael Frechette, 2nd class engineer, and in charge of the machinery of the said boat at the time of the said explosion; and they recommend to the Govt. that steamboat machinery and boilers should be more frequently inspected, and with greater care, at least once in every 2 months. The above parties are put on their trial at Montreal, in Nov., for manslaughter, and are acquitted.

—The boiler of a donkey engine on board the *Queen of Nations*, explodes, at Toronto, and kills 1 of the crew and fatally injures 3 others.

23.—Hon. Ed. Blake, Q.C., M.P., leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, meets with a most cordial reception from his political friends in Huntingdon, P.Q., on this his first visit to that locality. After being entertained at a grand banquet, he delivers an address on political affairs, and speaks for 2 hours. Addresses are also delivered by

Messrs. J. J. Maclaren, Scriver, M.P., and Holton, M.P.

—The first of the lacrosse matches for the championship of the world, is played between the Torontos and "Shamrocks" of Montreal, on the Montreal grounds, and results in a victory for the latter. On 30th the same clubs engage in a second match which takes place in Toronto, victory again declaring for the "Shamrocks." On Oct. 21, they play the last match of the season for the championship, on the Montreal lacrosse grounds, and the "Shamrocks" are again successful. The following is the champion's record for the season:—May 24, Shamrocks v. Independents, default; Aug. 12, Shamrocks v. Montrealers, 3 to 2; Sept. 2, Shamrocks v. Independents, default; Sept. 23, Shamrocks v. Toronto, 3 to 2; Oct. 14, Shamrocks v. Montrealers, default; Oct. 21, Shamrocks v. Toronto, 2 to 0. In addition to these, the Shamrocks played eight first-class exhibition matches, all of which they won.

—Wm. Richards is tried before Judge Buchanan at Sweetsburg, P.Q., for the murder of his friend Joseph Jackson in Sutton, on the 20th July, 1881. A verdict of guilty is returned and he is sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 24, but cheats the gallows by committing suicide in his cell on the morning of that day.

24.—St. James' Anglican Church, at Kentvills, N.S., which has been removed to a new site, and receives some additions, is consecrated by Bishop Binney.

26.—Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., of the English Bar, is entertained at a

complimentary dinner by the members of the Montreal Bar.

—The opening of the St. Thomas, Ont., Lib.-Conservative Club Rooms takes place, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M.P.P., leader of the opposition in the Provl. Assembly, delivering an address on public affairs on the occasion.

—The criminal libel suit of McNamee *vs.* the *Post* newspaper (Mr. J. P. Whelan), opens in Montreal, before Mr. Justice Ramsay. The trial lasts for 3 days, over 100 witnesses being examined, including the plaintiff, who denies the accusation of the *Post* that he had introduced Fenianism into Canada and afterwards became an informer against the brotherhood, that he was a "crimp," &c. The defendant (Mr. J. P. Whelan) is acquitted. Messrs. A. Ouimet and C. P. Davidson, Q.C.'s. appear for the Crown, Messrs. E. Carter, Q.C., D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Barry for Mr. McNamee, and Messrs. W. H. Kerr, Q.C. and C. J. Doherty, for Mr. Whelan.

27.—The Comte. apptd. to secure the erection of a Memorial to the late Hon. Geo. Brown having decided on a bronze statue of the hon. gentleman, entrusts the execution of the work to Mr. Birch, A.R.A., of London, Eng. The price fixed is £1,000 sterling.

28.—Bishop Walsh, of the R.C. diocese of London, Ont., on his return from the East, is given a hearty welcome by his people, and presented with a purse of \$1,000.

29.—The 3rd annual regatta of the Carleton Boating Club takes place

on Mississippi Lake, Ont. In the professional sculling race, 2 miles, F.A. Plaisted (Boston), Harry Macdonald (Ottawa), Taro (Brockville), Ont., and Cussans (Ottawa), compete. Harry Macdonald wins by a length. Time, 13½ min.

—The 5th Royal Scot Fusiliers (V.M.), arrive at Ottawa on a visit from Montreal, and camp on Cartier Square. They are inspected by the Mr. of Militia (Mr. Caron), on 30th, and have a church parade on 1st Oct. returning to Montreal the same day.

30.—The Canada and Atlantic R. R., from Ottawa to Coteau Landing, is completed, and a number of citizens are invited by the genl. manager (Mr. Linsley), to take a trip over the road. The formal opening takes place on 30th Oct., when an excursion train, conveying prominent representatives of the Montreal newspaper press, is run from Montreal to Ottawa, where they are entertained at luncheon at the Russell House.

—Mr. Frechette, M.P. for Megantic, is condemned to 24 hours imprisonment by Judge Plamondon at Arthabaska, for contempt of court in refusing to appear at his election trial.

—The Royal N.S. Yacht Club hold their fall races. The *Phantom* secures the Vice-Commodore's Cup: winning 2 prizes in one race.

—Chas. Fallon, bookkeeper, Montreal, breaks a fast of 29 days which he had kept under a mental hallucination believing that God had commanded him to eat nothing. His case is made the subject of prayer in the Anglican Cathedral and by the Y.M.C.A. Dr. Hingston succeeds

in restoring him to comparative health, but his lungs had become diseased, and he dies on 10th Nov.

—The first fatal accident, since its opening in 1873, takes place on the International Bridge, at Fort Erie, Ont. The dummy car, run for the convenience of foot passengers, in making its last trip for the night, runs past a danger-signal showing the draw was open, jumps the abutment, and plunges into the river, 25 feet below. One passenger jumps off (W. Colclough), but Mr. Hershey, Warden of Welland, and Engineer Bolin are instantly killed. Captain Haggart and two ladies are seriously injured.

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OCTOBER.

2.—A test case is brought in the Superior Ct. of Quebec by the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., against the Provl. Revenue Inspector at Montreal, in the matter of the new tax imposed on Insurance Companies. An injunction is granted restraining the inspector from proceeding.

—Hon. C. P. Brown, Mr. of Public Works, Manitoba, is entertained at a complimentary dinner at Fredericton, N.B., on the occasion of his visiting his native Province. Mr. Sheriff Temple presides.

3.—The 4th annual convention of the French Canadians of Massachusetts and Rhode Island is held at Lowell, Mass., under the presidency of M. J. N. Charland, of Boston. Hon. B. de La Bruere, Speaker of the Legislative Council of Quebec, and Mr. J. Tassé, M.P., are present and address the convention.

—The opening of the 25 foot channel through Lake St. Peter is cele-

brated by a trip through the channel in the Allan steamer *Peruvian*, on board of which are many leading representative men, including Sir H. L. Langevin, Hon. A. W. McLelan, Sir Hugh Allan, Senator Ryan, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., and others. At the dinner on board, at which Mr. Alex. Robertson, Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Commrs., presides, speeches are delivered by all these gentlemen.

—A libel suit—King *vs.* Moyle, proprietor of the *Berlin News*,—is tried before Mr. Justice Burton at Berlin, Ont. \$50 damages are imposed.

5.—Sir H. L. Langevin, Mintr. of Public Works, lays the foundation stone of the new Custom House and Post Office at Sherbrooke, P.Q., and delivers a lengthy address in defence of French Canadian nationality.

7.—The corner stone of the new Boy's Home at Toronto, is laid by Bishop Fuller, of Niagara.

—Sir C. Tupper leaves Ottawa with Mr. Geo. Stephen, Presdt. of the C.P.R., for the North-West. He returns on 25th.

—A distressing accident occurs at Langford Mills, Ont., where the boiler explodes, instantly killing 2 men and wounding 4. The coroner's jury attribute the explosion to carelessness on the part of the engineer.

9.—Hon. A. Mackenzie, M.P., is presented at Toronto with a testimonial from his former constituents in Lambton. The testimonial consists of a cheque for \$5,500 (see *ante*).

11.—The steam ferry boat *Grace* strands on White Fish Point, Lake Superior. Two persons are lost in an attempt to swim to shore.

13.—Mr. Justice Thompson, of N.S., takes his seat on the bench for the first time. He is warmly congratulated by Atty.-Genl. White, and the Grand Jury present him with an address.

14.—The Ven. Archdeacon Gilpin lays the corner stone of the new Anglican Church at Windsor, N.S.

15.—The Rev. Canon Baldwin is inducted into the Deanery of Christ Church Cathedral, (Anglican,) Montreal, and the Rev. Canon Evans is appointed Archdeacon of Iberville at the same time. Dean Baldwin was b. at Toronto, 21 June, 1836; ed. at U. C. and Trinity Colleges; ordained deacon, 1860, and priest, 1861; became curate at St. Thomas, Ont.; incumbent of St. Paul's, Port Dover, 1862; St. Luke's, Montreal, 1865; asst. minister, Christ Church Cathedral, there, 1870; Canon, same year; and Rector of Montreal, 1872.

—Miss Hattie Wright is tried at the Cobourg Assizes before Mr. Justice Osler, for accidentally shooting a man named Ryan. She, with a lady friend, was alone in her house on the night of the 27th Augt., when Ryan came there intoxicated. Miss W. pointed a pistol at him for the purpose of frightening him; it accidentally went off, the shot striking Ryan, who died 12 hours later. A verdict of "guilty" is returned, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoner is sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment in jail, which is subsequently remitted. Hon. Sidney Smith, Q.C., appears for the prisoner.

17.—Baron Max Van Prollius is entertained at a farewell dinner in

Montreal, on his departure to visit his friends in Germany.

—Hon. A. C. Bell, leader of the Opposition in the N.S. Assembly, is entertained at dinner by his Conservative friends at Halifax.

—At the annual meeting of the Great Priory of Canada, in Montreal, the Great Prior (Col. W. J. B. McLeod Moore), announces that the Chancellor of the Order, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has authorized him to nominate a limited number of members to receive the distinctions of G.C.T. and K.C.T. Sir Knight, Dr. J. A. Henderson, of Kingston, Ont., is elected sub-Prior for the ensuing year.

18.—Mesdames Dugas and Oui-met present prizes to the 65th Batt. V.M., Montreal, among others the Pontifical Zouave cup. The Minister of Militia is present.

—Hon. Wm. MacMaster, senator, presents \$15,000 to the Baptist Home Mission Fund; and intimates his intention of giving a like sum to the Foreign Mission Bd., and \$10,000 to the Superannuated Ministers' Fund.

19.—Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of the South Church, Dundee, Scotland, accepts a call from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, to replace Rev. Gavin Lang. On 15th Nov. he is formally inducted.

20.—The Baptist Union at Hamilton, Ont., adopts a constitution, and elects Hon. Chancellor Boyd Presdt. of the Union.

—At a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, to officers of the Masonic Fraternity, Lt.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, of Montreal, is a specially invited

guest, and responds to the toast of "The Sister Grand Lodges."

21.—Dr. P. Bender, of Quebec, is entertained at dinner at the Garrison Club, Quebec, on his leaving that city to take up his residence at Boston, Mass. Many representative men are present.

22.—Bishop Hellmuth dedicates Trinity Church (Anglican), at Simcoe, Ont.

23.—Chas. Perry, 18 years of age, serving a 7 years term in Dorchester, N.B., Penitentiary, for highway robbery, is shot and instantly killed while trying to escape. The coroner's jury brings in a verdict of "justifiable homicide," the keeper who shot Perry having called on him to surrender and fired two warning shots before aiming at him.

24.—Mr. Justice Plamondon, of Arthabaska, orders the Deputy-Sheriff of that Dist., to proceed at once, under pain of punishment, to collect the costs on the fine imposed on 3 township municipalities for refusing to keep their roads in proper order, and from which they claimed to have had remission from ex-Attorney-General Loranger.

25.—Mr. Thos. C. Meredith, Barrister, of London, Ont., is married to Jessie E., 3rd dau. of Hon. John Carling, Postmaster-Genl.

—Mr. Percy Sherwood, Chief of the Ottawa City Police, is presented with an address and gold locket and chain by the officers and members of the force, on the occasion of his appt. to the office of Supdt. of the Dominion Police Force.

—The Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, at Yarmouth, N.S., on behalf of his Govt., presents

Capt. Saml. Roblins, of that place, with a binocular glass, for saving the crew of the barque *Uranizo*, of Joneslurg, Norway.

—The Canadian Govt. present a binocular glass to Capt. C. W. Le-bun, of the brigantine *F. H. Odiorne*, of St. John, Nfld, for kindness to the crew of the brigantine *Pride of Chaleur*, of Chatham, N.B., lost on the voyage from Barbadoes to Montreal.

—The Canadian Govt. issues a new Dominion four-dollar note.

26.—Sir H. L. Langevin, Minr. of Public Works, pays an official visit to Longue Point, P.Q., to inspect the channel between that place and Boucherville, with a view to its enlargement. He is presented with addresses at both places.

—The Trent Valley Navigation Works are opened at Fenelon Falls, Ont., and a dinner is given to Mr. Hector Cameron, M.P., the principal promoter of the work. Rev. Mr. Logan presides.

—During an altercation in Winnipeg, a man named Archie McDonald shoots a locomotive engineer named R. P. Caron, killing him instantly. McDonald is arrested.

28.—Sir Alex. Galt, G.C.M.G., and Miss Kate Galt, leave Canada for Eng.

—Chief Justice Adam Wilson, at the Huron Assizes, sentences John L. Sturdy to 3 days' imprisonment, and \$50 fine on each count, for perjury and unlawful voting, to which he had pleaded guilty.

30.—The Federal Bank of Canada opens a branch in Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. J. Ingram, formerly Asst. Genl. Manager of the Merchant's Bank.

31.—Mr. Justice Loranger renders judgment in the Barbara Scott will case in Montreal. He decides that the will is good and valid, the evidence not proving Miss S. to be more than eccentric. (See A. R., 1880-81, p. 256.)

—The corner-stone of the new Temperance Hall at Windsor, Ont., is laid by Mr. G. W. Ross, M.P.

NOVEMBER,

1.—The steamship *Arragon* goes ashore on the island of Anticosti. The Commissioner sent to enquire into the affair, attributes the loss to “an error of judgment on the part of the officers who were deceived by a mirage.”

4.—A dry dock costing \$15,000 is launched at Toronto. Its dimensions are 210 ft. long by 50 wide, and it is capable of docking a vessel drawing 10 ft. It is owned by the “Toronto Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co,” of which Mr. Alex. Manning is Presdt.

—Drs. Wishart of London, and D. B. Frazer, of Stratford, Ont., receive the thanks of the Imperial authorities, for offering themselves for service in Egypt during the late campaign there.

—Eva Wood, of Jerseyville, Ont., in a fit of revenge shoots her seducer, Wentworth Day, for refusing to marry her or supply her with money to support her 2 children. She is arrested, and a preliminary examination held before a bench of magistrates. Day makes a statement incriminating her, and she is committed for trial.

6.—Two petitions, one from Bishop Fabre, the other from the Semi-

nary of St. Sulpice, are presented to the Montreal City Council praying that the proposed demolition of the old Bonsecours Church—an historical monument—be not carried out. Dr. F. Parkman, the historian, also writes to the *Montreal Gazette*, protesting against the demolition.

—Mr. Jno. Hickey, of Eganville, is presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society for rescuing Miss Ida Beemer from drowning on 28th Augt.

—Shortly before midnight, a fire breaks out in the Provincial Poor’s Asylum, Halifax, an immense 6-storey brick building, in which there are about 400 paupers. The fire originates in the bakery, and spreads with such rapidity that although the whole fire brigade is promptly at work, the building is entirely destroyed, and 31 of the inmates, who were in the hospital on the sixth storey, perish in the flames. An inquest is opened on the 10th, and continued until the 22nd, when the jury returns a verdict that there was no evidence to show that the fire was other than accidental; but blame the poor-house officials for want of forethought and negligence; and condemn the building as unsuited for the purpose for which it was used, being too high, and sufficient precautions against fire not having been taken.

8.—Archbishop Taschereau, of Quebec, issues a pastoral to check the expatriation of French Canadians, and propounding a colonization scheme to settle the wild lands of Quebec.

—Mr. Justice Proudfoot delivers judgment at Toronto in the matter

of the will of the Rev. Thos. Han-
 nay, a Presbyterian clergyman, who
 left \$2,000 for a Jewish mission,
 without stating who were to be the
 administrators of the same. The
 Judge declares the will valid, and
 states that failing the action in the
 matter of the church of which de-
 ceased was a member, the court will
 administer.

—The corning and press mills of
 the Powder Company at Windsor
 Mills, P.Q., are blown up. One life
 lost. Six tons of powder are de-
 stroyed, besides the buildings. There
 is no clue to the origin of the explo-
 sion.

—The Allan Steamship Co. com-
 mence an action for libel against
 the proprietors of the Montreal *Wit-
 ness* newspaper, for publishing an
 anonymous letter complaining of the
 ill-treatment of steerage passengers
 on the Co's steamships. Damages
 are laid at \$50,000.

9.—Archbishop Bourget, of Mon-
 treal, celebrates the 63rd anniversary
 of his ordination at Boucherville,
 P.Q., the parish priest of which
 place (Rev. Mr. Primeau), celebrates
 his 25th anniversary on the same
 day. The inhabitants present the
 Archbishop with a bouquet of 24
 branches, with a \$50 gold piece at-
 tached to each branch.

—This day having been set apart,
 by Proclamation, as "a day of gen-
 eral thanksgiving to Almighty God
 for the bountiful harvest with which
 Canada has been blessed this year,"
 is duly observed as such throughout
 the Dominion.

10.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy.
 of State, and Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele,
 Provl. Treasurer, Quebec, are created

Commanders of the Legion of Hon-
 our by the French Government.

—The Bar of the District of St.
 Francis, P.Q., present a congratula-
 tory address to the newly appointed
 Judge for that district—Hon. E. T.
 Brooks; and, on 14th, they enter-
 tain him, together with Mr. Justice
 Doherty, who leaves Sherbrooke for
 Montreal, at a grand banquet.

—Intelligence is received from
 Rome of the appointment of the
 Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, D.D., of
 Indian River, P.E.I., to the Arch-
 bishopric of Halifax, made vacant
 by the death of Dr. Hannan. (See
Obituary.) Dr. O'Brien was b. at
 New Glasgow, P.E.I., and is not
 over 40 years of age. He was ed.
 at St. Dunstan's College, Charlotte-
 town, and afterwards at the College
 of the Propaganda at Rome, where
 he received the degree of D.D., and
 obtained the gold medal. Ordained
 at Rome, he returned to his native
 Island, and became rector of St.
 Dunstan's, and afterwards asst.
 priest at Charlottetown Cathedral.
 In 1874, he was placed in charge of
 2 small parishes in the western part
 of the Island, and here he remained
 until called to the Archiepiscopate.
 He is the author of a work—*Philo-
 sophy of the Bible Vindicated* (1876.)

11.—The members of the Mon-
 treal Hunt Club present Mr. Baum-
 garten, the Master of the Club, with
 a portrait in oils of himself, mounted
 on his hunter "*Othello*."

—The *Lady Elgin*, a fishing boat,
 goes down, with all hands, off Chan-
 trey Island, Ont.

—A meeting is held at the Wind-
 sor Hotel, Montreal, at which it is
 decided to hold a grand Winter Car-

nival in that city during the month of January.

13.—Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., of Ottawa, is presented with the freedom of Kirkcaldy, Scot., his native town.

14.—Capt. Fulton, of the ship *Flora*, of Amherst, N.S., is presented with a service of plate, by the Imperial Govt., for his gallantry in rescuing the crew of the wrecked barquentine *Margaret Boyd*, of Ardrossan, Scot.

—A complaint made by the Commandant of "A" Battery, C. A., at Quebec, against a shipmaster, for hiring and harbouring a deserter from the Battery, is dismissed by the Police Magistrate, on the ground of there being no Canadian statute decreeing a penalty against the hiring of members of the Canadian militia.

—Mr. Lewis Munro, the accountant of the Anglican Diocesan Synod of Montreal, on his leaving to reside in Manitoba, is presented by the Executive Comte. with a handsome silver candelabra.

15.—The members of the "Coral" Boat-house Club in Toronto present Mr. L. J. Cosgrave, of the Cosgrave Brewing and Malting Co., with an address, and a marble clock and bronze vases, on the occasion of his approaching marriage. The employees of the C. B. M. Co. at the same time present him with a handsome silver epergne.

16.—Capt. J. E. Dutton, of the Allan steamer *Sardinian*, is presented at Liverpool, Eng., with a gold medal, as a reward by the U.S. Govt., for his humanity in rescuing, in the Atlantic, on 30 Dec., 1880, 2

of the crew of the American schr. *Waldo Irvine*.

—The friends of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State, present him with an address and portrait of himself, at the Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, on the occasion of his returning to Canada from Europe.

18.—The Britannia Football Club of Montreal (S. Blaiklock, capt.), play the 1st International game at Hoboken, N.Y., with the British Football Club of N.Y. The Britannia's score an easy victory—2 goals 4 touchdowns to 0 for the British club. They receive a complimentary dinner from their opponents in the evening.

19.—Meetings are held in Ottawa and Hull inaugurating the Diocese of Ottawa Colonization Society, Mgr. Duhamel presiding.

—The steamer *Wearmouth*, Capt. Evans, is wrecked on the North Sand Beach, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. 16 of her crew perish, and the vessel and cargo are a total loss.

20.—Claude Lister, an English emigrant, aged 20, working on a farm at Stamford, Ont., shoots a friend, Clarence Smith, aged 16, and then fires another barrel of the revolver into his own head. He is removed to the County jail for treatment.

21.—Capt. A. Courtaway, of the schooner *T. W. Smith*, lying in Halifax harbour, is killed on board by Alf. Boutilier, one of his own crew, in a scuffle. Boutilier disappears, and cannot be found.

23.—The 31st anniversary of Archbishop Taché's consecration to the episcopate, is celebrated at St. Boniface, Man., with great rejoicing. His Grace first went to the Red

River as a missionary in 1845. He was consecrated at Viviers, in France, by the Bishop of Marseilles.

—The schooner *Collingwood*, partly owned by Capt. Willetts, of Kingston, Ont., known to be utterly unseaworthy, is totally lost on Lake Michigan in a storm. The Capt. and 3 seamen, names unknown, are drowned. The others float on a raft, until picked up, but not until one of the number goes raving mad and dies of exposure. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance.

24.—The Govt., in the Pullman car case, decide not to enforce the duty demanded on Intercolonial cars brought in by the Co., but warn them that duty must be paid on all repairing materials brought in by them.

—The tug *Colin Munro* sinks during a storm at Baby's Point, Port Lambton, Ont. The fireman is drowned.

—Mr. H. C. R. Becher, Q.C., of London, Ont., is called to the English Bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

—A collision takes place near Millstream, N.B., on the Intercolonial R.R., between a freight and an express train. The latter is telescoped. The driver, fireman and brakeman of the freight train are killed, and a few passengers bruised. An inquest is held, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death."

25.—A man named Kelly is charged by Mr. J. Taylor with forgery at Sherbrooke, P.Q., in having torn out of an album belonging to his sister a leaf therein bearing Taylor's signature, and writing above it a promissory note for \$2,000. Kelly is convicted by a jury, but appeals

the case, and Chief Justice Dorion releases him on the ground that "the indictment should have stated that the promissory note was for money."

27.—A severe shock of earthquake is felt at Welland and Port Colborne, Ont.

28.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the C. P. Railway Co., held in Montreal, the capital stock of the Company is raised from \$25,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

30.—The *Cedar Grove*, the pioneer vessel of the St. John's, N.B., Steamship line, from London to St. John's, N.B., is wrecked off Cape Canso, on her first trip. The Capt. (Fritz), Miss Fairall, a lady passenger, and 17 of the crew perish. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The former, valued at \$150,000, is insured for \$137,000. An official investigation is opened at Halifax, by Capt. P. A. Scott, on the 6th Dec., and lasting 2 days is adjourned. It is resumed in St. John's, N.B., on the 12th Dec. The finding of the court is that the vessel was driven out of her course by the strong current.

—The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe issues a pastoral letter warning his flock not to encourage the establishment of *L'Etoile du Matin*, a proposed new paper in Montreal, which the Bishop of that city had denounced.

31.—The schooner *Parole* is run into by the steamship *Liddesdale*, near St. John's, N.B., the latter having some of the crew of the *Cedar Grove* on board. The *Parole* is partially injured.

—Mr. Angus McIsaac, M.P., for Antigonish, N.S., is married to Miss

Power, daughter of the late Mr. P. Power, M.P., and sister of Senator Power.

—A farewell supper is tendered Mr. A. Code, ex-M.P.P., by some of his friends in Carleton Place, Ont., on his leaving there to reside in Ottawa.

—The schooner *H. Folger* goes ashore in a storm on Salmon Point, near Kingston, Ont. Unavailing attempts are made by a volunteer from Picton to save the crew, and they go to the bottom in view of the spectators.

DECEMBER.

1.—Mr. J. S. Honey, Prothonotary of the Superior Court for L. C., is presented by the clerks of his office with an address and a gold mounted walking cane, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of his entering the public service.

2.—Hon. J. C. Aikins arrives in Winnipeg, and is sworn in as Lieut. Governor of Manitoba by Judges Miller and Dubuc. He is warmly congratulated by his friends on his installation.

3.—The brigantine *Queen of the West* (Capt. J. A. Fraser), of Halifax, N.S., from Inagua for Halifax, with a cargo of salt, is wrecked off Pawley Island, S.C. The capt. and crew are saved.

4.—The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State, leaves Montreal for Los Angeles, California, to spend the winter months, owing to ill-health.

—The schooner *Midland Rover* runs aground near the Queen's Wharf, Toronto. The harbour boat is manned by 6 seamen, who take off the

capt., female cook and some of the crew, 3 men refusing to trust themselves to the boat in the high sea running. When near the shore the boat capsizes. The cook is drowned, two are washed on to a crib running out of the harbour, and the others are washed ashore.

5.—The Methodist Union in session at Toronto decide on a basis of union, and determine on a special meeting in 1883, to give effect to the union, and to obtain legislation needed thereto. The Conference recommend that the united Church, when fully organized, be called "The Methodist Church."

—The steamship *Peruvian*, of the Allan Line, collides with another steamer, and sinks on Crosby beach. The passengers and crew are saved.

6.—The steamer *Oneida*, of the New England Transit line, is destroyed by fire at Collingwood, Ont. The master and crew save their lives.

8.—The General Council of the Bar of Quebec meet in Montreal, and, after several sittings, adopt resolutions containing important amendments to the legal procedure of the Province. Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, Codification Commr., is present.

9.—The schooner *Corinne H. Bishop*, with a cargo of 25,000 fish strikes at the entrance to Shelburne Harbour, N. S., and goes to pieces. The crew only are saved.

11.—The brigantine *Rebecca Neilly*, from N. Y. in ballast, runs ashore, and is a total wreck, near Bear Cove, N. S. The crew, with the exception of 1 man, reach the shore.

—A disgraceful scene takes place

at a funeral ceremony, in Christ Church, Hillier, Ont. The Rev. Jno. Halliwell, whose license as incumbent had been cancelled by Bishop Lewis, refuses to give up charge to the Rev. W. Loucks, his successor, who is requested to read the burial service. Each of the Rev. gentlemen attempts to officiate, until a tumult is raised, ending in Mr. Loucks reading the Bishop's letter deposing Mr. Halliwell, to whom the audience will not listen, and the burial is completed by Mr. Loucks.

—The schooner *Kate*, lying at Bett's Cove, in a storm is driven out to sea in a sheet of ice, in which she becomes embedded, and becomes a total loss. Eight brave shoremen volunteer to the rescue of 2 of her crew who are on board. They take them off the wreck, but on their return a breaker swamps the boat, and 8 of its 10 occupants are drowned.

12.—Dr. Pyncheon is acquitted at Buffalo, N. Y., of the killing of Miss Cynthia McCrae, of Chatham, Ont., in June, 1880, by an attempt at abortion (see A. R. 1880-81, p. 272).

—An informal meeting is held at Niagara Falls, to consider the scheme of a public park on the Canadian side. Resolutions in favour of the project are adopted.

—A memorial window, in honour of the late Hon. H. B. Bull, is placed by the masonic body in Christ Church, Hamilton, Ont. (see A. R. 1880-81 p. 397).

14.—A collision takes place on the L. H. & B. Railway, near Hensail, Ont. The engineer and fireman die of their injuries, and two passengers are injured.

15.—A desperate attempt at es-

cape is made by the prisoners in the Manitoba Penitentiary, headed by Garvin, one of their number, an American, sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment for shooting a man. Garvin knocks the guard senseless, but is grappled by Warden Bedson, at whom Garvin fires 5 shots, which however miss their aim. Warden Bedson receives a severe cut on the hand, but succeeds in disarming Garvin, who is secured. He with 3 or 4 other ringleaders is sentenced to receive 25 lashes; but the punishment is postponed owing to a new law having come into force that prisoners guilty of breaking gaol must be tried for the offence.

—A meeting is held in Toronto to discuss the free library scheme, a petition for its adoption having been presented to the City Council from 1,800 prominent ratepayers in the city. It is decided to submit a by-law to the people for the establishment of a free public library. The city of Guelph also decides to submit a by-law for a similar purpose on the same day as Toronto.

16.—The French Canadian residents of Belleville, Ont., present the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge with an address of congratulation on his appt. to the Chief Justiceship of Manitoba. The Bar and students of Belleville, present the new Chief Justice on the 26th with a gown, a silver wine pitcher, and an address; and the citizens generally present him with a gold watch chain, locket, a plated pitcher and goblets, and an address.

17.—Mr. A. Kennedy, of the cattle dealing firm of Acers & Kennedy, receives a complimentary dinner and a gold watch and chain at Point St.

Charles, from some of the citizens of Montreal, and representatives of the cattle trade and shippers of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Jas. McShane, M.P.P., presides on the occasion.

18.—A meeting of the delegates of the Citizens' Semi-Centennial celebration of Toronto is held, and committees are struck to arrange the programme. Dr. Canniff proposes that the Centennial of the Province should be held at the same time and place.

19.—Capt. W. F. MacMaster is presented by citizens of Toronto with a solid silver tankard.

20.—A fire breaks out about 4 o'clock a.m. in the Copeland House, Pembroke, Ont. The hotel is crowded with guests, and 3 lives are lost, Mr. Jas. Cameron, agent for Mr. J. R. Booth, Ottawa, and 2 French Canadian boys, who were waiters in the hotel. The building is completely destroyed. Loss, about \$100,000; insurance, \$25,000.

21.—The officers and men of the Active Militia in N.S., present an address of congratulation on his promotion, to their former D.A. Genl., Major-Genl. J. W. Laurie. Accompanying the address is a testimonial consisting of a handsome sword and belts.

22.—Mr. R. S. White, son of Mr. Thos. White, M.P., is presented with a Decker piano by the employés of the Montreal *Gazette* office, on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

23.—Capt. Angus McDonald, of Cape George, N. S., receives from the Imperial Govt. a piece of plate in recognition of his humanity to the

shipwrecked crew of the British ship *Coronet*, in Nov., 1881.

—The Reformers of South Brant present Mr. Thos. Woodyatt, the Secy. of their Reform Asson., with an address and a testimonial of \$210.

25.—The Hon. D. A. Smith, ex-M.P., succeeds Mr. J. J. Hill as a director of the C. P. Railway.

—Mr. X. C. Cimon, M.P., leaves Quebec in the steamer *Folger*, to demonstrate the feasibility of establishing winter navigation between Murray Bay and Riviere Ouelle, P.Q. The trip is a successful one.

27.—Zepherin Huot, a wealthy farmer of St. Norbert, P.Q., is murdered during a fight with two men named Chabot, father and son. The two Chabots and two other men, named Blanchette and Orr, are arrested and held for trial.

—The Hon. David Mills assumes editorial control of the London *Advertiser*, and Mr. John Cameron, the late editor of that journal, becomes general manager of the Toronto *Daily Globe*, succeeding Mr. Gordon Brown therein.

—Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., receives a complimentary banquet from the citizens of Ottawa on his return from England, whither he had gone on business connected with the proposed Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway. Mr. D. O'Connor presides.

28.—A number of the clergy and laity of the Diocese present Dr. Mackray, Bishop of Rupert's Land, with an address, accompanied by a portrait of his Lordship.

—A collision takes place on the

G. T. R. at Lansdowne, Ont., J. Brown, a sectionman, is killed, and 2 or 3 others injured.

—Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is entertained at a public dinner at Madoc, Ont. About 300 gentlemen are present, among whom are:—Senator Read, Messrs. Alex. Robertson, Jno. White, M.P.'s; Dr. Boulter, Baltis Rose, M.P.P.'s; A. F. Wood, Jno. Carnegie, G. D. Dickson, Q.C., R. Gordon, warden, &c. Mr. John Caskey, deputy-reeve, occupies the chair. Mr. Bowell delivers a long and eloquent address in reply to the toast of the evening.

—An address and silver tea-service of 10 pieces, is presented, by the

people of Windsor, Ont., to Dr. Jno. Coventry, the retiring mayor of that town.

29.—A presentation of \$3,050 is made to the Rev. Victor Rousselot, *Curé* of Montreal, by a number of prominent Catholic citizens. Chief Justice Dorion reads an address and makes the presentation.

—A number of leading Liberals of Montreal hold a re-union, and present the Hon. H. Mercier, Q.C., M.P.P., with an address and a valuable fur coat.

—Mr. Joseph Routhier, a French Canadian, is elected to the California Senate.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, SUICIDES, &c.—1882.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident,	Cause of Death.
Jan. 3	Henry Shaw	Simcoe, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	Frank Burns	Near Drumbo, Ont.	do
..	Patrick McDermott	St. Stephen, N.B.	Prem. explo. of a blast.
..	Gilbert Biers	Mill's Settlement, N.B.	Accidentally shot himsf.
..	William Collins	Toronto, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	James Moore	Near Perth, Ont.	Thrown from his buggy.
..	Edward Ashton	Columbia, Ont.	Caught in mill mach'ry.
..	Thomas Boustead	Toronto, Ont.	Shoots h'self with a rev'r
..	John Porteous	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Railway accident.
..	13 Thomas Welsh	Ottawa, Ont.	Shoots h'self with a rev'r in the Basilica.
..	15 J. Roy	Beauport, P.Q.	Killed by another luna- tic in Beaupt's Asylum
..	19 Miss Ida Quigg, 22	Brockville, Ont.	Accid'tally shoots her'lf
..	23 Annie Carman	Near Amherstburg, Ont	Railway accident.
..	24 Albert Thickson, 15	Bowmanville, Ont.	do
..	25 J. Neil	Stratford, Ont.	do
..	29 Mrs. J. W. Hutt	Halifax, N.S.	Falls off wharf, while landing from a vessel.
Feb. 3	Mrs. P. Sullivan	Caradoc, Ont.	Burnt to death.
..	" Burns (infant)	Hamilton, Ont.	Attacked by rats.
..	6 W. Milligan	Montreal, P.Q.	Falls into a vat of boil- ing soap.
..	" W. Cameron	Windsor Junction, N.S.	Railway accident.
..	7 O. F. Phelps (deaf mute)	Hagersville, Ont.	do
..	11 David Thompson	Ancaster, Ont.	Caving in of a sand pit.
..	13 Ovide Bachante, 8	Montreal	Excessive use of liquor.
..	16 Narcisse Hetu	Montreal	Railway accident.
..	" William Carswell	Toronto	Crushed to death by a street car.
..	18 Patrick Cooney	Montreal	Scalded to death.
..	22 Dr. William Weir	Merrickville, Ont.	Burns received at a fire.
..	25 Charles Bridge	Kingston, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	27 John Knoddell, 20	Gay's River, N.S.	Burnt to death.
Mar. 1	James Meharg	Montreal	Boiler accident.
..	" Edith Gray	Kingston, Ont.	Shoots h'self with a rev'r
..	3 Mrs. John McPherson, 60	Stellarton, N.S.	Burnt to death.
..	7 Hamilton Rowe	Strathroy, Ont.	Falling of a wall.
..	" William Sears	Kingston, Ont.	Killed by the falling of a block of ice upon him.
..	8 Leroy Gordon	Winnipeg, Man.	Falls from a bridge.
..	10 John Walker	Mount Forest, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	11 Mrs. Rich'd Cochrane, 60	N.W. Arm, Halifax, NS	Frozen to death.
..	13 Arthur Graham	Moncton, N.B.	Railway accident.
..	" S. Huston	Rat Portage, Man.	Cuts his throat.
..	16 John A. Scott	Acton, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	22 John R. Ross, 16	Toronto	Accidentally shot.
..	" A. Lapointe	Ottawa, Ont.	Drowned.
..	25 E. Levesque	Petit Rocher, N.B.	Frozen to death.
..	30 James Geldert	Grand Lake, N.S.	Railway accident.
..	" A. Willis, 3 children of.	Cardiff, Ont.	Burnt to death.
April 1	Ah Coy (a Chinaman)	New Westminster, B.C.	Found hanging with his clothes on fire and body badly burnt.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
April 3	Mrs. Eliza Hannah	Montreal	Railway accident.
.. 5	John Leslie	Grand Falls, N.B.	do
.. 7	Mrs. John Moore	Walkerton, Ont.	Accidentally poisoned by a druggist's boy.
.. 8	James McIlroy, 80.	Campbell's Bridge, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 9	{ Walter Pearl, 65, and Benj. Pearl, 35	Tancook, N.S.	Drowned.
.. 13	Frank Ewitt	Kleinburg, Ont.	Caving in of a wall.
..	John McCafferty	Gorham, N.B.	Railway accident.
.. 15	James Ellis	Mace's Bay, N.B.	Drowned.
..	J. Loner	Londonderry, N.S.	Scalded to death.
.. 18	Mrs. Hazard	Toronto	Suffocated by gas.
..	{ Sherwood Baldwin and Thomas McCamm	Gananoque, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 19	Alex. Fisher, 56 (Manager Ontario Bank)	Toronto	Shoots himself with a revolver while suffering from the effects of epileptic fits.
.. 24	Norman Brown	Amherst, N.S.	Railway accident.
.. 25	John Latchford	Walkerton, Ont.	do
.. 26	Jacob Bender	Newbridge, Ont.	Mill accident.
.. 27	James Shore	Stittsville, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 29	J. Ouillet	Chaudiere Junc., P.Q.	Explosion of can of oil.
.. 30	Jas. Brodie, J. C. Ferguson	Pipestone Creek, Man.	Drowned.
May 2	John Horway, 6	London, Ont.	Burnt to death.
.. 3	F. N. Mitchell, A. Lewis	Halifax, N.S.	Drowned.
..	John Charlebois and 2 children, aged 7 and 11	Gatineau, P.Q.	do
.. 4	— McCaughey (Barrister)	London, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 8	Nancy Currie, 80	New Glasgow, N.S.	Burnt to death.
.. 11	H. Bertrand, 90	Montreal, P.Q.	Railway accident.
.. 12	Thomas Roast	Halifax, N.S.	do
.. 13	Francis Keagon	St. Therese, P.Q.	do
.. 17	Ralph Gibson	Hilliard's Junction	do
.. 21	Hugh Malone	Ottawa, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 22	Ed. Miller and L. Pion	Du Lievre River, P.Q.	do
.. 23	Michael Mohan	Cannifton, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 24	J. W. Bell	Carleton, N.B.	do
..	John Dempster (Driver in Volunteer Artillery)	{ Kingston, Ont. }	Thrown from his horse and run over at a review.
.. 26	Isaac Storing	Plevna, Ont.	Drowned.
..	Louis Roy	Montreal, P.Q.	Crushed to death.
..	Louis Lepine	Quebec, P.Q.	Falls from a window.
..	Angus McIsaac	Londonderry, N.S.	Caught by balance cage in shaft of a mine.
.. 27	William Johnson	Campbellford, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 28	Thomas McLennan	Gananoque, Ont.	do
..	Benj. Wagar	Napanee, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	Sam. Hammock	Walkerville, Ont.	Caught in machinery.
..	John Parker	Stonewall	Railway accident.
.. 29	H. M. Oakes	Digby, N.S.	Drowned.
..	— Platte, 2	St. Leon de Standon, Q.	Suffocated in a pit.
June 1	W. Charest	Weldon Station, N.B.	Railway accident.
..	Patrick Fallon	St. John's	Drowned.
.. 2	— Lanthier	Levis, P.Q.	Fell from a window.
.. 6	Rev. R. McLaren (Pres'n)	Greensville, Ont.	Hangs him'f in his stable
.. 7	Mrs. Henry Stout	Port Perry, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 9	John Brown (ex - City Chamberlain)	London, Ont.	Shoots himself.

Date,	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
June 10	Esther Auger	Quebec	Killed by lightning.
.. "	J. Payne 2	Winnipeg, Man.	Burnt to death.
.. "	Mrs. Richard	Montmorency, P.Q. ..	Drowned.
.. 11	Geo. McCarthney	Toronto	do
.. 12	Thos. Snider	Toronto	do
.. "	Antoine Quenville	Plantagenet, Ont.	do
.. 14	Prosper Ducharme, 7..	Three Rivers, P.Q.	Railway accident.
.. "	Robt. Fairbain	London, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	Albert Fowlie	St. Catharines, Ont. ..	Blow from a cricket ball.
.. 15	Alex. Dewers	Laprairie, P.Q.	Killed by lightning.
.. 17	D. Beauchamp	Montreal, P.Q.	Drowned.
.. 17	{ Dougal Taylor, 8, And. Taylor, 6, and Robt. Taylor, 4 (3 boys) ...	Tp. of Grey, Ont.	Suffocated in an oat bin.
.. "	Thomas Duncan	Flesherton, Ont.	Crushed by falling stone.
.. "	Thomas Howell	Belleville	Drowned.
.. "	5 men of Paspebiac, P.Q.	Sillery Cove, P.Q.	Drowned by sinking of a boat into which they were discharging salt.
.. "	Harvey and Lapointe ...	Isle aux Grues, P.Q.	Drowned.
.. 18	Chas. Shaver, 60	Kingston, Ont.	do
.. 22	Mrs. Fortin	Levis, P.Q.	Burned to death.
.. "	Mark Wright	Port Hope, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	Alex. Campbell	Lucknow, Ont.	Bursting of a boiler in a mill.
.. "	Mrs. Ryan	Montreal	Run over by a freight waggon.
.. "	John Bradley	Hamilton, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. "	W. J. Reddy	Toronto	Drowned.
.. 24	A. Bouchard	Forsyth Min s.	Fell down a shaft.
.. "	William O'Connor	Sand Point, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. "	— St. John	St. Catharines, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	Thomas Mills	Bradford, Ont.	do
.. 26	John Brown	Madoc, Ont.	do
.. "	Jean Briere	Lachine, Ont.	do
.. 29	— McDonald	Mira, N.S.	do
.. 30	George Bute	Muskoka Mills, Ont. ...	do
.. "	Michael McGraw and son	Miramichi River, N.B.	do
.. "	S. Martin	Portage Island	do
July 1	— Ellis	Canpbelford, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. "	I. R. Moore	Onondaga, Ont.	do
.. "	Booth and McDonald ...	Sturgeon Lake, Ont. ...	Drowned.
.. 3	Nathan Briscoe	Ernestown, Ont.	Stung to death by bees.
.. "	Suttis (3 brothers)	Indian Lake	Drowned.
.. 5	Captain J. C. Graham ..	St. Catharines, Ont. ...	Buggy accident.
.. 7	W. Waterman	Toronto	Drowned.
.. "	W. Seeman	Annagance, N.S.	Railway accident.
.. "	{ Father L's T. St. Omer (an ecclesiastic, 23) ..	Caughnawaga, P.Q.	Drowned.
.. 10	John Barber	Fredericton, N.B.	do
.. "	Arch. McDonald	Point Douglas, Man. ...	Railway accident.
.. "	John Jennings	Niagara Falls, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	Alex. Robinson	Brampton, Ont.	Waggon accident.
.. 13	Jos. Thebarge	Montreal	Burned to death.
.. 14	John Doidge	London West, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	S. Vail	West Brome, P.Q.	Kicked by a horse.
.. "	Bella Ritchie	Guelph, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 15	Geo. Albert Allen	Manotick, Ont.	do
.. 16	C. P. Nelson	Ottawa	do
.. 17	P. O. Charlebois	Fraser River, B.C.	Killed by a falling tree.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
July 18	{ Mrs. Hugh Evans, son and daughter	Little Rideau, Ont....	The children while bath- ing get beyond their depth; the mother at- tempts to save them, when all are drowned.
.. "	{ Rev. Archibald and Mrs. Mann (coloured)	Sandwich, Ont	Burned to death.
.. 20	Mr. Migneault	Montreal.....	Run over by a carter.
.. 21	John Near	Ridgeway, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 22	Chas. McNeill.....	Almonte, Ont.	do
.. "	Wm. Nicholls.....	London, Ont.	Falls from his waggon.
.. "	Ed. Simpson	Norwich, Ont.	Killed by a reaping ma- chine.
.. 24	John McIntire.....	Gloucester, N.S.	Drowned.
.. "	Hugh Diamond.....	Ottawa	Crushed by a lumber car
.. "	— Chaisson.....	Rollo Bay, P. E. I.....	Drowned.
.. "	Wm. Alexander.....	Chatham, Ont.	do
.. "	— Gott	Midland, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. "	Michael Bracken.....	Chatham, N.B.	do
.. "	H. Simpson	Flat Creek.....	Drowned.
.. 26	Willoughby Halsey.....	Brockville, Ont.	do
.. "	Geo. Flett.....	Kingston, Ont.	do
.. "	Miss Cooper.....	Schomberg, Ont.	Burnt to death.
.. "	Maggie Wallace.....	Newboro', Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	— Lee	Perth, Ont.	do
.. "	T. Crawford.....	Toronto	Starved to death.
.. "	Con Flint	Fredericton, N.B.	Collision with woodboat.
.. "	John Kreuzer.....	Berlin, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 28	Wm. Burns	Smith's Falls, Ont.	do
.. "	L. Tulloch & J. Howich..	Blind River.....	Bursting of a pulley.
.. "	Jos. Edge.....	Hamilton, Ont.	Bursting of a grinding stone.
.. 29	{ Mrs. J. Babbitt and Maggie Chestnut.....	St. John, N.B.	Drowned, the former at- tempting to rescue the latter after saving her daughter.
.. "	{ Bella Smith, Maggie McIntyre, & — Fullert- ton.	Qu'Appelle, N.W.T. ..	Drowned.
.. "	Jos. Lalonde.....	Port Dalhousie, Ont. ..	Drowned.
.. 30	Jas. Campbell.....	Carleton, N.B.	Killed in a street row.
.. 31	Anthony Williams.....	Montreal.....	Wharf accident.
Aug. 1	Miss McDonald.....	Georgeville, P.Q.	Drowned.
.. "	Harvey & Miriam Den- ton (2 children).....	Briar Island.....	do
.. 2	Gunner Howard (B Batt)	Pittsburg, Ont.	do
.. "	John McGhee.....	Peterboro', Ont.	do
.. "	Miss E. M. Barlow.....	Danville, P.Q.	do
.. "	W. G. Griffith.....	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Shoots himself during a fit of temp'y insanity.
.. 5	Mrs. Vodden.....	Brampton, Ont.	Accidentally shot by her sister.
.. "	Henry Porter.....	Cornwall, Ont.	Starves himself to death.
.. 6	Edwards (2 brothers)....	London, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	Christina McPhee.....	Halifax, N.S.	Starved to death.
.. "	John McLennan.....	Bridgewater	Drowned.
.. "	S. Valiquet	Montreal.....	do
.. 7	John French.....	Louisville, P.Q.	A sunstroke.
.. "	Job Noel.....	Sault au Recellet, P.Q.	Drowned.
.. "	Delaney(4).....	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Burned to death.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
Aug. 8	Miss Boles and Miss Addison	Port Sydney, N.S.	Drowned.
..	" Louis Lavallée	St. Henri, P.Q.	Accidentally shot.
..	" W. Master	Pointe Claire, P.Q.	Railway accident.
..	" Mrs. J. C. Jestin, Miss Bailey and child	Muskoka Lake, Ont.	Drowned, the two former in an attempt to save the latter.
..	9 Fred Lyons	Essex, Ont.	Explosion of a portable engine.
..	10 Hannah Miller	St. Catharines, Ont. ..	Drowned.
..	" Fred Brightland	Toronto	Railway accident.
..	" Peter Currie	Toronto	do
..	" David Holmes	Winnipeg	do
..	12 Thos. Moirsey	Picton, Ont.	Drowned.
..	" Patrick Gunn	Montreal.	Blow from a stick.
..	" Father Chapelliere and 4 Indians	Lake Muskegs	Drowned.
..	14 Mayor Misaël Morin	St. Raphael, P. Q.	do
..	" — Barnes	Summit, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	15 James McAlister	Romney, Ont.	Handling timber.
..	17 W. B. Wilson & R. Girod	Victoria, B.C.	A falling tree.
..	" Miss Lavers	St. Jerome, P.Q.	Accidentally shot.
..	18 Arthur Dickens	Belleville, Ont.	Fell from a waggon.
..	" Mrs. Floyd	Norton, N.B.	Railway accident.
..	" Jos. Law	Montreal.	Struck by a falling bar of iron.
..	" Peter Green	Victoria, B.C.	Drowned.
..	19 The. Pince	Rustic Harbour	do
..	20 Miss Sparrow	Souris, P.E.I.	do
..	" A. Ryan and E. Wainwright	Shot Lake	do
..	21 Malvina Gagne	St. Frederic, P.Q.	Railway accident.
..	" John Rodwell	Owen Sound, Ont.	Drowned.
..	" John Kennedy	Toronto	Struck by the wheel of an engine.
..	22 Miss Morrison and Miss Barrette	Napierville, P.Q.	Drowned.
..	23 Mrs. Leemon	St. John, N.B.	Runaway accident.
..	28 Johnnie Conway	Toronto	Drowned.
..	" W. Read	Franklin, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	" Mr. Bragg	Ailsa Craig, Ont.	Accidentally shot by Rev Mr. Turner.
..	30 Jas. Crumley	Niagara Falls.	Falls over a precipice.
..	" Robert Marshall	Lundy's Cut.	Railway accident.
..	31 Miss Thompson	Drumbo, Ont.	Killed by a runaway.
Sept. 1	D'Arcy Boulton Heath	Chateaugay Pt., P.Q.	Drowned.
..	2 Jas. Burnett	Hamilton, Ont.	Falls through a hatchway.
..	" Geo. Terry	Moira Lake, Ont.	Drowned.
..	6 — Keish	Sharbot Lake, Ont.	Railway accident.
..	" Robert Alexander	Valleyfield, P. Q.	Found dead in the canal.
..	7 — Crawford	Melville, N.B.	Railway accident.
..	" Mrs. J. H. Brown	Peche, P. Q.	Drowned.
..	8 George Holiday	Inwood, Ont.	Sawmill accident.
..	10 — Morin	Toronto, "	Drowned.
..	11 Mrs. Radcliffe	Dunnville "	Under the influence of chloroform.
..	" James Moffatt	Toronto "	Drowned.
..	" Mrs. J. T. Carson	St. Catharines, Ont. ..	Burnt to death.
..	" W. B. Luber	Essex Centre, Ont.	Railway accident.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
.. 12	J. K. Ostrom	Belleville, Ont.....	Thrown from a waggon.
.. "	— Costelow	Quebec	Falls from a building.
.. "	Irene Fortin	Levis, P. Q.	Falls from a waggon.
.. 13	— McLaren	Erin, Ont.....	Killed by lightning.
.. "	John Cook	Toronto	Choked to death while eating.
.. "	Rev Geo. R. Schmidt ...	Wilnot, Ont.	Effects of a runaway.
.. "	— Doucette	Yarmouth, N. S.....	Drowned.
.. "	{ W. L. Sackman and M. Hartmann	Port Lambton, Ont. ...	do
.. 16	Mrs. Frank Beecroft... ..	London West, Ont....	Burned to death.
.. "	{ Smith Viant and Chas. Weeks	Consecon, Ont.....	Crushed to death.
.. 17	Miss S. E. Elstone.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	Burns herself to death while insane.
.. 18	Mrs. Snyder	Otterville, Ont.....	A runaway horse.
.. "	Aimé Dubois	Quebec.	Falls down the hatchway of a vessel.
.. 19	Maxime Birtle	Montreal.	Street car accident.
.. "	John Sullivan	do	Drowned.
.. 20	Thos. Glynn	Port Colborne, Ont....	do
.. "	— Demers	St. Nicholas, P.Q.	Kicked to death.
.. "	{ — Savard and wife, and an unknown lady and child	Saguenay, P.Q.....	Drowned.
.. 21	Henry McAndrews.....	Sussex, N.B.....	Railway accident.
.. 22	Robert Murray	Richmond, N. S.....	do
.. "	Henry Phillips	Toronto	do
.. 24	{ J. Halbison and Chas. Crezor	St. Catharines, Ont... ..	Drowned.
.. 25	Miss Colgate	do	do
.. "	Vina McCartney	Charleston, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 30	Allan Perkins	St. John, N.B.....	Drowned.
Oct. 2	Lorne Russ.	Smithville, Ont.	A falling beam.
.. 3	Milton Winger	Weland, Ont.....	A falling iron pillar.
.. 4	Henry Gould.	Parry Sound, Ont....	Drowned.
.. 5	Charles Bauer	Halifax	Railway accident.
.. 6	C. F. Madden	Simcoe, Ont.	Poisoned by a druggist's clerk.
.. 7	Dennis Sullivan	Toronto	Railway accident.
.. "	Maurice Blacklen	Gibson, N.B.....	Accidentally shot.
.. 10	Jos. Sturdy	York, Ont.....	Drowned.
.. "	J. Reed	Merriton, Ont.....	Falls 45 feet.
.. 18	Wm. Walker	St. Mary's, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. 19	Robert Nicholson	Montreal	} Leaps from a window in Hotel Dieu hospital.
.. "	Mrs. J. R. Boyce	do	
.. 22	H. Strausberger	New Hamburg, Ont... ..	Railway accident.
.. "	{ Mrs. Ryan and — Malcolm	Campbellton, N. B....	Drowned.
.. "	{ Danl. Williams and — Bros Tessier (2)	Georgian Bay, Ont....	do
.. 23	Wm. Hart	Essex Centre, Ont.....	Railway accident.
.. "	Geo. Atkinson	St. Thomas, Ont.....	do
.. 23	Francis Lively.....	East Misere, N. B....	Accidentally shot.
.. 24	W. Thomassen	Ottawa.	Drowned.
.. "	— Shea	Quebec.	While under the influence of chloroform.
.. "	— Bolduc	Chaudiere, P.Q.	A slide in the shaft of a gold mine.
.. 25	Thos. Turner	Thorold, Ont.....	Mill accident.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
Oct. 26	{ Maxime Boisvert and Louis Paillé	Piles, P.Q.	Drowned.
.. 28	Marcel Lecherie	Quebec.	Run over by a street car.
.. "	Wm. Holt	Barrie, Ont.	Drowned.
.. "	Etienne Dionne	Quebec.	Railway accident.
.. 31	Patk. Lanihen	St. John, N.B.	Falls over a cliff.
Nov. 2	Antoine Leroux	St. Gabriel, P.Q.	Railway accident.
.. 3	Peter McLaren	Callendar Station, Ont.	do
.. 4	Mrs. Call	Midland, Ont.	do
.. 6	Alex McLachlan	McNab, Ont.	Accidentally shot.
.. 7	Levi Amey	Collinsby	Railway accident.
.. "	— Jones	Kingston, Ont.	Bitten by a hog, causing lockjaw.
.. 8	James Morton	Brighton, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. "	— Lemieux	Richmond, P. Q.	do
.. 9	Thomas Moore	Ridgetown, Ont.	Choked to death while eating.
.. "	T. Blair	London, Ont.	Bursting of his gun.
.. 10	{ A. Graham and Gilbert Murdock, jr.	Halifax	Drowned.
.. "	Rich. Buxton	Petrolea, Ont.	Caught in a fly-wheel.
.. "	A. C. Johnson	do	Falls into a still.
.. 11	Jos. Metherell	Woodstock, Ont.	Struck by a splinter from a saw.
.. "	Angus Thompson	West Zorra, Ont.	Overturning of his wag- gon.
.. "	Alex. Fraser	Nairn, Ont.	Choked while eating.
.. "	Alex. Shannon	Montreal.	Jumps into St. Mary's current.
.. "	Wm. Nixon	Woodward's Mills	Drowned.
.. 12	Nazar Bourke	Piquette's Corners	Accidentally shot.
.. 13	— Bates	Yamachiche, P. Q.	Railway accident.
.. "	— Fish (a child)	Watford, Ont.	Burned to death.
.. "	{ Mrs. Anderson (house- keeper, St. James' club)	Montreal	Hangs herself in her bedroom.
.. 14	Wm. Nixon	St. Catharines, Ont. ..	Drowned.
.. "	Alex. Jones	Winnipeg	Railway accident.
.. "	Jas. R. Nichol	Weymouth, N.S.	Falls through a trap- door.
.. 15	Ernest McCuaig	Morpeth, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 16	C. Kauffman	Tavistock, "	Railway accident.
.. 17	Albert Ford	London "	do
.. "	Mrs. Adrw. Grey	Hamilton "	A gunshot wound in- flicted by herself.
.. "	Mrs. Kirkwood	Quebec.	Cuts her throat in a fit of insanity at the Ma- rine Hospital.
.. 18	J. I. Mason	Newport, N.S.	Crushed to death.
.. 20	R. E. Sculthorpe	Port Hope, Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 27	Eliot Winters	Haldimand "	do
.. 28	Louis Leyden	Point Douglas, Man. ..	do
.. 29	Thomas Maher	Ottawa, Ont.	Drowned.
.. 31	Miss Rogers	West Rideau Lake, Ont	do
.. "	3 unknown labourers	Cottam, Ont.	Burned to death in their shanty while asleep.
Dec. 1	Harry Anderson	Peterboro', Ont.	Railway accident.
.. 2	— Eastman	Tilsonburg "	Smothered to death in a well.
.. "	Wm. McGibney	Renfrew	Railway accident.
.. 4	Wm. Donkin	Seaforth, Ont.	Mill accident.

Date.	Name.	Place of Accident.	Cause of Death.
Dec. 5	Isaac Stiles	Southwold, Ont.	Gored by a bull.
.. "	Robt. McClelland	St. Catharines, Ont. ..	Thrown from his buggy.
.. 6	James Lynch	Westport, Ont.	Falling of a tree.
.. 7	{ Michael Elberr	Adjala, Ont.	} Frozen to death.
	{ James King	Tecumseth, Ont.	
	{ Michael Ellard	Beeton, Ont.	
	{ James King .....	.....
.. 11	— Morton and Jos. Keene	Ingersoll, Ont.	Explosion of a boiler.
.. 15	Louis Prevost	Ottawa,	Railway accident.
.. "	" Jos. Robinson	Brandon, Man.	Frozen to death.
.. 17	Mrs. Pratt	Winnipeg, "	Burned to death.
.. 25	Bessie Bye	Merriton, Ont.	Drowned while skating.
.. 27	Judson Clarke	Blenheim, "	Accidentally shot.
.. 28	Mike Healy	Ottawa, "	Throws himself over Dufferin Bridge.
.. 28	Thos. Coleman	Whitby "	Railway accident.

FIRES—1882.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Property Destroyed.	Loss.*	Insurance.*
Jan. 3	Levebuse & Co.	Welland, Ont.	18 buildings	\$ 13,000	\$
" 6	"	Montreal, P. Q.	Methylated spirit factory	15,000	Fully.
" 7	Foster & Ward	Windsor, Ont.	American Hotel, damaged	4,000	Fully.
" 8	T. Williams	Smith's Falls, Ont.	Woolen mills, damaged	3,000	Fully.
" 8	"	Truro, N. S.	Store	7,000	Fully.
" 11	"	Sackville, N. B.	Mount Allison Male Academy	28,000	15,000
" 12	Gillespie, Mead & Co. & others	Kingston, N. B.	Kingston Rivetting Mills	40,000	Partial.
" 16	Clement & Co.	Toronto	Furriers' stock, &c.	65,000	Covered.
" 20	Hopkins & Carter	Streetsville, P. Q.	Carding mill	5,000	None.
" 20	J. Bowler	Port Colborne, Ont.	Stores, &c.	60,000	31,000
" 26	Juda Smith	St. John, P. Q.	Pottery	5,000	1,500
" 27	Robert Arkell	Sussex Corner, N. B.	Dwelling-house	12,000	6,000
" 27	E. Awkles	London West, Ont.	Brewery and stock	7,000	Partial.
" 27	M. Y. Legate	Belleville, Ont.	Hotel	7,000	Partial.
" 27	W. Simmons	do	Grocery	70,000	30,000
" 27	Hay & Co.	do	Tailor shop	20,000	10,000
" 27	P. Conger	Toronto	Furniture factory	12,000	7,000
" 4	"	do	Coal sheds	12,000	8,000
" 6	N. & O. J. Phelps	Richmond, P. Q.	St. Francis College, partially destroyed	21,000	13,400
" 8	Fenwick Stenston	Merriton, Ont.	Saw mill	3,500	2,000
" 8	F. E. M. Kyes	Exeter, Ont.	Flour mill, &c.	4,500	2,500
" 8	"	Castleton, Ont.	General store	75,000	26,700
" 11	Globe Foundry	do	Dwellings	7,000	5,000
" 11	J. Kennedy	London, Ont.	Foundry and stock	3,000	Fully.
" 14	John Klein	Ingersoll, Ont.	Hide house	6,000	4,000
" 17	Rev. R. White	Newstadt, Ont.	Residence and office of <i>Canada National Zeitung</i>	2,000	5,700
" 24	Thomas Wills	Hemmingford, P. Q.	Parsonage	2,000	3,000
" 27	Hon. F. Langelier	Belleville, Ont.	Stores	2,000	3,000
" 27	G. R. White	Quebec	Residence, damaged	100,000	Partial.
" 27	"	do	do		
Mar. 2	Knappen House	Winnipeg, Man.	Hotel		

7	C. P. Heal & Co.	Strathroy, Ont.	Dry goods store	20,000	.....
9		Frederickton, N.B.	Calvin Baptist Church	12,000	7,000
13	McEnenny & Curran & others	Winnipeg	stores	100,000	23,800
18	Crathern & Caverhill	Montreal, P.Q.	Stacey's nail works	10,000	Fully.
19	J. Dorenwend	Toronto	Hair store	5,000	3,000
19	George S. Grimmer	Chamcook, near St. Andrews, N.B.	Residence	20,000	Partial.
24	Thomas Cloughley	Dundalk, Ont.	Flour and oatmeal mills	10,000	6,000
24	Thomas Manly	Winnipeg	Novelty Carriage Works	8,000	Partial.
24	Turcot & Marchand	Montreal, P.Q.	Wholesale grocery stock, St. Paul Street	12,000	Fully.
24	Rouet Roy	do	Building occupied by Turcot & Marchand	10,000	8,000
24	J. M. McCargar	Bishop's Mills, Ont.	Grist and saw mill	6,000	1,400
29	John Oliver & Co. and others	Toronto	Planing and drying mill, foundry, &c.	40,000	6,600
7	G. & E. Polton	Acton, Ont.	Grist mill, 100 brls. flour, and 3,000 bushels grain	7,000	Partial.
8	W. McCraney & Son	St. Catharines, Ont.	Planing mill	15,000	8,000
8	Daniel Casey	Acton, Ont.	Tannery and residence	10,000	None.
8	Ephraim Wilson	Baie Verte, N.B.	Dwelling-house and furniture	8,000	5,000
9	J. Tindle	North Richmond, N.B.	Dwelling-house and furniture	15,000	Partial.
15	James Hayden	Alvinston, Ont.	Stave and heading factory	6,000	None.
17	J. Leonard	Woodstock, N.B.	Saw mill	5,000	None.
20	G. A. Pontbriand	Quebec	Dwelling-house, John Street	5,000	Fully.
24	Credit Valley Railway Co.	Sorel, P.Q.	St. Lawrence Engine Works and Foundry	5,000	1,600
26	J. Kempshall, B. Reynolds, and others	Parkville, Ont.	Round-house and four engines	40,000	16,000
27	Roddy & Sons and others	St. Catharines	Building, pulp factory, and furniture factory	10,000	1,500
27	Strathroy Knitt'g Co. & others	Norwich, Ont.	Building and stores	7,500	4,200
28	Paisley & Jennings	Strathroy, Ont.	Storehouse, &c.	12,000	16,000
28	Imperial Bank	Ilderton, P.Q.	Routledge House Hotel	10,000	.....
30	"Dundee" Block	Winnipeg	Bank building	30,000	.....
30	G. S. Davidson & D. W. Carter	do	Stores and offices	80,000	50,000
5	R. T. Wilson	Palmerston, Ont.	General stores	15,000	6,000
10	Dom Knitt'g Factory & others	Dundas, Ont.	Dundas Axe Factory	15,000	4,000
11	T. Coughlin and others	Ridgetown, Ont.	Stores and offices	about 87,500	about 42,400
15	T. L. Goodhue & Son and others	Hastings, Ont.	Shops, dwelling-houses, &c.	115,550	35,000
16	Selleck's Hotel	Danville, P.Q.	Miscellaneous	20,000	6,500
17	Michael Flannigan and others	Esquimalt, B.C.	Hotel building, &c.	6,500	.....
17	Star Peg Manufacturing Co.	Kingston, Ont.	Dwellings	100,000	None.
17		Waterloo, P.Q.	Buildings, stock, &c.	.....	.....

* The amount of loss and insurance is taken from the newspaper press.

Date.	Name.	Place.	Property Destroyed.	Loss.*	Insurance.*
May	18 Tow-boat <i>Progress</i>	Rivière du Loup, P. Q.	Boat destroyed	\$ 80,000	\$ 30,000
"	" James Perry	Napanee, Ont.	Woollen mill	5,000	1,400
"	" Great Northern Trans. Co.	Shoal Point, Ont.	Steamer <i>Manitoulin</i>	35,000	.....
"	24 Arthur Toomey	Napanee, Ont.	Woollen and blanket mill	.....	.....
"	" — Catudal	St. Johns P. Q.	Carriage factory	10,000	None
"	25 H. Hicks and others	Colborne, Ont.	Miscellaneous	.....	about 9,400
"	27 E. Bradly & Co.	Three Rivers	Paper factory	20,000	10,000
"	31 James Dempster	Halifax	Planing mill and lumber.	20,000	2,200
June	2 Dom. Govt. Immigrant sheds, G. T. Ry station and offices, wharves, &c.	Levis, P. Q. . . . .	.....	400,000	.....
"	8 William Argue	Billing's Bridge, Ont.	Tannery and stock	5,000	2,000
"	11 George Todd and others	Fredericton, N. B.	Planing mill, &c.	10,000	14,000
"	13 Messrs. Greenshields & others	Montreal	Store and dry goods stock, &c. . . . .	.....	.....
"	17 Hunter, Rose & Co.	Toronto	Building, printing-house, machinery, and stock	over 250,000	75,000
"	" Montreal <i>Herald</i> newspaper.	Montreal	Building and printing-house stock	43,000	30,000
July	5 Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Sherbrooke, P. Q.	Round-house	100,000	.....
"	11 City of	Fredericton, N. B.	Exhibition buildings	13,000	3,000
"	13 C. Norcross and others	Lennoxville, P. Q.	Carriage factory, &c.	4,750	700
"	14 W. B. Stephens and others	Owen Sound, Ont.	Stores, &c.	18,000	13,315
"	21 Alexander Poe	Cobourg, Ont.	Flour mill	25,000	13,000
"	25 J. McFarland	Markdale, Ont.	Elevator	15,000	Partial.
"	" Hill Bros.	do	do	Greater.	Do
"	28 Timmore & McKimley	Palmerston, Ont.	Flour mill	18,000	9,000
Aug.	1 Perry & Cook	Galt, Ont.	Steam hub and spoke factory	.....	10,900
"	12 M. Dion and others	Quebec	Stores, stock, &c.	34,600	10,700
"	19 F. W. Roy and others	do	Soap and candle factory	40,000	7,000
"	25 J. Finlayson	Paris, Ont.	Dry goods	8,000	5,000
"	" Monr, Son & Co.	Bedford, N. S.	Lumber	40,000	18,000
Sept.	5 Chalifoux & Sons	St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.	Foundry and machine shop	10,000	6,000
"	7 P. Pelletier & Co. and others	Quebec	Dry goods, &c.	150,000	91,400
"	8 Bailey & Mills	Iroquois, Ont.	Flouring mill	18,000	10,000
"	9 T. Bradburn and others	Peterboro, Ont.	Dwelling-houses, &c.	20,000	16,000

Sept.	15	Govt. Barracks	Laprairie, P. Q.	Biscuit works, &c.	16,000	14,400
	16	Hall Brothers and others.	Peterboro', Ont.	Dry goods, &c.	25,000	3,650
	23	A. W. Rowlands and others.	Watford, Ont.	Grain	20,000	12,000
	27	Richardson & Son	Toronto	Brick kiln.	6,000	Partial.
		— Russel.	Dunwich, Ont.	Barns.	3,000	.....
Oct.	2	M. Campbell	Victoria, B. C.	Hotel	30,000	.....
	5	Howley & Son.	Montreal	Mills	21,000	.....
	24	P. Fitzgerald and others.	Orillia, Ont.	Stores and stock.	15,000	Partially.
Nov.	2	E. B. Eddy and others	Hull, P. Q.	Mills, match and nail factories, &c.	134,000	24,600
	4	C. Stephens & Co.	Collingwood, Ont.	Elevator and grain.	10,000	Partial.
	4	Kidd & Co.	Owen Sound, Ont.	Propeller <i>Josephine</i>	10,000	Do
	5	James Phinn	Hespeler, Ont.	Barns and cattle	7,500	3,800
	6	J. J. Kaye	St. John, N.B.	Stores, &c.	83,000	14,000
	6	Province and City.	Halifax, N.S.	Poor's Asylum and 31 lives	15,000	50,000
	7	Nova Scotia Co., Ky Co.	do	Crushing mills.	15,000	5,000
	9	M. W. Roberts & Hon. F. X. A. Trudel	Montreal, P. Q.	Dwelling-house, &c.	15,000	1,000
	11	Nor. Ry Co & McDonald & Co.	Toronto	Store-house and freight-shed	76,000	31,590
	14	Catholic Church Property	Cedars, P. Q.	Convent	5,500	.....
	18	M. Beaufort.	Hochelaga, P. Q.	Cement factory	15,000	20,000
	21	Crankshaw & Burroughs	Hamilton, Ont.	Propeller <i>Dromedary</i>	9,000	5,000
	21	C. Letourneau.	St. Timothee, P. Q.	Woollen factory	100,000	50,000
	24	Grant & Co.	Quebec	Shoe factory.	6,000	Partial.
	28	Forest & Sherar	Cape Sharpe.	Meat packing factory	15,000	5,000
	30	J. W. Farrand	Bridgeport, Ont.	Woollen mills	200,000	70,000
	30	A. Joseph & Sons	Quebec	Bonded warehouse.	28,500	Partially.
Dec.	13	Mr. Webster and others	Windsor, Ont.	Stores, &c.	13,000	Third.
	15	Canada Pacific Hotel.	Winnipeg	Hotel and three lives	12,000	do
		Johnston Hotel.	do	Hotel and three lives	100,000	25,000
	26	J. Copeland & Co.	Pembroke, Ont.	Hotel and three lives	16,200	6,000
	30	Burrow, Stewart, Milne & Robert Addison.	Hamilton, Ont.	Malleable iron works, &c.	16,200	6,000

* The amount of loss and insurance is taken from the newspaper press.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION.

1882.

In an address which he delivered before the Teachers' Association of Ontario in August last, Dr. Goldwin Smith said that, during his visit to England, he had everywhere seen improvements in educational systems, methods, buildings, and apparatus. As an illustration of the remarkable change which had been wrought in the course of half a century, he contrasted one of the best school-books published at that distance of time with those which are in use at the present day. Even at Eton, text-books and other educational appliances which would now be utterly condemned, were thought good enough when he attended that institution. The revolution which has overtaken the United Kingdom has been equally active in Canada, and is still, from year to year, producing results which our forefathers would have considered impossible. We, on the other hand, can only wonder how they could have been satisfied with systems and methods so obviously defective, and, with fruitful discontent, keep constantly pressing on to something better. The general progress of the year 1882 has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Some interesting experiments have been made in enlarging the range of educational effort, while on the part of the leaders in the work, earnest endeavours have been made to increase the usefulness of existing institutions. If, in some directions from which much good was looked for, the result has failed to answer all the expectations of the more sanguine, the disappointment has been counterbalanced by a happy harvest in seemingly less hopeful fields. It is especially gratifying to know that the supply of educational advantages is keeping pace with the needs of the rapidly growing population of Manitoba and the Territories. On this and other points a summary of what has been accomplished is given further on under the proper headings.

ONTARIO.

The last published Report of Hon. Dr. Crooks, the Minister of Education for Ontario, is a most valuable contribution to the history of educational progress. In scope it is more comprehensive than any preceding Report, and, in addition to the manifold and important statistics and information which it contains, it comprises a number of timely and judicious suggestions, presented in various forms, which, if accepted and acted on, cannot fail to benefit the cause of education. In an abstract of this kind, it is impossible to do more than refer to such as may be deemed

of most practical interest. Among these may be included the report and conclusions of Inspector McLellan as to the Elementary, High, and Normal Schools of Massachusetts, New York, and Connecticut. He had been authorized to visit the educational establishments of those States for the purpose of examining the methods pursued, and comparing them with those of Ontario. His verdict is highly pleasing to the friends of sound education in Canada, and especially to those who have so diligently laboured to bring it to its present state of efficiency. His conclusion is that, in unity of aim and method, in freedom from party influences, in the thoroughness of school supervision by means of qualified inspectors, and in the saliency which it gives to the professional training of teachers, the Ontario system is decidedly in advance of the American, whatever State may be chosen for the comparison. Of his suggestions specially worthy of attention are those which have regard to the Normal Schools. He advises that in those who desire to undergo training in those establishments there should be some well ascertained aptitude for the teacher's work and for those approved, as possessing the aptitude and a fair degree of general culture, he recommends a longer period of study than at present. As the intercourse with superior minds is the best preparation for beneficially influencing others, Dr. McLellan suggests that "Boarding Halls" (as in England) should be substituted for the actual plan of scattered residence. He would also make the provisions against the admission of illiterate persons much more stringent than they are. In order to make the Normal training as efficient as possible, the co-operation of the High Schools, on which its success so largely depends, is essentially necessary, and to this end Dr. McLellan recommends the maintenance of a higher standard of examination than that which exists. The public schools should also have the benefit of a more thorough inspection than hitherto. The importance of the County Model Schools, as in reality auxiliary, though unpretentious Normal Schools, is also dwelt on, and in them, too, Dr. McLellan thinks the term should be as extended as it is practicable to make it. As it is to the manner in which teachers are trained that our educational status is mainly due, we have thought it well to give the precedence to Dr. McLellan's admirable suggestions. If it has proved satisfactory to compare the Ontario system with the system of other countries, it is equally interesting to see how the present working of that system stands when compared with what it was in the past. An important feature in the last Report is a series of comparisons based on the yearly returns since 1872, and in which the work of the period from 1872 to 1876, and from 1877 to 1881 (inclusive in both cases), is compared as to legislation, administration, business transactions, and school statistics. Among the signs of progress in the whole period may be mentioned the opening of the Ottawa Normal School in 1876, and the institution of County Teachers Assn.'s in 1877, and additional provision to ensure efficiency of inspection. The Teachers' Assn.'s have proved a valuable aid and

incentive to excellence to the whole body of teachers. The grand total paid for educational purposes in 1871 was \$2,297,694 ; in 1880, it was \$3,414,267. The number of public school teachers in the former year was 5,306 ; in the latter, 6,747. The number of pupils attending the public schools in 1871 was 425,126 ; in 1880, 457,734. The Teachers' Assn.'s have increased from 42 in 1877 to 59 in 1881, and the membership from 1881 to 4214. Alike worthy of note, as an instrument in the spread of culture, are the Mechanics' Institutes which have been incorporated into an Assn. Some of these conduct evening classes which have been productive of considerable good to the communities in which they are held. At these classes instruction is given in grammar and composition, arithmetic, geography, book-keeping, drawing, mechanics, chemistry and other subjects. Connected with them are libraries of works in history, biography, poetry, science, art, &c., which seem to be extensively used by members. The operations of the Depository, which was established in connection with the Education Department in 1850, came to an end on the 1st Jan. 1881. This course was adopted because, though in the early years of its existence it had supplied a felt need, experience showed that there was no special necessity for its continuance. The stock in hand, as well as the objects in the Museum, valued at a total of \$28,312.25, were accordingly distributed among various Provincial institutions. The Agricultural College at Guelph received books and articles to the value of \$7,923.32 ; the Normal and Model Schools, Toronto, \$1,987.83 ; the Normal and Model Schools, Ottawa, \$1,817.72 ; the School of Practical Science, Toronto, \$3,172.95 ; the County Teachers' Assn., \$1,824, and the remainder was purchased by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, and other establishments.

Normal Schools.—The following is a statement of the attendance at the Normal Schools in 1880 and 1881:—Toronto (1880), males, 161; females, 123; (1881) males, 112 ; females, 132. The religious persuasions of the students were, in the former year, thus distributed : Ch. of Eng. 42 ; Rom. Catholics, 9; Presbyterians, 103; Methodists, 91; Baptist, 20; Congregational, 8 ; other persuasions, 11. In the latter year they stood thus : Ch. of Eng. 34 ; Rom. Catholics, 6 ; Presbyterians, 96 ; Methodists, 76 ; Baptists, 13 ; Congregational, 8 ; other persuasions, 11. At Ottawa the number admitted in 1880 was 199—134 males and 65 females ; in 1881, 174—97 males and 77 females. In the former year the religious persuasions were as follows:—Ch. of Eng. 26; Rom. Catholics, 13; Presbyterians, 71; Methodists, 64; Baptist, 12; Congregational, 1; other persuasions, 12. In 1881 they stood thus : Ch. of Eng. 20; Rom. Catholics, 14; Presbyterians, 56; Methodists, 62 ; Baptist, 13 ; Congregational, 4 ; other persuasions, 3. The attendance at the Ottawa Model Schools in 1881 was, at boys' school, 210; at girls' school, 221. At the County Model Schools the attendance in 1880 was, at first session, 1,039 ; at second session, 374 ;

the number of these who passed the final examination was, at first session, 961; at second session, 376. In 1881, the attendance at first session was, 509; at second session, 80; passed the final examination at first session, 476.

High Schools.—The whole number of pupils attending the High Schools in 1880 was, 12,910; the average attendance in the first half year was, 8,162; Upper Schools, 1,325 $\frac{3}{4}$; for the second half, 6,351; upper, 582; the candidates at the admission examinations were, 10,695; the number of those admitted, 5,492; the number of those who passed the intermediate examination was, 1,150. The apportionment of the grant was as follows: Fixed amount, \$47,250; on total average, \$16,871.25; in Upper School average, \$8,072.40; Collegiate Institute grant, \$10,500; total, \$82,693.65. The expenditure was on salaries, \$247,894.63; on improvement and expenses, \$166,035.12. In a report by Dr. McLellan, on certain resolutions passed by the High School section of the Teacher's Assn., on certain questions submitted by the Minister of Education, he says with regard to the resolution for the broadening of the basis of the Collegiate Institutes, so as to include girls: "if girls are also to be counted, in determining the Latin test, the number of Collegiate Institutes will be rapidly increased. Even now multitudes of boys are forced into the study of Latin—a marked evil. The resolution proposes to aggravate the evil by encouraging the forcing process to be applied to girls. * * * This much, however, is certain—Latin must no longer be kept in its supreme position. Science also must be recognised." He would form a Science group and put it at least on a par with Latin, and as to the difficult question of Collegiate Institutes, he would insist on certain conditions, including the having of at least four masters, specialists in classics, mathematics, science, and modern languages—science to be taught experimentally. He would then modify the numerical *sine qua non*, by offering two alternatives—the sixty to be made up of pupils in science or partly in science, and partly in Latin.

General Statistics.—The school population (comprising children between the ages of five and sixteen), as reported by Trustees, was 489,924. The number of children between the same ages attending school was, 464,395. The number of pupils of other ages was, 18,650. The total number attending school was, 483,045. Of these 255,677 were boys, and 227,368 were girls. The number reported as not attending school for four months of the year was 30,195. By the School Act of 1881, the parent or guardian of every child between the ages of seven and thirteen is required to see that such child attends a public school for full time (unless where half-time is allowed), during eleven weeks in each term of the school year. This legal machinery will, it is expected, prove effective in securing the attendance of children, who might otherwise be debarred from the privileges of education. In the aggregate average attendance in 1880 (220,068) there was an increase of 626. The number of pupils between seventeen

and twenty-one, was 16,759, over 21,670. The following is a statement of the number of pupils in the different branches of instruction: Reading (1st class), 156,527; (2nd class), 109,065; (3rd class), 126,758; (4th class), 75,564; (5th class), 13,649; (6th class), 1,482; spelling and dictation, 396,353; writing, 399,865; arithmetic, 418,524; geography, 289,378; drawing, 158,789; vocal music, 155,346; object lesson, 178,097; grammar and composition, 215,743; Canadian history, 67,457; English history, 71,500; general history, 11,688; hygiene, 30,002; algebra, 14,068; geometry and mensuration, 14,331; chemistry and agriculture, 1,574; natural philosophy, 2,764; domestic economy (girls), 8,991; bookkeeping, 10,555; drill and calisthenics, 72,863. In 5,137 schools reported, there were 6,747 teachers, of whom 3,264 were males and 3,483 females. The highest salary paid to a male, is \$900; the lowest, \$120; in a city, the highest is \$1,000; the lowest \$300; in a town, the highest, \$1,000; the lowest teacher in a country school, \$200. The average salary of male teachers in counties is, \$382; of female teachers, \$241; in cities, males, \$743, females, \$324; in towns, males, \$564; females, \$256. Out of the whole number (6,747), 1,636 had attended the Normal School at Toronto or Ottawa—an increase of 262. The number of Rom. Catholic Separate Schools was 196—an increase of five. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant in 1880, \$263,454, being \$249,352 for Public Schools, and \$14,102 for Separate Schools. The apportionment is made according to the ratio of population in the several counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages, and the distribution is made to the respective schools in each municipality, on the principle of average attendance, and the time the schools are kept open. The amount collected from the county rates was, \$878,715, an increase of \$4,644; from local municipal rates, \$1,443,212, an increase of \$10,059. The amount from the Municipalities Fund, surplus distribution and other like sources was, \$669,446—an increase of \$2,505. The total receipts for all school purposes in the year 1880 were, \$3,254,180—an increase of \$28,098, over those of 1879. The expenditure stood thus: Paid by trustees for salaries of teachers, \$2,113,180—increase, \$40,357; maps, globes, prize books, &c., \$25,221—decrease, \$7,400; sites and building of school-houses, \$249,389—decrease, \$56,635; rent and repairs, \$434,261—increase, \$12,647; total expenditure for all school purposes, \$2,822,052—decrease \$11,031. The average cost per pupil, based on total expenditure was, \$5.66 for rural districts; \$6.90 for cities; \$6.07 for towns; for the whole province, \$5.85. This is for counties, 32 cents; for cities, \$1.10; for towns, 3 cents; and for the province, 30 cents, less than in 1876. Based on expenditure for teachers' salaries, the cost of each pupil was \$4.37; on maps, &c., 6 cents; on capital account, 52 cents; all other sources, 90 cents.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

In the last volume of the A. R. we gave a short history of the several universities and colleges. Our purpose now is to state the noteworthy

events connected with each during the year, and to furnish a list of graduates.

The University of Toronto and University College.—In the last Report of Education we find the following remarks on the work done in University College: “Among the students who have completed their training in University College and proceeded to a Degree in Arts, a number have taken a high standing in the University Honour Lists; and from among those some have not only distinguished themselves at the Bar, but have risen to high judicial position, while others occupy seats both in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament. Of the others 19 have been intrusted with the responsible duties of Principals, Professors, and Lecturers in the Colleges and Normal Schools of this and other Provinces; and 84 are Masters and Teachers, 50 of them being Head Masters in the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools of the Province. Looking, therefore, to the comparatively brief period during which University College has been in operation. Such results may be confidently appealed to in evidence of its value as a provincial institution.” The Superintendent urges the necessity of a greater division in the teaching of the various subjects embraced in the college curriculum. A feature worthy of mention in connection with the University is the Local Examinations for Women, which have been found to supply a felt need. An event of no slight importance during the past year was the successful representation of Sophocles’ *Antigone*, which was put on the stage (the music of Mendelssohn having been adapted by Prof. Ramsay Wright to the Greek words), in a manner to win praise even from those inclined to be critical. “So far as we can judge by the accounts,” said the London *Spectator*, “Toronto was fairly carried away by the classical charm of the play. Prof. Hutton and his colleagues, who must have spent a world of pains on the preparation, deserve great credit for their brilliant success.” Prof. Hutton himself assumed the part of *Antigone*.

The following is the list of graduates for the year 1882:

B. A.—A. F. Ames (*Silver Medallist in Mathematics*), Jas. Baird, Arch’d Blair, W. H. Blake (Prince’s prizeman), C. R. Boulton, C. G. Campbell, John Laven, J. M. Clark (*Gold Medallist in Mathematics*), L. J. Clarke, L. C. Corbett, W. F. W. Creelman (*Gold Medallist in Metaphysics, etc.*), G. R. Cruickshank, E. P. Davis, W. A. Duncan, H. L. Dunn (*Silver Medallist in Classics*), J. C. Elliot, W. T. Evans, David Fashkin, W. O. Galloway, C. T. Glass, E. G. Graham, Jas. Gray, W. J. Greig, J. F. Grierson, Alf. H. Gross, E. F. Gunther (*Silver Medallist in Modern Languages*), Robt. Haddon, T. P. Hall (*Silver Medallist in Natural Sciences*), Jas. Hamilton, Thos. Hepburn, J. A. Jaffary, D. B. Kerr, G. Goldwin Smith Lindsay, W. J. Logie, Spencer Love, G. Sandfield Macdonald, John McGillivray, Angus McMurchy, C. A. Mayberry, H. W. Mickle, Robert Moir, C. J. McCabe, Alex. McDonald, A. H. McDougall, D. McGillivray (*Gold Medallist in Classics*), Robt. McKnight, A. E. O’Meara, S. E. Robertson,

W. L. H. Rowand, O. L. Schmidt, A. Y. Scott, T. W. Simpson, G. A. Smith (*Gold Medallist in Natural Science*), Jas. Smith, Jas. C. Smith, A. F. Teefy, Thos. Trotter, Fred. A. Vines (*ad eundem*), A. H. Watson, G. B. Wiltsie, D. J. Gibb Wishart, H. Winter, H. J. Wright (*Gold Medallist in Modern Languages*). *M. A.*—J. J. Baker, E. R. Cameron, Thos. Davidson, Cornelius Donovan, And. Henderson, W. H. Huston, F. H. Keefer, A. G. Leonard, T. F. Lyall, Jno. Mutch, J. L. McDougall, J. P. McMurrich, W. G. Wallace, G. S. Wright. *LL.B.*—J. M. Glenn, M. J. Gorman, F. H. Keefer, A. H. Marsh, A. V. McCleneghan (*Gold Medallist in Law*), Joseph Reid. *LL. D.*—J. C. Donaldson. *M. B.*—R. H. Barkwell, Jas. F. Bell, W. W. Bremner, W. J. Charlton, G. S. Cleveland, Robt. Coulter, J. T. Duncan (*Silver Medallist*), W. R. Eastwood, R. M. Fisher, A. J. Treel, R. S. Frost, Wm. Gilpin, Wm. Hanbridge, H. P. Jackson, Wm. H. Johnson, G. S. Knell, Jas. Lafferty, J. G. Mennie, T. McK. Milroy, T. F. McMahon, Arc'd D. Nasmith, W. H. Oliphant, A. C. Panton, J. W. Ray, S. R. Rogers, J. E. Shore, R. R. Wallace (*Gold Medallist and Starr Gold Medallist*), P. C. Walmsley. *M. D.*—Jas. Anderson.

University of Victoria College.—At the meeting of Convocation in May last, the Rev. Dr. Nelles informed the audience that he had a very interesting piece of information to impart, which was that Mr. Dennis Moore had endowed a chair in the University, commencing on the 1st of May, which for this year should be equal to \$2,000. The "Dennis Moore Chair" is to be in the department of science, which is now filled by Dr. Haanel. The proposal to found a "Ryerson Chair" also met with approval from the staff and friends of the University, and several persons of influence and means have given the project a cordial support. The following districts have established scholarships of the value of \$25 each:—London and Brantford, three scholarships each; Hamilton, Cobourg, and Chatham, two each; Picton, Niagara, Guelph, Toronto, Bowmanville, Lindsay, Ottawa, and Ottawa Dominion Church, Montreal, Brampton, Peterboro', Simcoe, Sarnia, and Brockville, one each. We append a list of the graduates for the year 1882:—

B. A.—P. T. Pilkey (*Prince of Wales' Gold Medallist*), W. S. Brewster (*Prince of Wales' Silver Medallist*), E. Bromley, T. B. Bennett, O. H. Clark, E. B. Glass, J. A. Monroe, W. H. McAllister, E. McEvers, F. Sherin, J. Shilton, C. H. Waldron, C. E. Ryerson. *M. A.*—E. L. Byington, O. J. Jolliffe, R. Whittington, C. H. Carveth, A. M. Gill. *LL.B.*—Rev. J. Forster, Rev. W. Galbraith, Rev. A. B. Chambers. *M. D. C. M.*—W. H. Aikins, R. J. Burton, R. M. Coulter, J. T. Carroll, M. K. Collver, Jas. Campbell, G. W. Clendinning, Mr. Elliott, H. P. Jackson, W. J. Kellow, W. H. Montague, G. S. McDonald, B. Rose, S. R. Rogers, W. A. Ross, J. W. Wilmot, J. B. Whiteley, C. J. Wilson, C. M.; J. H. Radford, J. M. Milne, W. D. Fowler, J. M. Piper, M. D., Montreal Medical School; J. E. Savard, O. H. Manzan, J. H. H. Gauthier, W. Dubeau, J. B. E.

Maillet, E. P. Vannier. *LL.D.*—Rev. Geo. Cochrane, Rev. W. H. Withrow.

University of Queen's College.—At a meeting of the graduates of the University in May last, after some explanations from the Principal as to the state of the funds and the needs of the institution, it was unanimously resolved that the action of the Council in inaugurating a scheme for increasing the revenue of the College was approved, and a subscription list was accordingly opened. The smallest amount which it was sought to obtain, was \$10,000 per annum. It was determined that if the whole amount required were promised, the professorships so urgently needed to carry on efficiently the work of the College should be founded at once. A large sum was subscribed immediately. Mr. D. H. Marshall, *M.A.*, *F.R.S.E.*, was appointed to the Chair of Physics, vacant by the retirement from active duty of the venerable Dr. Williamson, who had been connected with the College since its foundation, over forty years, and to whom his late colleagues gave a practical testimony of their esteem. Mr. George McGowan, *F.R.S.E.*, and Fellow of the Chemical Societies of London and Berlin, was appointed provisionally to take charge of the Chemistry classes and laboratory, thus permitting Professor Dupuis to devote his whole time to the duties of his Mathematical Chair. Towards the end of September, Mr. C. F. Ireland, Treasurer of the University, acknowledged the receipt of the following amounts:—Building fund, \$33,558.85; land and equipment, \$5,200; endowment fund, \$79,213.92. The following is the list of the graduates for 1882:—

B. A.—R. G. Feek, Robert Ferguson, Edgar Forrester, H. A. Froiland, John Hay, J. R. Johnston, Alex. C. Morris, Wm. Morris, Jas. Murray, James R. O'Reilly, R. H. Pringle, Wm. Spankie, A. J. Stevenson, John Young. *M. A.*—Jos. A. Clarke, Wm. J. Gibson, Danl. McTavish, M. D. Robt. S. Anglin, Alex. D. Cameron, A. P. Cornell, Helier N. Coutlée, Geo. H. Denike, R. W. Garrett, C. E. Jarvis, H. H. Knox, Fredk. Koyl, Hugh N. McDonald, Alf. A. Mordy, J. Reeve, D. B. Rutherford, J. M. Stewart. *L.L.D.*—Geo. Paxton Young. *D. D.*—Rev. James P. Sheraton.

University of Trinity College.—Graduates for 1882 :*B. A.*—J. A. Tanner, J. Carter, A. Lampman, T. O. Townley, J. C. Davidson, R. B. Beaumont, R. N. Hudspeth, C. B. Kenrick, J. J. Godfrey, A. S. Campbell, E. K. C. Martin, G. E. Haslam (*ad eundem*). *M. A.*—G. F. Harman, Rev. A. Fletcher, A. J. W. McMichael, Rev. J. S. Henwood, Rev. R. H. Sterr (*ad eundem*), Rev. G. Johnstone, (*ad eundem*). *B. C. L.*—C. E. S. Ratcliffe. *D. C. L.*—Rt. Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto (*Honoris Causa*), Rt. Rev. E. Sullivan, Bishop of Algoma (*Honoris Causa*). *M. B.*—A. C. Gaviller, J. M. Johnston, W. H. Macdonald, A. D. Smith, I. T. Sutherland, J. Johnstone, W. M. Brett, P. G. Strathy, J. W. Ray, T. M. Milroy, H. H. Graham, H. H. Atkinson, R. W. Belt, F. D. Canfield, T. W. Dunscomb, J. A. Davidson, J. A. Gracey, J. W. L. Humber, W. Walters,

A. F. Pringle, J. Urquhart, H. C. Wilson, J. D. Wilson, E. R. Woods, D. McLeod, A. Cameron, W. H. Day, H. Robertson, (*ad eundem*), T. L. Grasett (*ad eundem*). *M. D.*—R. B. Nevitt, R. Raikes, W. M. Brett, A. C. Gaviller, P. J. Strathy, F. D. Canfield, W. B. Geikie, J. Fulton, A. Temple, C. W. Covernton. *C. M.*—R. A. Ross, R. J. McKinnon, W. H. Macdonald, R. H. Barkwell, *M. D. C. M.*—H. P. McCausland, J. Walker, F. E. Woolverton, F. D. Astley, J. C. Urquhart, G. McLain, A. H. Ferguson, W. Honeywell, J. D. Bonnar, J. A. McNaughton, C. M. Freeman, T. H. Stark, W. T. Stuart, C. Sheard, L. Teskey, E. S. Wilson, J. W. L. Hunter, A. D. Smith, R. W. Belt. *D. D.*—Rev. C. H. Mockridge, Very Rev. M. Baldwin (*jure dignitatis*).

University of Ottawa.—Graduates for 1882 : *B. A.*—Francis Latchford *Medallist for highest standing in fifth form (1880)* ; for highest standing in *Mental and Moral Philosophy (1881)*, and winner of the Medal of our Holy Father, the Pope, (1882), Thomas O'Hagan. *B. Lit.* (Bachelors of Literature).—A. Constantino, J. S. Concanon, O. Cousineau, Peter Mars, E. F. Sullivan. *M. A.*—A. Leydem, O. M. I. ; C. F. Marsan, O. M. I. ; Daniel Phelan, M. D.

The degree of D.D. was conferred by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. on 4 of the Professors of the University—Rev. Father Balland, Prefect of Studies ; Rev. Father Filiatre, Prof. of Moral Philosophy, Rev. Father Mangan, Prof. of Moral Theology, and the Rev. Father Froc, Prof. of Dogmatic Theology. The ceremony of collation took place in St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, in Nov. last, Dr. Duhamel (Bishop of Ottawa), who brought the intelligence from Rome, acting as the representative of His Holiness. The Pope has also been pleased to present, for five consecutive years, a silver medal on the student who, in each year, shall pass the most satisfactory examination in Moral Philosophy.

Knox College.—As mentioned in previous numbers of the A. R., this is a Presbyterian institution, which confers degrees in Theology only. The degree of D.D. was conferred last year upon the Rev. F. A. Beattie, M.A., of Brantford, and the Rev. J. M. King, M.A., of Toronto.

University of Albert College.—Graduates for 1882 : *B. A.*—C. H. Cummer (*gold medallist in Natural Science*) ; P. M. White (*gold medallist*), W. Terwilligar, Smith Curtis. *M. A.*—E. N. Baker, W. J. Maybee. *LL. B.*—John McKercher.

The Western University of London.—This, the youngest of the Ontario universities, was incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Ontario, 41 Vic. chap. 70 (7th March, 1878), in connection with the Church of England in Canada, with power to affiliate with Huron College, a similar Church of England institution, and to confer degrees in Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law. In June, 1881, Huron College was affiliated with the Western University and constituted its Faculty of Divinity, by agreement between the two corporations, and all the property and securities of Huron College, amounting in value to the sum of \$95,000, became vested in trust for the purposes of the University. The institution was formally inaugurated on

the 6th of October, 1881, on which occasion the Chancellor, Bishop Hellmuth, D.D., D.C.L., set forth the circumstances and reasons which made necessary the establishment of such an University. One of the objects for which it was founded was that, as a Church of England institution in the Diocese of Huron, it should have the same power of conferring degrees as was possessed by Trinity College in the Diocese of Toronto. As already mentioned, Bishop Hellmuth is Chancellor; the Very Rev. M. Boomer, LL.D. (T.C.D.), Dean of Huron, is Provost and Vice-Chancellor.

Provision for Higher Female Education.—Several institutions for the higher education of ladies have already been mentioned. The following list is appended for convenience of reference: The Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; the Bishop Strachan School, Toronto; the Hellmuth Ladies' College, London; the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby; the Brantford Ladies' College; the Ottawa Ladies' College, and Alma College, St. Thomas.

Special Institutions.—In addition to those already mentioned there are the following institutions in Ontario intended to meet peculiar educational needs: The College of Agriculture and Experimental Farm, Guelph; the Institution for the Blind, Brantford; the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville; the Boys' Reformatory, Penetanguishene, and the Industrial Refuge for Girls—a branch of the Andrew Mercer Reformatory.

The Royal Military College, Kingston.—Though it has its seat in Ontario, this college is a Dominion, not merely a Provincial institution. It was established in 1876 for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and for staff appointments. The general officer commanding the Militia is *ex-officio* Presdt. of the College. Cadets are subject to the "Queen's Regulations," the "Army Act," and such other rules and regulations as apply to the discipline of Her Majesty's troops. On graduating, cadets are appointed Lieutenants in the militia, except such as have elected to accept commissions in the regular army. The number of the latter is limited to four annually. The following facts are taken from the last report of the Commandant, Col. Hewett, R. E., viz.: At the annual inspection in June 70 cadets were in attendance. The Governor-General's medals for general proficiency were awarded as follows: *Gold medal*, Sergt. W. H. Robinson; *silver medal*, Lance-Sergt. F. H. Latimer; *bronze medal*, Co. Sergt.-Maj F. St. D. Skinner. The sword given annually for conduct and discipline was awarded to Batt. Sergt.-Maj. E. T. Taylor. The four commissions in H. M.'s regular army were given to Sergt. W. H. Robinson (Royal Engineers), Co. Sergt.-Maj. G. S. Duffus (Royal Artillery), Co. Sergt.-Maj. F. St. D. Skinner * (Infantry), Batt. Sergt.-

* This gentleman might have obtained a commission in the Artillery but preferred the Infantry.

Maj. E. T. Taylor (do). Lance-Sergt. F. H. Latimer might have obtained a commission in either Artillery or Infantry, but preferred employment in Canada. The total number of graduates from the College so far is 54. The following were the changes in the staff: Maj. J. B. Ridout, Scottish Rifles, having completed his period of service, retired in Jan. from the College and rejoined his regiment. About the same period Lieuts. A. G. G. Würtele, of Quebec, and J. B. Cochrane, of Brockville, Ont., both graduates of the College, were apptd. Assts. on the Instructional Staff of the College. In June Captain M. H. P. R. Sankey, R. E., the Instructor of Fortification, Geometrical Drawing, &c., resigned to accept a more beneficial appt. in Eng. He was succeeded in Augt. by Lieut. E. Raban, R. E. The following gentlemen were admitted as cadets during 1882:—Norman Guy von Hugel, Port Hope, Ont., 6338; * Harry Sloggett, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 8614; Chas. Napier Perry, Port Hope, Ont., 7951; Jno. Nassau Chas. Kennedy, Winnipeg, 6600; Geo. Macaulay Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Ont., 6570; Chas. Robt. F. Coultée, Aylmer, P. Q., 6361; Geo. S. Cartwright, Kingston, Ont., 5536; Jno. N. Newcomb, Winnipeg, 4813; Herbt. Carington Smith, Quebec, 4648; Richd Logan Roe, Napanee, Ont., 4638; Geo. Stanley Worsley, Kingston, Ont., 4560; Cecil P. Newman, Lachine Rapids, P. Q., 3665; Chas. Albt. Hensley, Halifax, N.S., 3460; Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, Dorval, P. Q., 4318; Wm. G. Yorston, Truro, N. S., 3684; Rodk. McColl, New Glasgow, N. S., 2765; Cecil Manly Maxwell, Levis, P. Q., 6489; Archd Cameron Macdonnell, Windsor, Ont., 4931. The following gentlemen cadets having completed their full period of instruction at the College, were granted 1st class certificates of graduation on 27 June:—Sergt. Wm. Hy. Robinson, Frederickton, N. B., 50,983; Lance-Sergt. Frank H. Latimer, Ontario, 50,481; Co. Sergt.-Maj. Fredk. St. Duthus Skinner, Woodstock, Ont., 48,372; Co. Sergt.-Maj. Graeme S. Duffus, Halifax, N. S., 45,221; Batt. Sergt.-Maj. Ed. Thornton Taylor, Montreal, 38,202; Co. Sergt.-Maj. Geo. Mowat Duff, Kingston, Ont., 38,199; Sergt. Zachary Taylor Wood, Nova Scotia, 36,075; Co. Sergt.-Maj. Alex. King Kirkpatrick, Kingston, Ont., 35,099; Sergt. Hy. Smith Greenwood, do., 33,921; Sergt. Andrew R. Wetmore, Frederickton, N. B., 33,382; Sergt. Wm. G. Stairs, Halifax, N. S., 33,042; Corpl. Geo. R. Hooper, London, Ont., 30,822; Sergt. Arthur Ed. Hodgins, Toronto, 30,455; Corpl. Alf. Thos. Tomlinson, Ottawa, 30,261; Corpl. Geo. H. Ogilvie, Ontario, 27,712; Lance-Corpl. Ernest F. Würtele, Montreal, 26,701; Sergt. Fred. C. Anderson, Ottawa, Ont., 23,022; and the following 2nd class certificates:—Lance-Corpl. Herbt. Clarke, Prescott, Ont., 20,843; Corpl. Geo. Ed. Laidlaw, Toronto, 17,869.

QUEBEC.

From an educational stand-point, the past year has been more than usually eventful in the Province of Quebec. Some vexed questions, men-

* The figures after each name are the total number of marks obtained by the candidate at examination.

tioned in the last A. R., have been set at rest, at least, for the present ; others are still *sub judice*. The Pension Act, passed in 1880, continued to cause some dissatisfaction. The main objection against it was that the majority of those who were employed in the common schools—the female teachers especially—could not, in the nature of things, expect to benefit by its provisions. At the time of writing (Feb. 1883), many persons are anxiously awaiting its repeal. For some years past it has been understood that a bill for the consolidation of the various acts respecting public instruction was about to be introduced by the Govt., and a draft of the proposed measure had elicited remonstrance from the Protestant Bd. of School Commrs. of Montreal, on the ground that it was at variance with the principles of the British North America Act of 1867. It is now said that, at the suggestion of the Council of Public Instruction, the proposed bill has undergone postponement, and it is uncertain whether any school legislation will occupy attention during the present session. A Royal Commission was appointed in Dec. last, to investigate the affairs of the School Commrs of Montreal, and it is probable that, until the result is known, no modification of the existing system will be attempted. As was stated in a previous volume of the A. R., the Dept. of Public Instruction in the Province of Quebec is placed under a Superintendent, and the Council is divided into two distinct Committees, one Roman Catholic and the other Protestant. This organization was adopted in order to allow as much independence as possible in the matter of religion, and has been found to answer fairly well in a community situated as Quebec is with regard to creed. The hope has been entertained, however, by the majority of the Protestant inhabitants that it would eventually develop into a non-sectarian common school system, and it was as having a tendency to retard such a development that objection was made to the proposed legislation already indicated. What they claim is that the right of dissent does not imply the right of the majority to compel dissent by the adoption of a programme of studies which may be practically equivalent to a religious test. There are some who would find a remedy for existing or possible incompatibilities in a complete separation of Rom. Catholics and Protestants by placing the school administration of the latter under a superintendent of their own. Among the questions which have been disposed of is that of the "Book Depository," the continued maintenance of which was strongly advocated by the Hon. Dr. Ouimet, the able Supdt. of Education. Its abolition was, nevertheless, determined on and to its withdrawal, the Superintendent, in his last report, attributes a noticeable falling-off in the number and proficiency of pupils in some of the higher branches of study. This result may be seen in the following statement. In the year 1880-81, the number of municipalities was 1010—an increase of 22 ; the number of districts, 4403—an increase of 85 ; the number of school hours, 4039—an increase of 26 ; the number of schools under supervision, 4368—an increase of 58 ; the number of pupils, 235,574—an in-

crease of 869 ; the average attendance, 180,370—an increase of 55. But, whereas in the preceding year the number of children at school had decreased by 5,104, the number of those studying the chief subjects in the course had appreciably increased, in 1880-81, after the abolition of the Depository, though the number of scholars had increased by 869, there was a decrease in the number of pupils studying history, arithmetic, geography and industrial drawing. In other branches, however, there was a gain, as will be seen from the statement appended : alphabet to fluent reading, 56,453—increase, 4,463 ; reading fluently, 81,331—increase, 2,894 ; reading well, 97,790—decrease, 6,488 ; writing, 158,554—increase, 1549 ; arithmetic, 148,911—decrease, 4,941 ; mental arithmetic, 129,332—increase, 1,729 ; book-keeping, 21,295—increase, 1,729 ; mathematics, 6,810—increase, 1,455 ; mensuration, 6,612—decrease, 580 ; English grammar, 28,918—decrease, 3,839 ; French grammar, 80,584—decrease, 6,017 ; orthography, 113,376—decrease, 7,977 ; parsing and analysis, 77,897—decrease, 1,569 ; letter writing, 32,538—decrease, 4,791 ; geography, 71,418—decrease, 1,394 ; history, 75,496—decrease, 4,647 ; industrial linear drawing, 48,711—decrease, 2,066 ; drawing from nature, 819—increase, 165 ; horticulture and agriculture, 26,070—increase, 1,278 ; vocal music, 35,869—decrease, 5,520 ; instrumental music, 5,149—increase, 116. The above table will also give an idea of the general course of instruction and the interest taken in each branch. In order to compensate for the loss of the Depository, Dr. Ouimet recommends the Legislature to pass a law authorizing municipalities to provide their schools with the necessary books, slates, copy-books, &c., and to increase the assessment accordingly. He states that, acting on the advice of a zealous inspector, Mr. Lucier, some of them have already adopted this expedient and found it, so far, to work admirably—the ratepayers declaring themselves satisfied with the plan. He also repeats his suggestion for the appt. of an inspector-general, who should report to the Supdt. how the inspections are conducted. Both to avoid extra expense and to be in close relations with the head of the department, he proposes that the officer in question should be one of the secretaries. He thinks the law should be amended so as to reduce the number of municipal school commissioners from 5 to 3, and to take from both them and trustees the power of ordaining the course of studies in the schools under their control. Another suggestion is that the period for which teachers are engaged should be extended, if possible, to 5 years, that their dismissal for cause should lie with the inspector. The former proposal is hardly practicable, as matters are, as it was not without difficulty that the secretary, during a recent tour in which he held school conferences in the Eastern Townships, prevailed upon some commrs. to change the period of engagement from a winter or summer term to the school year of ten months. Another improvement on traditional methods which has been urged with success in some cases is the doing away with the inconvenient system of “boarding round.” In this and other respects

the friends of education, official and unofficial, have still a good deal of uphill work to do in the rural and more backward districts of the Province, but it is pleasant from year to year to see unmistakable signs of progress. To this result the Teachers' Convention and the subsidiary local associations have during the last few years materially contributed. They not only serve a beneficial purpose as means for the interchange of ideas, but they have also a quickening effect on the communities in which they are held.

Normal Schools.—At the Laval Normal School (which is in charge of the Rev. P. Lagacé) 112 pupils followed the course of study during the year 1880-81. Of these 52 were male and 60 female. Of the former 43 remained throughout the year, and 35 received diplomas—5 for academies, 14 for model schools, and 16 for primary schools. Of the female pupil-teachers, 55 finished the year and 44 received diplomas—23 for model, and 21 for primary schools. At the model schools attached to the Normal School there were 317 children in attendance, 115 boys and 317 girls. Much time was devoted to the art of teaching based on sound psychological principles, the future teachers being thus trained in the development of the faculties of the young people entrusted to their care. The Principal recorded a gratifying manifestation of earnestness and perseverance on the part of both teachers and pupils. It has also been his aim and that of his assistants to inculcate modesty, good breeding and virtue. At the Jacques Cartier Normal School the attendance was as follows : preparatory class, 20 ; elementary class, 36 ; model school class, 13 ; academy class, 7—in all 76. At the end of the year 29 received diplomas, 7 of which were for academies, 8 for normal schools, and 14 for primary schools. The Principal (Rev. H. A. Verreau) had nothing but praise for the manner in which the students have attended to their duties, but, owing to delay in opening the institution on account of needed repairs, the attendance was not so large as it would have otherwise been. The school exhibition and the teachers' meeting, which took place during the year, were important events in the history of education and owed their success, in great part, to the Rev. Principal, supported by the Hon. Supdt. The school of the Maitrise St. Pierre, in charge of the *Pères Oblats*, proved very successful, the only difficulty being that all who applied could not be admitted. The remainder were taught in the basement of the Normal School, under Abbé Verreau's supervision. Principal Hicks reports 99 students as having attended during the session, and undergone examination at the McGill Normal School. Of these 81 were recommended for diplomas—6 for academies, 27 for model schools and 48 for elementary schools. This raises the whole number issued by the institution since its foundation to 1416. Of the students of the preceding session, Principal Hicks says that 4 who obtained academy diplomas had been teaching ever since ; of the 28 who were awarded model school diplomas, 5 entered the academy class, 15 obtained situations, 2 married and 1 entered McGill College. The

remaining 5 intended to teach during the coming session. Of the 33 holders of elementary diplomas, 22 studied for model school diplomas, and 8 obtained situations.

Montreal Polytechnic School.—This institution was established in 1873, in accordance with a suggestion and through the influence and efforts of Dr. Ouimet, then Minister of Public Instruction, for the purpose of supplying a scientific professional training to civil and mechanical engineers, &c. The Rom. Catholic School Commrs. of the city supplied the rooms and apparatus and engaged professors, Mr. U. E. Archambault being nominated Principal. In 1876 it was placed on the same footing as the universities as regards scientific teaching, and obtained the right of granting diplomas in civil, mining and industrial engineering. Its model is the *Ecole Centrale* of Paris. From its opening until the year 1881, 33 pupils matriculated, of whom 10 obtained diplomas, 12 were still attending lectures and 11 had left after a partial course. Of the graduates 6 hold positions in the Public Works Dept. at Ottawa; one is asst. prof. at the school; one is engaged in exploration in Manitoba, one works in an engineer's office at Montreal, and one has died. Of those who left before completing the course of study, 2 are P. L. Surveyors, 2 are studying professions—1, architecture; 1 is studying civil engineering in the U. S., 1 was admitted to the *Ecole Centrale*, and 4 are engaged in industrial or commercial pursuits. The cost to the Catholic School Commrs. of the institution since 1873 is represented by the following statement: for the maintenance of the institution, \$13,228.28; for purchase of ground and furniture, erection of buildings, &c., \$23,208.06; total—\$36,436.34. Received from Govt. and from pupils, \$22,535.97.

General Statistics.—The number of Elementary Schools in all the inspection districts was 3,742, with a total attendance of 146,363, an average attendance of 106,324; boys, 73,719; girls, 72,644. The number of boys' Model Schools was 89, with a total attendance of 6,648 (the average being 5,264), of whom 5,131 were in the elementary, and 1,517 in the superior department. The girls' Model Schools were 36 in number, with a total attendance of 2,929 (the average being 2,464), of whom 2,072 were in the elementary, and 857 in the superior department. The mixed Model Schools were 156, with a total of 6,057 boys, and 6,350 girls. Of the former 4,769 were in the elementary, and 1,288 in the superior department; of the latter, 4,569 in the elementary, and 1,781 in the superior. There were 46 boys' academies, with an attendance of 3,553, 118 girls' academies, with an attendance of 16,155. The mixed academies were 31, with 1,092 boys, and 1,062 girls. The Catholic dissentient primary schools were 69 in number, with 1,416 boys, and 1,429 girls. The Catholic dissentient superior schools were 3, with an attendance of 30 boys, and 70 girls. The Protestant dissentient primary schools were 183 in number, with 2,492 boys, and 2,267 girls. The Protestant dissentient superior schools were 14, with an attendance of 510 boys, and 342 girls.

The independent primary schools were 162 in number, with 3,576 boys, and 9,001 girls; the independent superior schools, 90 in number, had an attendance of 5,209 boys, and 9,694 girls. The colleges, 36 in number, had in the elementary department, an attendance of 3,379, and in the superior department, of 3,874. Of the 235,574 pupils (as already stated) in educational establishments of all kinds, 116,753 were boys, and 118,821 were girls. The total amount levied for educational purposes was \$1,997,135.45, of which \$155,394.17 composed the annual grant; \$155,394.17, the assessment equal to grant; \$441,896.60 was made up of the assessment over the grant and special assessments; \$1,366,433.57, of the monthly contribution; and \$34,903.91 of the assessment for buildings. The annual expenditure for superior education was \$1,040,670; the annual revenue \$1,027,361; the value of real estate the property of the institutions, including buildings occupied, \$4,508,260; total amount of debts due by the institutions, \$1,303,154; value of buildings occupied, \$3,719,434.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

McGill College and University.—As was mentioned in previous issues of the A. R., this institution owes its origin to the Hon. James McGill, whose bequest for the purpose of founding a college was estimated at \$30,000 at the time of his death. The property of the institution at present is considered to be worth over half a million dollars. The latest and grandest of the munificent gifts by which from time to time its usefulness has been increased is the Peter Redpath Museum, the value of which is set down at \$100,000, or, with the collections, \$130,000. This noble structure was formally opened at the meeting of the American Association in Montreal last August. The absence of some high official personages, including His Excellency the Governor-General, was, to some extent compensated for by the presence of a large number of scientific notabilities, including Dr. Carpenter, one of the most distinguished of Englishmen of science. Mr. Redpath, in presence of the throng of admiring visitors, conveyed the building to the Hon. C. D. Day, the Chancellor of the University. The latter, in the name of the institution, accepted the gift, and in fitting terms returned thanks to the generous and public spirited donor. The museum is not the only gift which Mr. Redpath has bestowed upon McGill. The chair of Natural Philosophy was founded by him, \$20,000 having been devoted in 1871 for that purpose. The University sustained a serious loss during the year by the death of Dr. G. W. Campbell, for many years Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and one of its best benefactors. His place as Dean is now worthily filled by Prof. R. Palmer Howard, M. D. The chair of Hebrew, vacant by the death of Dr. De Sola, is not yet occupied, the Governors being desirous first to secure an adequate endowment. They have appealed for that purpose to the friends of education, and especially to those interested in the affiliated Theologi-

cal Colleges. These are four in number, the Presbyterian College, of which the Rev. Dr. D. H. McVicar is principal, the Wesleyan Theological College, presided over by the Rev. Dr. Geo. Douglas, the Congregational College, of which the Rev. Dr. Wilkes is President, and the Anglican Diocesan College, of which the Rev. Canon Henderson, is principal. The charter for the Presbyterian College was obtained in 1865, and the work of teaching was begun in the lecture room of Erskine Church. From such small beginnings it has grown to have some 75 students and over that number of alumni. Its buildings and endowments exceed a quarter of a million in value, and it has one of the finest Patristic libraries on this continent, indeed anywhere. During the past year, the College received from Mrs. Redpath, of Terrace Bank, the sum of \$20,000 to found the "John Redpath Chair." It has also received from Mr. Edward Mackay \$40,000 which, with a bequest of \$10,000 from the late Joseph Mackay, is intended to found a chair to be called by the latter gentleman's name. We have already mentioned the noble gift of Mr. David Morrice, of what is known as "Morrice Hall," which forms with the main building three sides of a large triangle. The Hall (with its splendid library), was formally opened on the 28th of Nov. last, when Rev. Dr. McVicar and the Rev. H. Warden, the Treasurer, received the gift with fitting words from the munificent donor. In returning thanks, Dr. McVicar said that it was the largest gift ever presented to the Presbyterian Church by one individual. The Rev. Dr. Jenkins then duly dedicated the building, and addresses, appropriate to the occasion, were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, the Rev. Principals Grant, Henderson, Wilkes and Cavan, of Queen's College, the Montreal Diocesan College, the Congregational College and Knox College, respectively. The College is furnished for resident students. The foundation buildings for the Wesleyan College were laid in May last, by the Rev. Jas. Ferrier, Senator. They will be on a scale in every way suitable to the purposes of the institution. The Congregational College will also soon have a "local habitation" as well as "a name," a fund having been raised for that object. As to the Anglican College, we had the pleasure last year of recording Mr. A. F. Gault's handsome and generous gift of an edifice admirably suited for holding lectures and accommodating students. Morrin College, Quebec, and St. Francis College, Richmond, are also affiliated with the University. During the last two years the sum of over \$180,000 has been contributed by citizens of Montreal to McGill University, apart from the Redpath Museum. A law-suit regarding the will of Miss Barbara Scott terminated in favour of the University. The money is to be devoted mainly to the endowment of a chair of Civil Engineering, which will cost \$30,000. Other recent bequests are \$43,000 from the late Major Hiram Mills, and \$40,000 from the late Mr. David J. Greenshields. In concert with Mr. C. Carpmael, of Toronto, and with the aid of the Government, Profs. Johnson and McLeod made arrangements for observing the transit of Venus; Prof. McLeod taking

charge of the observations in Winnipeg. In consequence of the retirement of Prof. J. S. C. Wurtele, now Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, Mr. C. P. Davidson, Q. C., was appointed Professor of Commercial Law in his stead. A motion expressive of appreciation and regret was passed by the retiring professor's classes. The total number of students in attendance last session was 381. The following is the list of graduates of McGill University for 1882 :—

B.A.—Henry Mark Ami, T. J. Barron, Henry Cockfield, Leigh R. Gregor, Henry J. Hayne, Henri A. Lafleur, Alf. W. Martin, Daniel Mackay, Peter C. McKillop, Jos. L. Morin, Norman J. Rielle, J. H. Rogers, Arthur W. Smith, Robert Stewart, Robert Stirling, F. Wolferstan G. Thomas, Chas. W. Trenholme, George Whitlans, George F. Walker. *M.A.*—Rankine Dawson, Finlay McN. Dewey, Jas. T. Donald, Rev. Ernest M. Taylor. *B.C.L.*—Omer Lotbiniere Beaudet, Geo. H. Brooke, Henry J. Cloran, James Crankshaw, Wm. H. Cross, John T. Duhig, Alf. C. Girard, Maxwell Goldstein, Alf. L. Guertin, W. J. Joliffe, R. A. Klock, T. Z. Lefebvre, G. R. Lighthall, E. A. D. Morgan, Frank Weir, W. J. White. *D.C.L.*—Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele. *Ba. App. Sc.*—John J. Collins, J. Drummond, Philip L. Foster, Thos. D. Green, Fred. F. Miller, J. A. L. Waddell (*ad eundem*), Albert P. Low, Jeffrey H. Burland. *Ma. App. Sc.* (Master of Applied Science).—Wm. T. Thomson. *M.E.* (Master of Engineering).—J. A. L. Waddell (*ad eundem*). *M.D.*—Chas. O. Brown, B. W. Burland, Lorne Campbell, Angus M. Cattanach, Edmund Christie, W. C. Cousins, Rankine Dawson, B.A., W. J. Derby, W. J. Duncan, H. A. Dunlop, Hugh Gale, J. A. Grant, B.A., R. J. B. Howard, B.A. (Holmes Medallist), Benj. F. W. Hardman, R. H. Klock, R. K. C. McCorkill, T. N. McLean, W. J. Musgrove, T. J. Pierce O'Brien, Henry O'Keefe, Henry V. Ogden, B.A., Clarendon Rutherford, M.A., Alex. Shaw, E. W. Smith, A.B., W. A. Thompson, Hastwell W. Thornton, B.A.

University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.—As was mentioned in the A. R. for 1881, this institution, originally established as a training school for the ministry of the Church of England, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1845, and was invested with University powers in 1853. It has now in good working order, besides the Faculties of Theology and Arts, schools of Law and Medicine, which have their *locale* in Sherbrooke and Montreal, respectively. Regarding the Medical Faculty, the Rev. Canon Norman, D. D., D. C. L., the Vice Chancellor of the University, made the following cheering statement at the last annual convocation: "This faculty has now secured a firm and recognised position. Its promoters and professors have had to fight a hard battle, but they have displayed those qualities which ensure success in the long run. They have never lost heart, and never relaxed their energies. They have laboured for no private or selfish ends. They have not striven for personal emolument. Opposition has not daunted them, nor difficulties quenched

ed their hopefulness. When such courage, such laborious and self-denying industry are combined with intellectual knowledge and professional experience, the struggle may be protracted, the issue may be long delayed, but the result cannot be doubtful. This, the eleventh session of this Medical School, has been the most successful in its history." The Faculty consists of 17 professors and the course of instruction is very thorough, the class tickets being accepted by all the great medical colleges of Great Britain. The students have access to three chief hospitals of Montreal, comprising a total of over 450 patients' beds and their apparatus is quite complete. The Law School is doing a good work in the chief centre of the Eastern Townships, where it has supplied a felt want. The number of matriculated students in attendance at the College during the session of 1881-82 was 53, which was 21 in excess of the previous year. Of these 46 belonged to the Province of Quebec, the others being from Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 1 each; from the United States 2, and from the West Indies 1; twenty-eight entered on the study of medicine. The Rev. Canon Loblely, M. A., D. C. L., is the Principal. The following degrees were conferred in 1882:

B. A.—Wm. Morris (honours); R. F. Morris (honours); M. G. Thomson, F. D. Robertson, W. C. Bernard, W. Lyster, G. F. Cooke, F. W. Ritchie, Charles Raynes, (*ad eundem*). *M. A.*—T. A. Young, A. H. Judge, Rev. F. M. Webster. *L.L. M.*—R. T. Heneker, M. A. (*ad eundem*). *M. D.*—G. A. Balcom, Heber Bishop, B. A., W. D. M. Bell, J. W. Cameron, J. B. Gibson, W. Prendergast, M. C. Smillie, A. D. Stevens. *L.S. T.* (Licentiate in Theology) Rev. J. S. Sykes.

Laval University.—Laval University, which has faculties in Theology, Arts, Law, and Medicine, has its central seat at Quebec, where the College is a prominent feature of the old city, and a *succursale* or branch, at Montreal. The French community was a good deal disquieted at the extension, but the Holy See decided in favour of the University. Suitable buildings will ere long be ready for the Montreal students. The Rector of the University is the Abbé Methot; the vice-rector at Montreal, the Abbé Beaudet. The following degrees were conferred at the close of the session 1881-82:—

Bacheliers-es-Sciences.—J. E. A. Auger, J. O. Langlois, L. A. Grenier, J. E. Galerneau, J. Rousseau, D. Gagnon, P. Delisle, A. Tremblay. *Bacheliers-es-Lettres.*—Alf. Letourneau, J. Lavoie, C. E. D'Amour, Edmond Lachapelle. *Bacheliers-es-Arts.*—Arthur B. O'Neill, T. Blais, E. Lapointe, J. O. Guimont, L. A. Olivier, G. Payette, Wm. Early, F. Fournier, M. Belles-Isles, J. Roy, Jos. Marchand, A. Marsolais. *Bachelier-en-Médecine.*—L. E. Pelletier, L. M. Moreau, J. P. DeBlois, P. Coote, G. Matte, A. Morin, J. H. Sinclair, J. Desjardins, M. T. Brennan, J. Surprenant, P. Arthur David, R. Mignault. *Bacheliers en Droit Civil.*—A. C. A. Malouin, T. Blanchet, J. Edmond Fortin, J. Bureau, A. T. Chalifour, J. Grenier, J. A. E. Chouinard, E. R. A. Taschereau, T. A. A.

Marquis, J. G. Le Boutillier, Achille Cartier, Edmond G. Joly, V. Gosselin, J. B. H. Dorion, C. Grenier, A. Morency, Jos. P. Martel, M. Baillargé, J. Baulnes, Geo. E. Fortin, M. C. Amedée Bissonnette, J. E. E. Marion, Amedée Dugas, Eusébe Laliberté, Edouard U. Lafontaine, P. U. Renaud, Pierre E. Drouin, Wm. G. Morgan, C. McCully, P. T. Pierre, H. A. Cholette, L. N. Champagne. *Bacheliers en Droit Canonique*.—Et. O. Corriveau, J. C. Drolet, H. P. Lessard, P. S. O’Ryan. *Bacheliers en Théologie*.—Et. O. Corriveau, J. C. Drolet, R. Hughes, L. McPherson, P. S. O’Ryan, J. B. Bélanger, Achille Thibeau. *Licenciés en Arts* (Masters of Arts).—A. Dion, M. McGarry, G. Robert, C. Jolly, T. Paré, A. Louage, A. Guy, A. Roy, P. F. Bourgeois. *Licenciés en Médecine*.—G. A. Casgrain, J. A. Marcoux, J. V. Coté, I. Cormier, G. Demers, L. E. N. Matte, R. G. Janson. *Licenciés en Droit Civil*.—A. Lemay, Hy. Ayles, Franc. S. Tourigny, C. McPherson Holt, T. Fortin, Jos. H. Nap. Richard, Nap. Ant. Belcourt, L. A. H. Comeau. *Docteurs en Médecine*.—Alb. L. E. Marois, A. Et. Hébert, E. Laberge, P. P. J. Cuerrier. *Docteur en Droit Civil*.—Charles Louis Champagne, Avocat. *Docteur en Droit Canonique*.—M. Joseph Feuiltault (*ad eundem*). *Docteur en Théologie*.—M. Paul N. Bruchesi (*ad eundem*). The following prizes were conferred: *Prince of Wales Prizes*, Philosophy, M. Theodule Blais; Rhetoric, M. Louis Fortier, Morrin Prize (Quebec), 1st in 2nd year, M. Alfred Morin, M.D.; 2nd in same year, M. Louis Michel Moreau, M.D.; 1st in 4th year, M. Arthur Hébert, M.D. *Tessier Prizes*: 1st. M. Charles Albert Lemay; 2nd, M. F. S. Tourigny. *Lorne Medals*. Law, gold medal, M. F. S. Tourigny; silver medal, M. Henry. Ayles. Philosophy, silver medal, M. Clovis Arsenault; 2nd prize, M. Nazaire Olivier. *Mathematical Prize*: M. Telesphore Simard. *Cheerier Prize* (Montreal): M. Jos. U. N. Richard. *Professor’s Prize in Faculty of Medicine* (Montreal): Final, M. Pierre P. Jos. Cuerrier, M.D.; Primary, 1st, M. Joseph Desjardin, M.B.; 2nd, M. Thos. Brennan, M.B. The honorary degree of LL.D. was also conferred by this University upon the Hon. Sir H. L. Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Other Colleges.—Besides the three Universities and affiliated Arts and Theology Colleges, there are throughout Quebec the Colleges attached to the Seminary of Saint Sulpice, Montreal, St. Mary’s College, Montreal, (conducted by Jesuit Fathers), classical colleges at L’Assomption, Nicolet, Rigaud, Rimouski, St. Hyacinthe, Ste. Thérèse, Three Rivers, and other places. Some of these are intended, like the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes of Ontario, to prepare students for the Universities. Others have a final character, though they do not grant degrees. There are also several industrial colleges, where a sound commercial and general education may be obtained, and, indeed, nearly all the institutions above mentioned have departments for that purpose, as well as for classics. It is satisfactory to know that Ste. Thérèse College is being rebuilt. The busi-

ness of the institution was not intermitted on account of the fire, recorded in the last A. R.

There are in the Province of Quebec two schools of applied science, with 15 professors and 42 pupils, 13 schools of art and design, taught by 33 teachers and attended by 1065 pupils ; an Institute for the Blind, with 7 teachers and 35 pupils, and 3 Institutes for Deaf-Mutes, with 46 teachers and 597 pupils. Three agricultural colleges and a Veterinary college at Montreal, superintended by Dr. McEachran, M.R.C.V.S., complete the list. Of private educational enterprises there is also a large number.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The most important and interesting feature in the last Report of the Supdt. of Education (that for the year ending Oct. 31st, 1881), is the new course of study which has been sanctioned by the Council of Public Instruction. In his first Report (that of 1878), Dr. Allison had recognised the want of an orderly and harmonious conspectus of studies for the schools as a serious deficiency in the existing scheme of instruction. Subsequent observation strengthened the conviction then expressed, but it was not until the organization of a Provincial Educational Assn. in July, 1880, enabled the profession, as a whole, to take the matter into consideration, that the subject was duly discussed and a definite plan of action determined on. At the first meeting of the Assn. there was perfect agreement as to the need of a programme for the uniform direction of studies in the schools of the Province. A committee was apptd., comprising the best ability and experience of the teaching body of N.S., to formulate a curriculum ; and the one suggested then, after mature deliberation, with some slight changes, was adopted. "It is based," says Dr. Allison, "on a rational conception of the scope and attainable ends of a common school system." Though, as yet, there is no provision for making its observance compulsory, and its details may be more susceptible of close adherence in some localities than in others, the Supdt. sees no reason why it should meet with resistance anywhere. While commenting on this acknowledged improvement in common school methods (which is to be followed by a curriculum for High Schools), Dr. Allison makes some timely and practical remarks on the subject of technical education. "The course," he says (in contrast with the old system which left the faculties of observation and reflection wholly untrained and undeveloped), "provides that, to a large extent, certain elements of technical knowledge *which are of general application and utility*, as well as the elements of the physical and natural sciences, shall henceforth have a distinct recognition in the schools of Nova Scotia." But, at the same time, he points out that "it is the primary function of Common Schools to impart knowledge which is entirely independent of the prospective calling of its possessor." In other words, while it is expedient that the youth of the Province should have the benefit of technical training, and

while the Common School may be made the means of fostering and ennobling industrial callings, it is advisable that the two classes of education be kept distinct, and that each kind of school confine itself to its own proper work.

Normal School.—The regulations of this institution have been amended by providing that hereafter attendance for a full annual session shall be an essential condition of eligibility for classification, and that persons desiring to avail themselves of its advantages must enter at the beginning of the session. These provisions went into effect in November, 1881. The attendance under the revised regulations has been highly satisfactory, and the conditions for effective work have never been better. The following are the statistics for 1881. Number of teachers, 5; number of students enrolled, 136; number attending the full session, 67; attended part of session, 69; average time of attendance, 26 weeks; received licenses, 89. The expenditure was as follows: Salaries of teachers, \$4,150; salary of janitor, \$350; fuel, \$145; contingencies, stationery, etc., \$239.68; total, \$4,884.68. *Model School.*—Number of teachers, 12; number of pupils registered in winter term, 659; in summer term, 715; average daily attendance, summer term, 526; total number of different pupils registered during the year, 987. Expenditure, teachers' salaries, \$4,800; amount received from Province, \$800; buildings and grounds, \$60; fuel, \$120; janitor, \$250; insurance, \$43.50; total, \$6,073.50. *Special and County Academies.*—The total number of these institutions is 13; total number of pupils, 705; average daily attendance, 358.3; number belonging to section, town or municipality, 508; number from county outside of section, etc., 141; number from Province outside of county, 56. As far as the work of instruction in the academies had come under his inspection (and he had visited them all except three) the Superintendent reported that it disclosed moderate signs of improvement, though in some localities the work was hampered by difficulties well nigh insuperable. He hoped a remedy would be provided before long in the form of an authoritative programme of advanced work. *Teachers' Licenses.*—Candidates examined, 742, a decrease of 60; received the grade of license applied for, 322; received some grade, 461; failed, 281; applicants for academic license, 4; successful, 2; applicants for class I (grade B), 105; successful, 50; for class II (grade C), 374; successful, 145; for class III (grade D), 258. The result of the examinations showed a considerable abatement of the evil of candidates applying in advance of their qualifications. The total number of teachers and licensed assistants engaged in the 1,799 school sections of the Province was, in the winter term, 1,824; summer term, 1,938—increase, 67 and 77, respectively. In the winter, 361, and in the summer, 252 sections were without schools—a decrease of 108 and 78 respectively. Number of sections without schools during the years, 128—a decrease of 48. Total number of schools in operation, winter term, 1,763, summer, 1,877—an increase of 76 and 66, respectively.

Registered pupils, 77,468 and 80,189, in the winter and summer terms, respectively, a respective increase of 3,490 and 1,381. The total number of different pupils during the year was 98,148, an increase of 4,448. The increased attendance for the year 1880-81, though, as will have been seen, very considerable, has not reached the figures attained in 1879-80. This fact is explained by the prevalence of diphtheria in some parts of the Province. The proportion of the population at school during some part of the year was 1 in 3.9, as compared with 1 in 4.1 the previous year, an increase of 1 in 87 of the entire population. As to regularity of attendance, the Supdt. thinks that better results could be attained by resolute and united effort. *Expenditure.*—The Government expenditure was \$170,593.80 ; the local expenditure—county fund, \$106,695.60 ; assessment on sections for support of schools, \$242,182.54 ; assessment on sections for building and repairs, \$43,903.73 ; making the total expenditure for public schools, \$563,375.67.

UNIVERSITIES.

Dalhousie College and University.—The most important and encouraging feature in the recent history of Dalhousie is the munificence of a Nova Scotian resident in New York, who has, with a generosity and patriotic public spirit, which we would gladly see imitated by other men of wealth, of Canadian birth, made provision, out of a fortune accumulated by publishing enterprise, for the foundation of no less than three chairs. In 1879 he placed in the hands of the Governors the funds necessary for the endowment of the Professorship of Physics, so worthily filled by Dr. MacGregor. In 1881 he endowed a chair of History and Political Economy, and last year he crowned his former benefactions by a third gift for the institution of a professorship of English Literature. Besides these welcome endowments, he has established during the last two or three years a number of Exhibitions and Bursaries to the amount of \$25,700, which he desires to be so awarded as to stimulate to greater activity and efficiency the High Schools and Academies of Nova Scotia and the neighbouring Provinces. The chairs in question will be rightly known by Mr. Munro's name. Prof. Schurman, M. A., Ph. D., late of Acadia College, has been appointed to the chair of English Literature and Metaphysics. The career of this distinguished scholar still literally in the prime of life, has been a most successful one. From Acadia College he took the Gilchrist Scholarship, and graduated with high honours at London University. He afterwards passed two years at a German University, where he took his degree in Philosophy. His work on the Kantian Philosophy will be found characterized elsewhere in this volume. Suffice to say here that it was most favourably received by British critics. Dalhousie has also been recently made richer by \$100,000, the bequest of the late Mr. Alexander McLeod. The College has not been without its pleasing successes during the past year. Mr. Howard Murray, son of Dr. George Murray, of New Glasgow, N.S., one of the two last year's winners of the Gilchrist scholarship,

at the close of his first term's studies, in the London University, under the conditions of that prize, came out first in Latin, Greek and mathematics. At the same examination Miss Annie Stewart, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Whycomagh, C. B., distinguished herself in the department of Physics. A Dalhousie student also came out fifth in the competition for the Gilchrist scholarship last year, two gentlemen from that University, Messrs. McGregor (now Prof. of Physics) and Howard, above mentioned, having previously won it. Two ladies, Miss L. B. Calkin and Miss Newcombe graced the classes with their presence during the last session, and both took places in mathematics, which prove that the "lords of creation" have no monopoly of intellect in Nova Scotia, at any rate. Another Nova Scotia lady graduated as M. D. from the Woman's Medical College, of New York, Miss L. Angwin, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Angwin, of Dartmouth. Mr. Wallace M. McDonald, who lately graduated from Dalhousie, is with other Canadians studying law at Harvard. The following degrees were conferred by Dalhousie in 1882 :

B. A.—G. M. Campbell (*Honours*), Jas. S. Trueman (*Honours*), A. G. Cameron, George S. Carson, J. F. Davidson, Wm. R. Fraser, James H. Knowles, Robt. Landells, Jas. W. McKenzie, Humphrey Mellish, George G. Patterson, Edgar J. Torey, Thos. Stewart. *Ba. Sc.*—Alex. G. Cameron.

King's College, Windsor.—This is the oldest of Canada's higher educational institutions, having been found in 1788. The system of Local University Examinations has been adopted, and candidates for matriculation may now, under special regulations, be examined at distant centres. Dr. J. W. Spencer, late Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy in King's College, and formerly of the Geological Survey, has accepted the position of Professor of Geology in the University of Missouri at a salary of \$3,000 a year. The following degrees were conferred in 1882.

B. A.—Rev. H. A. Hensley, K. C. Hind, Rev. James Lowry. *M. A.*—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Rev. V. E. Harris. *D. C. L.*—E. D. Hearn, M. A. (*honoris causá*), Rev. C. Willetts, M. A. *Cantab.* (*honoris causá*.)

Acadia College.—This institution sustained a much felt loss by the death of the Rev. Dr. Cramp, in Dec. 1881, and memorial services were held in his honour in June last, at which Drs. Sawyer, Bill, and Rand and Mr. A. Longley, ex-M. P., delivered appropriate addresses. The Rev. Dr. Sawyer set forth in eloquent language the services of the deceased minister and Professor to the cause of higher education. Elsewhere mention is made of the transfer of Prof. Schurman from Acadia College to Dalhousie to assume the duties of the new George Munro chair of English Literature and Metaphysics. 46 young ladies graduated from the Female Seminary in connection with the College at the June anniversary. Among Acadia students who have pursued their studies with distinction at Harvard, are Mr. Benjamin Rand, son of the Collector of Customs at Cornwallis, who graduated B. A. in 1875, and M. A. in 1879 at Acadia College, and who took his B. A. and M. A. degrees respectively at Harvard in 1879

and 1880, and is now a candidate for the degree of Ph. D. at the same renowned institution; the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, President of Acadia College, who graduated in Harvard this year, and will then enter the Law School; Prof. D. M. Welton, who graduated from Acadia College in 1881 and will take his B. A. in Harvard this year; Mr. Ebenezer Rand, brother of Mr. Beng. Rand, an undergraduate of Acadia, who has entered the Harvard Law School; and Mr. Clarence E. Griffin, who graduated at Acadia College in 1880, and entered Harvard Law School last October. The Herton Academy, connected with Acadia College, was formed in 1828. The Society of Associated Alumni of Acadia College was incorporated in 1860. The following degrees were conferred by Acadia College in 1882:

B. A.—A. L. Calhoun, E. A. Corey, Snow P. Cook, Rupert W. Dodge, Herbert W. Moore, F. L. Shafner, T. Howard Schofill, A. G. Troop. *M. A.*—C. W. Roscoe, (*honoris causâ*). *Ph. D.*—Professor D. F. Higgins (*honoris causâ*). *D. C. L.*—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, K. C. M. G., C. B. (*honoris causâ*), Hon. D. McN. Parker, M. L. C. (*honoris causâ*). The following gentlemen were named Fellows of the University of Acadia College:

T. H. Rand, D. C. L., Rev. S. B. Kempton, A. M., Rev. E. M. Saunders, D. D., Silas Alward, A. M., Judge Johnston, A. M., and Rev. D. A. Steele, A. M.

St. Xavier College, Antigonish.—This is a Roman Catholic institution, and is in charge of the Rev. A. Cameron, D. D. The degree of *B. A.* was conferred last year on H. J. G. McEachern, of Whycocomah, Cape Breton.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Report of Dr. Rand, the Chief Supdt. of Education, for the year 1881, contains evidence of satisfactory progress. The course of instruction which had been authorized by the Board of Education, had already produced excellent results in schools, where the want of such direction had formerly been painfully evident. The Inspectors had the pleasure of noting a steady improvement in the quality of the instruction given in the different branches, both teachers and pupils having come to recognise the importance of thoroughness in their work, and to avoid the temptation to be satisfied with what is merely superficial. On this point the Supdt., after quoting the testimony of several Inspectors says, that he "never doubted for a moment the certainty of these results, under our present mode of inspection, based as it is upon a sound and practical outline course of instruction, adapted to schools in cities, towns, villages, and rural districts." Trusting to be able in his next report to present in tabulated form, many of the details relative to the internal condition of the schools, as now organized throughout the Province, he adds: "These statistics will demonstrate somewhat of the extraordinary activity which has been brought to bear upon the quality of the instruction given, and which

has immensely elevated our schools generally." The Teachers' Institutes, organized under the authority of one of the Regulations of the Board, have also done good service in quickening the interest of the teachers in their work, and this service has been rendered still more valuable by the presence and directions of the Inspectors. "The more fully," says Dr. Rand, "the school system provides for the familiar, yet responsible interchange of views and opinions, touching the practical work of the school-room, the more hopeful will be the conditions for the steady and permanent elevation of the scholars." The Provincial Educational Institute held its annual meeting at St. John in July, and was the occasion of some instructive addresses and discussions of practical interest. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was the delivery of some addresses on industrial art education by Prof. Walter Smith, State Director of Art Education in Massachusetts. Copious extracts are given from those addresses, and the subject with which they deal is treated at considerable length in the report. In 1874, industrial drawing was made a subject of study in all the schools of Fredericton, and soon after in those of St. John. Through the training of the Normal School the same branch of education was introduced in the schools of the more important districts, and in 1879, it was provided by the Board that the elements of drawing and design should be taught in all the schools of the Province. Before leaving, Prof. Smith, at the request of the Supdt. prepared a series of exercises, adapted for the use of teachers in training, and this course is now applied in the Normal School. Dr. Rand repeats what he had said in a previous report, that the Public Schools have a distinct function to perform, and can only undertake the elements of technical instruction. What he advises and insists upon, if the Maritime Provinces are ever to assume that position which is desired for them, and to which their vast and various resources entitle them, is that industrial education should be recognised as a distinct and necessary branch, and as such be separately provided for. In a letter to Sir L. Tilley, which is inserted in the report, and which ought to be read by all those who have the cause of industrial education at heart, he suggests an admirable plan by which the present needs of those Provinces could be met with comparatively little expense, and with the most salutary results. This plan is the appointment of a qualified adviser in Industrial Art Education, who should be commissioned (1) to consider the relationship of such education, to the development of manufacturing and other constructive industries; (2) to inquire into the means by which it might be rendered auxiliary in developing the industries of the Dominion; and (3) into the progress already made in that respect in the Public Schools and higher educational institutions of Canada, compared with that attained in other countries; and (4) to report the results of such inquiries, and offer suggestions as to the making of such instruction economically available. Dr. Rand very rightly considers instruction in industrial art as of quite as much practical importance and quite as worthy of

government aid as other objects, such as geology, mineralogy and agriculture, which have already received from the authorities a large share of attention. When the expenses incurred for those other aims are taken into consideration, it is certainly as Dr. Rand says, "reasonable to suppose that it (the Govt.) can as legitimately give attention, in the safe way suggested, to the economic aspects of Industrial Art, its relations to the industries of the people, actual and potential, in all the chief communities of Canada—just as emigration agents are sent out to set forth the resources of the country. Other points of interest in the report are the Supdt's remarks on compulsory attendance at schools, in favour of which there is a growing feeling throughout the Province; on poor districts, in which he would make no exception to the principle that local exertion should be the basis for apportionment of grants, on health lessons, of which he urges the importance, as well as the inculcation of temperance principles, and certain suggestions as to needed additional legislation on scholastic questions. The latter embrace the extension of the period for which trustees may issue debentures, a more speedy and less expensive process for the recovery of property belonging to trustees, the obtaining of judgment against trustees as a corporation, and the better apportionment of grammar school grants.

Normal School.—The total number of students in the Normal School during the session closing July, 1881, was 98, of whom 29 were males and 69 females. By religious denominations they were thus divided: Baptist, 17; Episcopalian, 12; Free Baptist, 4; Methodist, 18; Presbyterian, 31; Rom. Catholic, 12; other denominations, 3; no denomination, 1. According to teaching ability and skill they were thus classified: good, 16; fair, 64; not classed 1. Of the 98 enrolled, 2 left on advice after a few weeks; 3 left on account of ill-health; 1 left in the belief that he had mistaken his calling. The deportment of all was, as far as known, correct and becoming. The attendance at the French Preparatory Department was fairly satisfactory. The attendance at the 3 terms was as follows: beginning in November 1870, 18; in February 1881, 7, in May, 10. The Model Department provides instruction for 200 pupils. A bronze medal, the gift of the governor-general, is given to the pupil who takes the highest standing in the year. It was awarded in 1881 to Miss Ella J. Hunter, Fredericton.

Grammar Schools.—Summer term, 1880. During this term there were 14 grammar schools open, which were taught by 14 principals and 38 assistants. The number of departments was 50. There were 618 pupils in the grammar school departments proper, the average attendance being 394. Winter term, 1881. The number of schools in operation was 14, with 14 principals and 36 assistants, the departments being 50. The number of pupils registered was 589, with an average attendance of 418. The subjects studied are Canadian, British and General history; Eng-

lish composition ; Latin, Greek, French ; algebra and geometry ; chemistry ; industrial and freehand drawing.

Superior Allowance.—This allowance, which has proved very successful in stimulating the schools to greater efforts, is apportioned by the Supdt. to teachers and boards of trustees at the close of the school year, and is paid in Dec.—the conditions being framed and enforced so as to reward only the deserving. The number of pupils who satisfied the Inspectors and received departmental certificates, in the year ending 31st Oct. 1881, was, in ungraded schools, 330 (out of 462 candidates), and in graded schools 280 (out of 392 candidates)—total, 610 passed and certificated, out of 854 presented. 138 schools shared in it—an increase of 34 on the preceding year—evidence of its success as a stimulus to exertion.

General Statistics.—In the summer term, 1880, the number of schools in operation was 1,368—a decrease of 36; the number of teachers, 1,410—decrease, 23; number of pupils, 52,739—decrease, 3,977. Winter term : schools, 1,297—increase, 14; teachers, 1,356—increase 23; pupils, 49,550—decrease 758. There were 9,730 new pupils in attendance this term (decrease, 3,196); 5,734 (decrease, 3,217) of whom were residents in districts having school both terms, and 3,996 (increase 21) in districts having no school the previous term. Of the 49,550 pupils at school this term 45,554 were in attendance at schools which were open for the year. The number of districts having schools in operation in the summer term that were without schools in the winter term was 217—decrease 21; while the number having schools in the winter term that were without schools in the summer term was 139—increase 6. The proportion of the population of the province enrolled in the summer term, 1880, was 1 in 5·52; in the winter term, 1881, 1 in 5·77. There were in the summer term, 1880, 26,280 boys—decrease, 2,326, and 26,459 girls—decrease, 1,651. In the winter term, 1881, there were 27,195 boys—decrease, 373, and 22,355 girls—decrease, 385. The average monthly percentage of pupils daily present during the former term was 73·22; during the latter, 76·12. The percentage of pupils daily present on an average during the period the several schools were open in the summer term, 1880, was 56·13; in the winter term, 1881, 58·94. The attendance in all the schools in the summer term was equal to an attendance for every prescribed teaching day of 52·96; in the winter term, 58·94. Of the pupils in the summer term, 1880, 520 were under 5 years of age; 49,711 between 5 and 15, and 2058 over 15. In the winter term, 1881, the figures as to ages stood thus : 174 under 5—decrease, 31; 44,618, between 5 and 15—decrease 32, and 4,758 over 15—decrease, 695. In the winter term, 1,881, the branches taught and the number of pupils studying each branch were as follows : singing by rote, 21,951—increase, 1,213; by note, 807—decrease, 258; reading, 47,165—decrease, 1,663; recitation of English prose and verse, 34,985—decrease, 356; spelling, oral on reading lessons, 38,092—decrease, 622; spelling book and dictation, 20,507—decrease, 2,459; geography, oral,

20,983—decrease, 405; text-book, 15,887—decrease 748; industrial drawing, freehand, 23,083—increase, 2,570; geometrical, 2,853—decrease, 249; model and object, 3,639—increase, 578; perspective, 549—increase 189; writing, first lessons, 12,568—increase, 361; half-text, 13,738—increase, 1,769; elementary text, 23,384—decrease, 158; advanced text, 5,830—decrease, 1,104 English grammar and analysis, oral, 8495—decrease, 168; text-book, 14,630—decrease, 1886 history, Canadian, 9,326—increase, 833; British, 14,790—decrease, 1,323; general, 853—decrease, 615; English composition, narrative on reading lesson, 24,472—increase, 160; text-book, 2490—decrease, 785; book-keeping, 2245—decrease, 189; chemistry of common things, 4,448—decrease, 824; Latin, 904—decrease, 190; algebra, 2,624—increase, 539; geometry, 2,419—increase, 73; practical mathematics, 531—increase, 23; natural philosophy, 1852—decrease, 707; Greek, 145—decrease, 61, French, 4,481—increase, 641; other branches, 826—increase, 271. The total amount of Provincial grants disbursed to teachers during the year (both terms) was \$129,697.10, and \$400 to King's County Grammar School \$130,097.90—increase, \$5,319.12. The total amount of the County Fund apportioned to School Trustees during the same period was \$83,927.30—decrease \$4. Of this sum \$3,905.97 was allotted as special aid to Poor Districts.

University of New Brunswick.—The following degrees were conferred in the year 1882.

B.A.—Hy. J. Taylor (*Honours in Metaphysics*), Wm. J. Fowler (*Douglas Gold Medal*), Jas. A. Johnson, W. W. White, Fred. S. Chapman, Peter Macfarlane, Otis P. Smith, Wm. C. Crocket (*French Prize*), Wm. A. Kierstead, Edward D. Weldon, John R. Macintosh, Harrison H. Bridges, Robt. B. Phillips, John F. Harley, G. R. Devitt, Edward B. Hooper, Jas. A. E. Steeves. *M.A.*—Jas. Rosborough, Samuel Rosborough. *LL.D.*—Hon. John C. Allen, Chief Justice of New Brunswick (*honoris causâ*).

Mount Allison College and Academies.—Mount Allison won a victory last year of which any institution may be proud, Mr. W. M. Tweedie, who pursued his studies there, heading the list in the competition for the Gilchrist Scholarship. As the candidates always number several hundreds from all the colonial schools and colleges of the Empire, the significance of such a victory may easily be estimated. The victory was also a decisive one, Mr. Tweedie being already ahead of all the other competitors. The Gilchrist Scholarships were founded, largely through the agency of Dr. Carpenter, who visited Canada last year, out of the immense property left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist, who spent most of his life in British India, and who, at his death, in 1841, left his means to be devoted to the furtherance of education. The trustees, at the suggestion of Dr. Carpenter, then Secretary, founded a series of scholarships, of the annual value of one hundred pounds, to be competed for in various parts of the Empire, of which one was allotted to Canada. It is tenable for three

years. The matriculation papers of the London University, on which the examination is based, are sent every summer to deputy-examiners all over the Dominion. These papers, nine in number, cover the subjects of Latin, Greek, one Modern Language, a Sanscrit, English Language, English History and Geography, Chemistry, Arithmetic and Algebra. The examinations last for nearly an entire week, and are very severe. To the candidate making the highest marks is awarded the scholarship, and his matriculation admits him either to London University or to Edinburgh. The Canadian scholarship has been seven times taken in the Maritime Provinces—by McGregor and Murray of Dalhousie, Schurman of Acadia, Ross of Prince of Wales', Pickard of the University of N.B., and Goodwin and Tweedie, of Mt. Allison. The last named gentleman, who took the scholarship last year, though but nineteen years old, stands second among all the matriculants the world over, ranking higher than any previous Canadian competitor.

The following degrees were conferred by Mount Allison College in 1882.

A.B.—Wilford B. Jonah, J. Walter Read, Jas. R. Ruggles, Hattie S. Stewart, Hedley V. Thompson, Wm. M. Tweedie, J. Clarence Webster. *A.M.*—Benjamin Chappell, Harvey E. Kennedy, Alfred K. McAlpine, Daniel D. Moore. *Ph.B.*—Gaius T. Smith. *LL.D.*—Rev. George S. Milligan (*honoris causá*). *D.D.*—Rev. John McMurray (*honoris causá*), Rev. Howard Sprague (*honoris causá*).

Mount Allison Ladies Academy.—The following were awarded the title and degree of *M.L.A.* (Mistress of Liberal Arts), by this academy in 1882: Alice Cole, Jane Grant, Lillian D. Hanson, Sarah L. Taylor.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Praiseworthy efforts have been made in Manitoba and the North-West Territories to provide, as the population increases, for the educational needs of all classes in the community. A provisional school law was passed in Manitoba in 1871. A fresh and much more comprehensive act was passed in 1879, and a Manual was published, containing the statutory law and the regulations of the Board of Education. Since then those regulations have been revised, and authorized programmes of study for the schools of the cities, towns, and rural districts, have been carefully drawn up. At a meeting held in October, 1881, by the Protestant section of the Board of Education, it was resolved that the Supdt. of that section (Very Rev. W. Cyprian Pinkham, B. D.), should be authorized to visit the Eastern Provinces for the purpose of informing himself and reporting as to the systems of instruction pursued in the various institutions of the Dominion. His tour was in every way satisfactory, and, while he could not fail to attain valuable hints as to educational methods which could be turned to account on his return, he had the pleasure of learning that, in many important features, the province which he represented was not

behind any of her older and more advantageously situated sisters. In the University system, in the supervision of the department by Supdt.'s, in the appointment of inspectors, in the financial powers enjoyed by school trustees, in the principle on which grants are based, and in the proposed programme of studies, he found that Manitoba had surpassed even the deservedly commended system of Ontario. The cause of this superiority lies in the fact that, in setting themselves to provide for the educational wants of the young province, those who were charged with that important duty, instead of confining themselves to the details of any particular system, however approved, thought it more advisable to exercise their judgment in selecting only such features from the whole range of choice around them, whether in the Dominion or beyond its borders, as would be likely to exactly suit their peculiar circumstances. The results of this judicious eclecticism have been most gratifying to the friends of education, as well in Manitoba as in the rest of Canada. Defects which had imperceptibly, perhaps, grown up with the old systems are avoided, and excellences are not only utilized but developed into something better. In addition to the establishment of a sound common school system, Archdeacon Pinkham aimed at supplying a connecting link between the latter and the University. To this end he suggests that the majority of the trustees, in the wards of incorporated cities and towns, should have the responsibility of determining (with the sanction of their section of the Education Board), whether a department should be added to their schools in which higher educational work should be undertaken. If necessary, the consent of the rate-payers could be obtained. He would also add to the existing programme two standards which would take pupils up to matriculation, and this provision might be supplemented by the foundation of University scholarships. To insure a good staff of teachers, he urges the establishment of a normal school—an institution of which the province will soon be in possession, with model schools attached. In the best Toronto schools Archdeacon Pinkham was struck with the skill displayed in original drawing, and he advises that this branch be added to the programme of studies, and that a drawing-master be engaged, by combination, for the schools of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Emerson. Notwithstanding the work achieved, he reminds his colleagues that they have still plenty to accomplish, and that there is abundant room for improvement in the majority of the schools. As in the other provinces, so in Manitoba, there is a widely-prevailing apathy in the community at large on the subject of education. Nevertheless, the inhabitants of that young and growing province have no small reason to congratulate themselves on having men so zealous and able as the Supdt., Bishop Machray, and others, both on the Board and unconnected with it, in attending to their interests, in a matter of such importance to civilization and progress.

General Statistics.—The following is a statement of the attendance at the Protestant public schools during the year ending Jan. 31, 1882, first

half—number of schools, 107 ; total attendance, 4,493 ; aggregate average attendance, 2,308. Of the 4,493, 2,538 were boys ; 1,955 girls. Second half : number of schools, 128 ; total attendance, 4,919 (boys, 2,693 ; girls, 2,226) ; aggregate average attendance, 2,400. The amount raised by assessment was \$61,695.30 ; the amount expended, exclusive of legislative grant, \$110,776.83. The legislative grant was \$14,158.46 ; interest, \$39.44 ; balance, \$398.88—total, \$14,596.78. The expenditure, including amount paid to schools (\$10,915.91), expenses of printing, travelling, etc., was \$14,343.20—which left a balance of \$253.58.

The progress which has been already made in the establishment of a system not only of common school but of higher education in Manitoba and the North-West Territories is most satisfactory and promising. In January last Bishop McLean, taking advantage of a gathering of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, who had met to witness the admission of the Rev. Mr. Flett to the degree of B.D., which had been conferred on him by St. John's College, Manitoba, laid before them the provisions of the University Act of that Province. The statement was heard with the utmost pleasure and resolutions were passed to the intent that Prince Albert as soon as possible should follow the example. Already, through the Bishop's exertions, good work had been done in the informal establishment of Emmanuel College, with four departments, for native training, for theology, for arts and for the higher education of boys. The Bishop and other leading men of his Diocese were about to present a petition to Parliament, praying for an Act incorporating the University of Saskatchewan, on the same basis as that of Manitoba. This basis allowed of the union of all denominations in all the faculties except theology, in which alone they retain to themselves the power of granting degrees. The system has attracted admiration among British educationists, and an interesting article on the subject was contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine*. While the Church of England through Bishop McLean, and the Presbyterians through Rev. James Seivright, B. A., are thus endeavouring to spread the advantages of education among the people of the North-West, other denominations, especially the Methodists and Baptists, have been active in the same cause. Prairie College is an institution which the latter have established at Rapid City and for which they have built a suitable structure. The staff of teachers is fully organized, being composed of Rev. J. Crawford, D. D., Principal, theology, classics, and science ; Mr. Fred. M. Hicks (Normal School, Toronto), mathematics and grammar ; Mrs. Crawford, modern languages and history ; Miss E. A. Crawford (hon. graduate of Woodstock College), Latin, rhetoric, music, painting and drawing. The Rapid City Academy, inaugurated in October, places the highest educational facilities within the reach of young women as well as men. It is under the management of Profs. Davis and McKee, with Rev. J. Campbell Tibb, M. A. (Toronto), as instructor in German and other specialties. Rapid City and vicinity are evidently well provided for in

the matter of higher education and may serve as an instance of the eagerness with which the people of Manitoba and the North-West engage in any enterprise that tends to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the rising generation. It is a most hopeful sign to see provision for higher culture keep pace with the settlement of that vast region.

University of Manitoba—The following degrees were conferred in 1882 :

B. A.—James Mackay, St. John's College (*Governor-General's silver medal*) ; R. G. McBeth, Manitoba College (*University bronze medal*) ; T. Warburton, St. John's College (*Honours in classics*) ; A. J. Flett, St. John's College (*Honours in classics*) ; D. J. Tait, St. John's College ; Neil Macallum, Manitoba College (*Honours in mathematics*) ; G. Albert Bournay, St. Boniface College (*University silver medal*) ; A. M. Campbell, Manitoba College (*University silver medal*) ; R. R. Sutherland, Manitoba College.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The system of free education which prevails in British Columbia was organized by an Act of the Legislature in 1872, and since then the Act in question has been frequently amended. During the 10 years between the establishment of the system and the publication of the last Annual Report of the Supdt. (that for 1881-82), the sum of \$480,395 was expended for educational purposes. This sum was distributed as follows :—Teachers' salaries, \$337,297 ; incidental expenses, \$28,670 ; rents, \$2,921 ; buildings and furniture, \$77,788 ; expenses of Education Office, including salaries of officials, \$26,765 ; insurance, maps, globes, books, &c., \$6,954. Out of the amount set down to building and furniture, some 50 school-houses were erected and other houses were temporarily or permanently fitted up as such. Of the number of children who benefited by the provisions made for public instruction during these 10 years no complete returns are available, but an estimate sets it down as considerably over 6,000, including those still attending school. The number of school districts in the year 1881-82 was 50, but in some of them the schools had to be closed in consequence of the attendance falling below the statutory number. The number of children attending school throughout the Province was 2,579, but the average attendance was only 1,313½—a little over 50 per cent. of the number on the rolls. Still there is an increase of 82 over the attendance of the previous year. Prevalent illness in some districts, owing to floods on the lower Fraser river, was adduced to account for the irregularity in attendance which gave so low an average. The number of teachers was 64. The cost of education for the year (not including buildings and insurance) was \$49,269.53—an increase of \$2,307.8 over that of the preceding year. The cost for buildings and insurance was \$9,245.14—an increase of \$6,360.76. The total amount expended for educational purposes was \$58,514.67—an increase of \$8,668.60. The cost

of each pupil, based on the number enrolled and on the expenditure for education proper, was \$18.57; based on the average attendance, it was \$36.25. This gives an increase on the cost of the previous year of 34 cents and \$1.90 respectively. Six new school-houses were erected during the year, and 2 school-houses were enlarged. Improvements were also made in the school buildings and grounds at Victoria and Nanaimo. Several new school districts are about to be constituted. There are High Schools at Victoria and New Westminster—a Collegiate Institute being connected with the latter.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

As was stated in the last volume of the A. R., the school law of Prince Edward Island underwent some needed modifications in 1879, chiefly with the aim of placing the Normal School on a more satisfactory basis. Since then that institution, known as the Prince of Wales College and Normal School, has given good results. In the last Report of Principal Anderson, dated 21st Jan., 1882, he says:—"The work was onerous, but the students responded to our efforts so heartily that there was not only great satisfaction felt on our part, but a considerable degree of attainment reached by them in the various branches of study. Many of those who intended to teach shared in the work of the higher classes in classics and mathematics, and acquitted themselves creditably. In classics we read selections from Thucydides, Euripides, Horace and Livy, and in mathematics, higher algebra, solid and spherical geometry." The advantages to teachers of such a training can hardly be over-estimated, and its good effects are well illustrated by the following record:—"Five scholarships gained by our students during the past year at Halifax, at Montreal and at Kingston, besides many prizes, bear witness to the character of our work." It is to be hoped that the Legislature will respond to Mr. Anderson's appeal for more accommodation to carry out his useful work. The attendance during recent terms has been as follows:—1879-1880—first term, 71, second term, 78; 1880-1881—first term, 108, second term, 130; 1881-1882—first term, 121. The number of non-professional students in 1881 was 41—an increase of 4; of students in training for teachers, 80—an increase of 9. The Supdt., Mr. D. Montgomery, among other suggestions, recommends that the establishment of 2 or more departments in connection with the Normal School for practice in teaching to take rank as a Provincial Model School. As to the general progress of education during the year 1881, it was, we are informed, "of a nature that promises still more satisfactory results in the future." At the Provincial examinations for teachers' licenses, 398 candidates presented themselves—an increase of 40 over the previous year. Of these, 159 were successful (an increase of 37), of whom 106 obtained third class, 39 second class, and 14 first class certificates. There is a Provincial Teachers' Assn., of which the Supdt. is Presdt. Although only 2 years in existence (in the begin-

ning of 1882), it is already an important factor in the educational machinery of the Province. At the meeting in Oct., 1881, some very creditable papers were read, and the report of the proceedings contains valuable information and suggestions from which teachers cannot fail to derive benefit. The Teachers' Institutes also serve as incentives to improvement by bringing teachers from time to time together to discuss questions of common interest, and to interchange ideas as to methods of instruction and management.

General Statistics.—The whole number of teachers employed in 1881 was 463—an increase of 4. Of these 36 were of the first class—an increase of 4; 69, of the second class, and 358 of the third class. Of the 463, 267 were male, and 196, female teachers. The number of school districts was 415—an increase of 7; the number of schools, 420—increase of 7; the number of schools and school departments in operation was 463—increase 4; number of schools and school departments in the province, 486—increase, 8; number of new districts, 7; number of schools of 9 departments, 1; of 8 departments, 2; of 5, 1; of 3, 3; of 2, 33; of 1, 380. The number of pupils enrolled was 21,601—an increase of 547; boys, 11,937—increase, 375; girls, 9,664—increase, 172. Average daily attendance, 11,924—increase, 641; percentage of enrolled pupils daily present, 55.25—increase, 1.66; proportion of population enrolled (by census of 1881), 1 in 5. The progress in attendance since the introduction of the present school system may be seen by the following comparative statement:—1877—pupils enrolled, 16,109; average daily attendance, 9,303; 1881, pupils enrolled, 21,601; average daily attendance, 11,924. The Supdt. recommends a modification in laying off the school districts, as occasion may offer itself to the Board of Education. The following statement shows the subjects studied and the progress made in each during the year:—Book I. and Primer, 5,075—increase, 732; Books II. and III., 5,718—decrease, 32; Book IV., 4,348—increase, 295; Book V., 3,781—increase, 150; Book VI.; 2,334—decrease, 318; writing, 15,901—increase, 1,192; arithmetic, 15,344—increase, 767; grammar, 9,244—increase, 989; history, 6,416—increase, 1,644; geography, 8,229—increase, 819; dictation and spelling, 10,472—increase, 565; composition, 5,042—increase, 734; book-keeping, 292—decrease, 17; music, 3,630—increase, 607; Latin, 422—increase, 35; Greek, 17—decrease, 21; French, 544—increase, 108; algebra, 437—decrease 9; geometry, 357—decrease 8; chemistry and natural philosophy, 323—decrease 40. The diminution in the number of those using Book VI. is due to the proper classification adopted during the year. The increase in the students of history is especially noticeable. Much attention is also given to composition, within the last few years, and more will be bestowed upon it when the prescribed "course" has been universally adopted in its integrity. There are at present 22 High School departments in operation. The total expenditure for education during the year 1881 was \$133,137.32—

an increase of \$2,007.94. The rate of expenditure to each pupil enrolled was \$6.11—a decrease of \$0.11 per pupil. The rate of expenditure to each pupil in daily attendance was \$11.17—a decrease per pupil of \$0.45. Male teachers of the first class receive an average annual salary of \$435.40 ; female, \$329.38 ; male teachers of the second class, \$289.34 ; female, \$237 ; male teachers of the third class, \$272.57 ; female, \$163.84. The highest salary paid to a male teacher of the first class is \$1,000 ; the lowest, to a female teacher of the third class, \$130.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

LITERATURE.

“It is encouraging to note,” says a Canadian author of whose merits we shall have presently to speak, “that while our literature and journalism do not smack so essentially of our Canadian soil as to be spoken of as distinctively home productions, there has of late years been a very perceptible advance in the character of both. It is not that we have originated anything new, but that we have greatly improved upon our former weak and slavish imitations of the old. At the present day we have in our midst several authors—their name is not legion, but they have an actual potential existence—who have received their educational training solely in Canadian schools, whose experience of life has been gained solely on Canadian ground, whose aspirations do not extend beyond our own boundaries, and who, nevertheless, can so write the English language that no monthly or quarterly reviewer need blush to acknowledge the product as his own. Better still, we have among us a goodly number of writers who realize the high responsibilities of their calling, and who, while they may not express themselves with the purity and grace of skilled philologists, can yet write with a straightforward clearness and power of expression which, after all, are the primary requisites of successful authorship. The mere Della Cruscans of literature find small favour with Canadian readers, and the professional writer who has really no message to deliver to the world must not expect to find an appreciative audience among us. Much will be forgiven to his manner of delivery if his message be in itself worth the hearing; but, if the message be *vox et præterea nihil*, the practical mind of the Canadian reader is exceedingly quick to detect its hollowness. And as this critical faculty has been almost entirely developed within the last few years, it furnishes unanswerable evidence of the growth of the intellectual spirit among us. There is, of course, abundant room for further growth; but the plant is itself healthy, and the soil is not unfruitful. It is unwise, either for nations or individuals, to overrate their possessions, but neither is it well to despise such of them as have a real value; and, though Canada has nothing of an intellectual nature to exalt her above other communities, she may at any rate plead that her talent, such as it is, has not been hidden in a napkin.”

We have given this passage in full because it conveys in plain words, prompted by wise patriotism, a truth which, in Canada it has been, we might almost say, the fashion to ignore. Within the memory of this generation, native literary productions which, if worthily recognised, would

have encouraged the authors to proceed with renewed vigour in their chosen path of research or strengthened the wings of their fancy for higher flights, have been received with indifference and doomed to cold oblivion. Of those which have enjoyed a measure of success, it has sometimes happened (very notably in one instance which has been often cited) that the friendly greeting came first from persons beyond our borders. This is all the stranger because we believe that there is no nation in the world whose members are, at heart, more loyal to their own land, more proud of each other's triumphs, more pleased to record or to find recorded any achievement that would add to their country's glory and prestige. Nearly twenty years ago a writer in one of those many periodicals which have, from time to time, appeared and, after a brief struggle with adverse circumstances, disappeared, in the uphill course of our literary history, thus gave vent to his feelings on this very point: "I may say, I think, with truth, that we, the Canadian people, are too fond of what is not ours, to the disparagement of what is, or, at least, if we are not, that we carry our courtesy too far. Every flower we smell must be exotic; all our luxuries and some of our necessities must be ultra-marine or ultra-linear; all our books must have a foreign paraph to them; and in our travels we skip very lightly over the land that we profess to hold so dear. Yet we are patriotic. Of this I have no doubt. In the true Canadian mind there is a great noiseless depth of feeling that strangers hardly understand, and I will be the last to charge my compatriots with the most terrible of wants—especially now—but I mention these facts, as facts, to the best of my knowledge, and when I see them controverted, I will be the first to rejoice." Since these words were written Canada has had many great successes. Her products and manufactures have taken a high stand at the exhibitions of both hemispheres; her immense resources of field and forest, of river and mine, have won the admiration of the world; her habitable areas of continental reach have attracted the emigrant of many a land in search of a free and happy home; and, what is of more concern, in connection with the subject with which we are dealing, she has neither been idle nor wrought in vain in those provinces of labour which are essentially intellectual. In science, Canada numbers names which are inscribed in the foremost rank of eminence; in art, if she has as yet produced no work of world-wide fame, she has, during the last few years, made a steady progress that is full of promise; in every branch of literature she is represented without discredit, and in some she has won prizes in competition with the picked forces of modern civilization. In all, there has been a glad awakening to conscious life and a confident looking forward to a future in which aspiration shall have become accomplishment. But in the pride of firm footing and the clear view of honourable destinies awaiting our land in the domain of literary effort, we ought not to forget, as we are sometimes tempted to do, the services of those who, with faltering steps and little hope of recompense, made the first rude clearings in the broad fields, whose happy

harvests shall be reaped by those who come after us. We do not enter into possession of our promised land, like the Israelites of old, as of a region tenanted by aliens and enemies whom we are bound to displace or to reduce to a position of inferiority and contempt. Far otherwise should be our feelings and our conduct as we survey what our predecessors have done. Little favoured by circumstances, they bore the burden and heat of the day, and their work, however humble, was a noble work which ought not to be deprived of its just remembrance. When, in after years, the history of Canadian literature comes to be written, it is to be hoped that the brave pioneers who met with slighting silence as they uttered their message will be given their due place in the honour list, and whoever, delving amid the wrecks and ruins of the past, succeeds in rescuing from an unmerited fate any of their *disjecta membra* confers no slight benefit on the cause of culture. For, whatever may be its deficiencies, the early literature of a nation has an interest and a value of its own, as marking the stages by which its development came to pass. In the history of peoples the myth of Minerva is never translated into fact. In real life the mature goddess, brimful of mental and physical vigour, moving with graceful confidence and glowing with the fire of genius, comes not into being at once, but is developed by normal growth, amid favourable surroundings, from the state of stammering and tottering infancy. As there were many valiant men before Agamemnon, so many poets preceded and led up to Homer. The dawn must always come before the noontide, and between them are the hours of toil and striving and sometimes of failure. We in Canada must be subject to the common law of progress. We must work and wait. Happily, there are signs in abundance that our waiting will not be in vain, and to some of these which have appeared in the literary horizon during the past year it is our pleasant task to direct attention.

If it were consistent with the aims of the A. R. it might be interesting, before giving a survey and succinct valuation of the literary work of Canada during the year 1882, to present a brief *résumé* of what had been accomplished before that date. But any attempt of the kind would carry us, we fear, too far away from the path of duty which the very name of ANNUAL REGISTER prescribes for us. Besides, a summary of our simple literary annals down to the year 1879 was included in the issue for that year. To that summary, therefore, we refer the reader, and to the supplementary one contained in the A. R. for 1880-81. It may be worth mentioning that, though a literature, connected, by verifiable tradition, with that of the present day, had an existence more than two hundred years ago—and the works of one of the most delightful of American writers furnish ample evidence of its value—it was not until the year 1767 that any book was printed in Canada. It is in harmony with the aims of our "Pilgrim Fathers" that that first book should have been a manual of religious instruction. Its title was the "*Catechisme Montagnais*." In 1774 the catechism was succeeded by the "*Lettre sur la Ville de Quebec*,"

and in 1776 appeared the "*Cantique de Marseilles*." These three works, the first fruits of the printing-press in Canada, were printed in Quebec. In the last mentioned year Montreal bestirred itself to follow the example and the first book printed there was the "*Règlement de la Confrérie de l'Adoration Perpétuelle du Saint Sacrement et de la Bonne Mort*." It bore on the title page, the names of the printers, "Mesplet & Berger." In the same year, place and office, was published "*Jonathan and David, a tragedy*"—a pamphlet of 40 pages, and in the succeeding year the "*Officium Sacerdotum*," was printed by the same firm, who were then contemplating a still greater enterprise. This was no less than the establishment (in 1778) of a newspaper, the *Montreal Gazette*, whose descendant, after a life of over a century, is still hale and hearty. In this undertaking, Halifax had set the example, the *Mercury* of that city having made its *début* in the year 1752.* The first Ontario newspaper, according to the learned historian of Toronto, the Rev. Dr. Scadding, was the *Niagara Constellation*, first published in the year 1799. As the *Quebec Gazette* was published in both French and English, the journalism of both languages in the Province of Quebec began on the same day. The first entirely French journal, *Le Canadien*, was founded in 1806. In the same agency of civilization, they are equally well represented at present, if we consider the respective populations of the two nationalities. In the continuous support which has been given to their Magazine literature, our French compatriots have, however, been much more fortunate than we have been. Since *L'Abeille Canadienne* was started in 1818 they have never for any great length of time been deprived of the benefit of a well managed organ of literary opinion. The periodical already mentioned, the *Bibliothèque Canadienne*, the *Observateur*, the *Encyclopédie*, the *Antiquités Canadiennes*, the *Repertoire National*, the *Ruche Littéraire*, *L'Echo du Cabinet Paroissial de Montréal*, *Les Soirees Canadiennes*, *L'Echo de la France*, *La Revue Canadienne*, *La Revue de Montréal*, *L'Opinion Publique*, and a number of other Magazines, all characterized by ability and some of them marked by a literary power and taste which have won the praise of critics in the motherland, form a succession of which any country might be proud. The enthusiasm by which the gallant band of *hommes de lettres* of the Province of Quebec have vied with each other in contributing of their best to the maintenance of a high standard of excellence of all those periodicals might well stimulate their English brethren to "go and do likewise." Some of the latter, indeed, have never been wanting when disinterested service was required at their hands, but the publishers and editors laboured under peculiar difficulties, with which their French fellow-countrymen had not generally to contend. Strange to say, indeed, what might at first sight have seemed a drawback was, in great part,

* Bourinot and others give the *Quebec Gazette* as the first newspaper published in Canada. They are incorrect in this, as the *Gazette* was not established until 1764—thirteen years after the Halifax *Mercury*.—ED.

the cause to which the French Canadian Magazines owed their continuous success. Until not very long ago, Quebec had but limited opportunities for intercourse with the fair land to which it owed its birth as a community. This isolation gave rise to sentiments of fruitful independence. The young aspirants to literary reputation looked not abroad but at home for appreciation; and their loyal trust in the patriotism and good-will of their fellow-citizens had its due reward. The latter, too, were glad to find among the sons of *La Nouvelle France* writers who could instruct or entertain them, who could sing to them, tell them stories, set before them the annals of their own heroic past, or discourse to them, in earnest tone, on moral or religious themes. The result was that a French Canadian literature, based, it is true, on traditional precepts, but with a character all its own, came imperceptibly into existence, and soon assumed a magnitude and a variety which even those "to the manor born" could not regard without admiration and glad surprise. Those who would know what dimensions it has now attained need only apply to Mr. Le May,* the Librarian to the Legislature of Quebec, of whose well-arranged Catalogues original native literature constitutes a *considerable proportion*. On the English side, the *Canadian Magazine*, the *Canadian Review*, the *York Magazine*, the *Victoria Magazine*, the *Literary Garland*, the *Anglo American*, the *British American*, the *Canadian Monthly*, *Stewart's Quarterly*, the *Dominion Monthly*, *Belford's Magazine*, *Rose-Belford's Monthly*, the *Canadian Illustrated News*, the *Canadian Methodist Magazine*, and other periodicals of more or less importance and of larger or shorter character, have had no insignificant share in stimulating and giving expression to the literary powers of the British Canadian people. Unhappily most of them have had to yield to untoward circumstances and to cast aside the burden of existence. Of the whole number only two survive and of these one by no means receives the support which the zeal and twofold skill of its editor; and the interest and charm of its pages might fairly claim for it. The other, the *Methodist Magazine*, continues to do a good work under the able direction of its learned and accomplished editor, the Rev. Dr. Withrow. Amid signs most welcome of real literary progress, it grieves us to have to record, as one of the events of 1882, that *Rose-Belford's Magazine* has suspended publication. In having to yield to the force of circumstances, Mr. G. Mercer Adam had our warm sympathy, for we know with what energy and self-sacrifice, as well as literary ability, he managed to defer the fatal moment so long. We sincerely hope that he will be enabled, at some near date, to enter again on his duties as editor with assurance of long-continued success. The withdrawal of such a medium of communication between the literary and the reading classes of the Dominion was a real loss to the country, and to the cause of its young but vigorous literature. Among the regular and occasional contributors to

* The poet and translator of "*Evangeline*."

the *Monthly*, in both the earlier and later stages of its career, were writers who always had something to say, and who knew how to say it. That men and women such as they should be forced to seek in a foreign land an *entrepôt* for their thoughts and gathered knowledge is deplorable. It is some consolation, however, that Mr. Adam's editorial services have not been quite lost to the community, as he has continued to conduct the *Educational Monthly*, in which, though its aims, as its title indicates, are special, room is found for a fair proportion of purely literary matter. In its proper capacity, it has proved of the utmost value to the cause of education. Another educational magazine, the *Record*, edited by Mr. R. W. Boodle, of Montreal, which lately reached the term of two successful years, has proved of much service to the cause of education in the Province of Quebec. Other periodicals of like aim are the *Journal de l'Instruction Publique* and *L'Instruction Primaire*, Quebec, and the *Journal of Education*, Nova Scotia. College life has also its own press—*The Varsity, Rouge et Noir, Queen's College Journal*, the *University Gazette* (McGill), *Acta Victoriana*, the *Argosy*, the *Dalhousie Gazette*, the *King's College Record*, the *Acadia Athenæum*, the *St. Mary's College Journal*, the *Morrin College Review*, *L'Étincelle*, the *Astrum Alberti*, being among its worthy representatives. The revival of the *Bystander*, which merits a place apart in Canadian periodical literature, is among the most welcome events of the year, more especially as it implied the return of Dr. Goldwin Smith to his adopted home. He carried with him the distinguished and well-deserved honour of an Oxford D.C.L. To have such a man amongst us is a guarantee against intellectual stagnation.

Turning from periodical to general literature, we find no reason to be dissatisfied with the progress of the past year. In the department of history, general and local, it has not only been prolific, but has shown a pleasing advance in point of literary style and soundness of judgment. Worthy of special mention is *The Last Forty Years: Canada under the Union of 1841*, by Mr. J. C. Dent, of Toronto—a work which reflects the highest credit on its author, and to which we are indebted for our opening quotation. M. Benjamin Sulte's "*Histoire des Canadiens Français*," which is now passing through the press, is another valuable addition to the library of Canadian History. In the province of historical biography, "*Monseigneur de Saint-Valier et l'Hôpital Général de Québec*"—a large octavo volume—merits a front rank among the books of the year. The literary executors of the late Dr. E. Ryerson—the Rev. Drs. Potts and Nelles—are engaged in editing "*The Story of My Life*," in which that distinguished man has left a sketch of his long and useful career. Monographs of local history of more than ordinary value are the Rev. Professor Bryce's "*Manitoba*;" and an excellent little "*Handbook of Montreal*," prepared by Mr. S. E. Dawson for the meeting of the American Association in that city. In accounts of travel, we have the Hon. Justice Routhier's "*A Travers l'Europe*," "*Six Years in the Canadian North-West*,"

by Mr. J. D'Artigne, and other publications of interest. In political economy, statistics, finance, &c., the year has given us several speeches, essays, &c., of greater or less merit, including the Hon. Mr. Chapleau's *résumé* of the railway policy of Quebec; Dr. Hurlbert's "*Protection and Free Trade*;" the late Hugh B. Willson's work on "*Currency*;" that of Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanly, on "*Money and other Trade Questions*," &c. Writers on legal subjects have not been idle, as is proved by Mr. J. H. Hunter's "*Manual of Insurance Law*;" the second edition of Messrs. Clarke and Sheppard's "*Treatise on the Criminal Law of Canada*;" the "*Lectures*" of Mr. J. E. MacDougall; Mr. O'Sullivan's "*Manual of Practical Conveyancing*;" the adaptation of Williams' "*Principles of the Law of Real Property*," by Mr. A. Leith, Q.C.; and, last, not least, Mr. S. E. Dawson's admirable lecture on "*Copyright in Books*." In theology, moral philosophy and practical religion, some excellent volumes have been published during the year. One work, the "*Kantian Ethics*" of Professor Schurman, of Acadia College, deserves special and separate mention. Of sermons there has been no lack—some of the most remarkable being one on the "*Corporate Unity of the Church*," by the Rev. Geo. J. Low, the "*Railway Sermons*" of the Rev. Mr. Lucas, the Rev. Dr. Clarke's "*Christian and Church*," the *Sermons* of the late Archdeacon Whitaker, for many years Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, the selection from the sermons delivered by the late Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, of St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, and the "*Manuel du Citoyen Catholique*," approved by the Roman Catholic Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec, also belong to this class. The literature of science has been enriched by some valuable works, comprising "*Facts and Fancies of Modern Science*," by Dr. J. W. Dawson, C. M. G., F. R. S., "*The Domain of Physiology*," by Dr. J. Sterry Hunt, Dr. Henry Howard's "*Definition of Insanity*," Mr. H. V. Rayne's useful "*Storm Sailing Guide*," several medical and veterinary works, &c., &c. In philology and ethnology some good work has been done by the Abbé Cuoq, Dr. G. M. Dawson and the Rev. John Campbell. M. Cuoq's "*Iroquois Lexicon*" will find appreciation far beyond the limits of Canada. Gratifying signs of progress have been made in different branches of art during the last few years, but the literary bearings of that progress are not as yet well defined. Something has, however, been done, in the way of instructive lectures on art subjects, such as that of the Rev. G. A. Wells, of Montreal, on Benvenuto Cellini, and others of the same class and aim. The Rev. Abbé Desmazures wrote a critical paper on the pictures in Mr. G. Drummond's collection, Montreal, which was published in brochure form. These are only some of many scattered indications that art criticism is beginning to be cultivated in Canada. Of fiction, with or without a purpose, the year 1882 has yielded a fair harvest. One of the finest instances of Canadian excellence in this department has been the Rev. Dr. Withrow's "*Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs*," a historical tale on a subject with which he was,

as well by taste and ability as by previous studies, well fitted to deal. "Wanted, a Housekeeper," by a clever young lady of Montreal, Miss Gwilt; "Sir Peter Pettysham," a satirical story of Canadian life, marked by considerable ability; "Honor Edgeworth, or Ottawa's Present Tense," by "Vera"—an animated and somewhat severe setting forth, in the form of a story, of fashionable life in our gay capital, are among the signs of progress in this branch of literature in Canada. In the form of lecture, essay or paper, many really excellent contributions have been added to the catalogue of our literary achievements during the past year. Dr. Goldwin Smith, Dr. J. W. Dawson, Dr. Sterry Hunt, Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, Mr. N. F. Davin, Mr. S. E. Dawson, Mr. Geo. Isles, Mr. R. W. Boodle, Dr. D. Wilson, Mr. George Murray, Dr. G. W. Beers, Mr. J. B. Plumb, M.P., Mr. Chas. Mair, Mr. F. A. Dixon, Mr. Mercer Adam, and a number of other writers of reputation have, in one or other or all of these forms, made accessions to our literature during the past year. Most of the papers implied in the list of names just given were contributed to foreign periodicals. We may add that Mr. George Stewart, jr., of Quebec, has just concluded the preparation of a monograph on "*Frontenac*," which is to form part of an important work on American history of which Mr. Justin Winsor, the indefatigable Librarian of Harvard College, has the editorial charge. In the sacred realm of poetry, Canada's outcome has to some suggested over-praise, to others little but depreciation. *In medio tutissimus ibis*, but for the majority the safe course is to watch for the greeting of outsiders. When M. Fréchette was awarded a prize by the French Academy, the native "Sir Oracle" became dumb, just as Heavysege's detractors grew silent when they heard the praises of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Bayard Taylor. Dr. Fréchette's success has not made him weary of well-doing, as many recent productions from his pen have proved. We are also happy to be able to chronicle a new volume from Mr. Le May. Mr. C. E. D. Roberts, who is a true poet and has already a reputation in both hemispheres, has found leisure for bright day-dreams amid the occupations of a useful profession. Since his delightful little book * was published, he has had printed for private circulation two little *brochures* of "later poems."

It is to us a most gratifying sign of the progress of taste and culture in Canada to see our statesmen and public men proud to be reckoned among our men of letters. Mr. F. G. Marchand, M.P.P., whose dramatic genius is well known, won admission to the ranks of the *Muses Santones* of his Motherland, by a charming sonnet which, but for the transgression of business etiquette, we would reproduce on the spot. Judge Routhier, whose name we have already had occasion to mention, has gladdened his compatriots by a volume of *Echos*, which show that he can wield with skill the pen of the poet, as well as the *proseur*. Our other poets have, no doubt, been employing their time to advantage. Mr. William Kirby, au-

* *Orion and other Poems* (1880).

thor of the *Chien d'Or*, has published, first in the *Canadian Monthly* in part and in part in the *Methodist Magazine* a series of *Canadian Idylls* in which he tells, with simple grace and pathos, tales of early Canadian life which as well as the style, justifies the title which he chose. Mr. George Murray has employed his leisure in writing translations from Victor Hugo, Alfred de Musset, Théophile Gautier and other French poets of the first rank, and some of them it would not be easy to surpass. Mr. John Reade's poem on the death of President Garfield entitled "*A Nation's Sorrow*," (published originally in the *Montreal Gazette*) was first telegraphed to the *New York Herald*, and afterwards selected to represent Canada in the volume of "*The Poet's Tributes to Garfield*," published by Mr. Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. J. J. Proctor, author of "*Voices of the Night and other Poems*" (1861), another poet of real merit, has contributed some fine compositions to the *Montreal Witness*. We are glad to learn that Mr. Charles Mair's long promised epic poem on *Tecumseth* will shortly make its appearance. In the domain of purely literary criticism the most notable event has been the publication of Mr. S. E. Dawson's admirable "*Study on Tennyson's Poem The Princess*." It was originally written for "a small semi-social, semi-literary society," which, during the last seven years, has done much to develop literary taste and to quicken the desire for various knowledge. Mr. Dawson's critique has won deserved praise from some of the highest literary authorities in both America and Great Britain, including the Laureate himself. In the drama Canadian effort has been mainly confined to the French language, but some productions have also appeared in English. A "*Winter Night*," and "*The Ruin*," two bright little comedies, by Mr. F. Colson, art-critic of the *Gazette*, Montreal, were acted in that city with much acceptance. No one can pay attention to the notices of lectures, &c., which appear in the newspapers during our rather long winter, without becoming aware that in the culture which the higher life of our age demands, Canada is giving signs of pleasing progress. The present generation is not any better educated than that which preceded it, but the aspirations which such education prompts are becoming more and more evidently transformed into achievement. Elsewhere reference is made to the advance in higher female education, and in manifold industrial training. It is satisfactory to know that we are also progressing in the literature which is connected with these phases of our general intellectual movement. Not to speak of many other utterances which we have observed in the daily press on the same topic, we have just received a copy of the lecture on "*The higher Christian Education of Women : its Mission and its Method*," delivered by the Rev. B. F. Austin, M.A., B.D., at the inauguration of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ont., of which the lecturer is Principal. In the literature of the school and college, recent years have been for us exceedingly productive. From primers and reading-books up to editions of the classics and works on the higher mathematics and the different branches of applied science, we now look, to a great extent, to

native scholars. A list of the text-books, prepared and published in Canada, during the last ten years, would be found a collection which no country need disdain. Among those which have appeared during the past year are the Royal Canadian Series of readers and text-books, Professor Bovey's "*Applied Mechanics*," and the excellent text-books specially prepared by the staff of the Royal Military College of Canada for the use of the cadets. In this general survey we must not forget to cast a glance at what in Canada is beginning to have an importance of its own—the literature of sport. Such monographs as the "*History of the Montreal (Snow Shoe) Club*," referred to elsewhere, have a merited place in any account of Canadian progress. The literature of fun, represented by the "*Grip-Sack*," published by *Grip* Toronto, &c., deserves a cheerful word of recognition. Then there is a multifarious category of what is hardly literature, and some will not allow to be science, which includes the ever important subject of the weather, &c., &c., Jupiter Pluvius or Nivalis or Glacialis, is regularly called to account by such patient watchers as Mr. Vennor, F. G. S., and Dr. Wiggins, with occasional interpellations from Mr. Walter Smith, and other independent observers. The Almanack and Bulletin or Monthly Record have, at least, the advantage of interesting the majority, which cannot be said for some publications of a higher class. There is, moreover, the literature of hygiene, of immigration, and several other subjects which we cannot attempt to classify, but which have a respectable representation. These have an importance to us proportionate to the closeness of their connection with our country's progress. Dr. Sproule, of Peterborough, has written a readable little book, full of wise suggestions, entitled "*Health and Healthy Homes in Canada*." Major John J. Rowan has written a work of considerable interest and which may do much good, the subject of which is "*The Emigrant and Sportsman in Canada—some experiences of an Old Country Settler*," &c. As already said, the North-West has come to have a literature devoted to itself, and by this time its name is legion. One Canadian emigration pamphlet has rather a singular history. It was written by Dr. James W. Bell, of Toronto, as a thesis for his Doctorate in a German university. It is written from a philosophical stand-point, and is marked by thoughtfulness, point and good sense.

Before passing from the general to the particular, it behoves us to record an event which has caused considerable discussion in literary and scientific circles during the year,—the formation and inauguration of the Royal Society of Canada. In December, 1881, a few days before the end of the year, a number of gentlemen met together in Montreal, in accordance with a summons from the Governor-General, to consider a memorandum from His Excellency relative to the formation of a "Society for the promotion of Literature and Science within the Dominion," of which Society they had provisionally been nominated officers. After due deliberation, a basis for the constitution of the Society was submitted to His Excellency, which subsequently underwent some modification. The

title above mentioned was adopted, Her Majesty the Queen having graciously given permission to the Society to take to itself the prefix of "Royal."* The membership was to include persons resident in Canada or Newfoundland who had published original works or memoirs of merit or had otherwise rendered eminent services to literature or science. It was to consist of two departments, representing literature and science, subdivided into sections, four of which were at once constituted. The number of members in each section was limited to twenty, who were in the first place to be nominated by the Governor-General. Subsequent admissions were to be made by election. The officers of the Society are Dr. J. W. Dawson, C. M. G., F. R. S., President; the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, LL.D., Vice-President; Mr. J. M. Le Moine and Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.P., President and Vice-President respectively, of the section of French Literature, History and allied subjects; Dr. Daniel Wilson, F.R.S.E., and Dr. Goldwin Smith, President and Vice-President of the section of English Literature, History and allied subjects; Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F.R.S., and Prof. Charles Carpmael, President and Vice-President of the section of Mathematical, Physical and Chemical Sciences; Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., and Dr. George Lawson, LL.D., President and Vice-President of the section of Geological and Biological Sciences. On the 25th of May, 1882, the first meeting of the Society was held in the Senate Chamber, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being present. After the members had been presented to the Governor-General, His Excellency formally opened the meeting and delivered an address. Addresses were then delivered by the President and Vice-President. Dr. Dawson set forth the duties which the Society undertook to perform and the obligation which the members by implication assumed, to perform them faithfully. He also answered objections that might be made to the formation of such a society as premature under existing circumstances, and finally, he pointed out in what way the Society might accomplish most good in the encouragement and furtherance of science and literature throughout the Dominion. Meetings of the sections took place in the evening and on the two following days and several papers of interest, some of which have since been published, were read. As we have already stated, the formation of the Royal Society caused considerable discussion in the circles most interested; and it is but proper to add, that the names of the gentlemen selected for membership† were not all generally acceptable. Apart from other reasons, some had published no original work, while many were almost innocent of authorship of any character. The dissatisfaction felt in certain quarters found expression in the pages of the *Canadian Monthly*, and in a rather trenchant piece of criticism by Mr. Nicholas

* See Despatch of Colonial Secretary (*Canada Gazette*, 9th Sept., 1882.)

† In the English literary section.

Flood Davin, which made its appearance in pamphlet form towards the close of the year.* The *Bystander* (edited by Dr. Goldwin Smith, Vice-President of the English Literature section of the Society), in the opening number of the re-issue of that able periodical endeavoured to throw oil on the troubled waters. We quote its words:—"A kind and praiseworthy interest has been shown by Lord Lorne in the promotion of Canadian literature and art. In this neutral field a Governor-General may find a happy sphere for the activity which his constitutional position precludes elsewhere, and he will not be in danger of compromising, by the artificial influence of his rank, the destinies of a country with which he has no permanent connection. The Academy of Art has succeeded. It had a definite object, which nothing but an exhibition of paintings could fulfil. The Academy of Letters is not likely to succeed. It has no definite object, since essays, if they are worth publishing, are best exhibited by publication. Moreover, English and French art is the same, but English and French literatures are not. The selection of members inevitably involved invidious preferences and rejections which were not ratified by public opinion, while anything like exclusiveness is repelled, and rightly repelled, by the spirit of Canadian society. The French Institute itself has its unlovely side: the struggle for admission gives birth to no small amount of intrigue, jealousy, and cabal. The only recognition of literary excellence needful or possible in such communities as ours is the verdict of an educated people. Such a plant as a Canadian Academy of Letters, though patronized by Royalty, will not take root in this soil. Let all disputes for which it may have given occasion among our literary men be adjourned for a twelvemonth; we shall then hear of them no more." So the matter stood at the close of the year.

The following is a detailed statement of the most important productions in the various departments of literary effort which have marked our progress during the past year.

Theology, Religion, &c.—In this class of literature Canada has always been fairly prolific. Sermons, delivered on special occasions or to promote distinct objects, are frequently published in pamphlet form, but, unless they are of more than ordinary merit, or touch on questions which have a deep interest for the community at large, their circulation seldom passes beyond the denomination or, in some instances, the congregation to whose members they were primarily addressed. Treatises on theological or religious subjects are liable to the same limitations, though occasionally a publication of this kind may meet with a more extended appreciation. A little book of more than usual excellence and free from trammels of a sectarian character was "*The Need of the World*," by the Rev. J. G. Phillips, M.A., author of "*Christian Life Illustrated*." An appropriate Introduction was written by the Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D.,

* *The Secretary of the Royal Society of Canada—a literary fraud.* By Nicholas Flood Davin. (Ottawa, 1882). The pamphlet was dedicated to the Governor-General.

Presdt. of Victoria College. "*Baptism and Salvation*" is the title of a little volume consisting of three discourses on the subject indicated delivered by the Rev. J. Roy, M. A., formerly of Wesley Congregational Church, Montreal, but now of the Church of England, Cobourg, Ont. It is distinguished by fairness and free from the aggressive controversial tone which too often characterizes such writings. To illustrate the same subject the Rev. D. McNaughton, M. A., wrote "*Laura Clarence*," a little story the scene of which is laid in one of the Western States, and the argument of which is strongly in favour of infant baptism. Within the same covers is a sermon on Universalism. The Rev. A. B. Mackay, a well known Montreal clergyman, is the author of a little work entitled "*The Story of Naaman*," which was issued in London, Eng. "*Pre-millennialism*" is the topic discussed in a pamphlet, originally read before the Toronto Ministerial Assn., the argument being based on the text, Revelations xx., 1—10. The author is the Rev. Prof. Maclaren, of Knox College, Toronto. It displays considerable power of research and exegesis. A work which obtained the sanction of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the ecclesiastical Province of Quebec is entitled "*Manuel du Citoyen Catholique*," which is, as its name implies, a hand-book of instruction to Roman Catholics regarding their twofold duties to the Church and to the State. It was prepared by members of the clergy selected for the purpose on account of their profound knowledge of theology, moral philosophy and canon and civil law. A volume of importance and interest to many persons in Canada is the "*Selection from the Sermons of the late Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M. A.*" "*Christian and Church*," by the Rev. W. N. Clarke, Montreal, is an earnest plea for membership in some branch of the visible Church, even though no denomination may commend itself as entirely faultless. The "*Railway Sermons*" of the Rev. D. V. Lucas, of the same city, were first delivered as funeral discourses on the occasion of the death by railway accident and in the performance of duty of Grand Trunk employés who belonged to the preacher's congregation. They set forth in suitable language the life led by brakemen and conductors and appeal to the travelling community for more forbearance than is usually accorded to those faithful public servants. The *Sermons* have been the means of doing much good. "*The Church in Troublous Times*" is the title of a sermon preached by the late well known Dr. McCulloch, of Nova Scotia, and republished, with a brief introduction, by the Rev. Robt. Grant, of East River, Pictou. A sermon of considerable power and admirably adapted, from an Anglican standpoint, to the needs of Christians in the face of growing scepticism is entitled "*The Corporate Unity of the Church*," and was delivered before the Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, by the Rev. Geo. J. Low, Rector of Carleton Place, Ont. Of still greater interest to Church of England people is the volume of memorial "*Sermons*," by the late Very Rev. Archdeacon Whitaker, who was for many years Provost of Trinity College, Toronto. They are scholarly, churchly, and marked

throughout by a high tone of spiritual insight. The "*Centenary of Methodism in Eastern British America*," containing the Centennial discourse of the Rev. John Lathern, with addresses by the Rev. Principal Douglas and other ministers delivered at the Centennial Meeting, &c., is of interest to one of the most numerous and important of Canadian denominations. "*Seven Lenten Addresses*," from the pen of the Rev. Richmond Shreve, M.A., of Yarmouth, N.S., were published as an aid to clergymen during the pressing duties of the Lenten season.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.—A remarkable work by Prof. G. Gould Schurman, M. A. (Lond) D.Sc. (Edin.), Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Acadia College, N.S., and late Hibbert Travelling Scholar, was published during the year by the Hibbert Trustees. It was written in Germany during Prof. Schurman's tenure of the Hibbert Scholarship, and is an essay of real merit, as is evidenced by the favourable criticisms which it has elicited in the *Westminster* and *Quarterly Reviews*. A volume of "*Short Speculative Essays*," by Robt. B. Thomas, of P. E. I. treats of a variety of subjects such as "Good and Evil," "Patriotism," "Miracles," &c, in a manner which many readers will appreciate.

Political Economy, Finance, Commerce, Statistics, &c.—Several important brochures, and a few bound volumes of interest, have appeared during the year under one or other of the headings in this comprehensive class. The "*Railroad Speech*" of the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, late Premier of Quebec, which was published in a pamphlet, has an importance, in addition to its merits as an oratorical feat, as marking a critical stage in the railway history of the country, and especially of the Province of Quebec. A speech of Mr. L. G. Desjardins, M. P. P., on the same subject, was published in the same form. "*Quatre Années du Régime Conservateur*," was published by the *Minerve* of Montreal. "*Lettres Québécoises*," a series of piquant *chroniques* and criticisms, were written by M. Demers, Parliamentary correspondent of the *Nouveau Monde* and afterwards published in pamphlet form. "*Le Pays, le Parti et le Grand Homme*," was a criticism of considerable length on the policy of the Conservative Government of Quebec, of which the authors can only be surmised. It was written with occasional power, but too long to engage an impartial reader's attention to the end. "*Protection and Free Trade, with special reference to Canada and newly settled countries. History of Tariffs and what they teach*," by J. Beaufort Hurlbert, M. A., LL.D., is a carefully prepared work in which the comparative merits of Protection and Free Trade (especially in new countries like our own) are set forth in the light of experience and expediency. "*Money and other Trade Questions*" was written as a review of Mr. W. Wallace, M. P.'s, speech on inconvertible currency; and is characterized by clearness of thought and energy of argument. In incidentally treating tariff questions, the author, Mr. J. L. P. O'Hanly advocates free trade. Mr. Willson's work on currency has already been referred to. "*The Internal Management of a Country Bank*," by Thomas Bullion, with Notes by

G. H. (Mr. George Hague,) of the Merchant's Bank, Montreal; deals, clearly and sensibly with certain points in the mysteries of banking business. The fictitious garb in which the cases which come for illustration have been dressed makes them more intelligible as well as interesting to the general mercantile reader. "*Sketches of the late Depression, its cause, effect and lessons with a Synoptical Review of leading trades during the past decade,*" is a valuable contribution to the commercial history of a period which Canadians have only too good reason to remember. The author, Mr. W. W. Johnson, Manager of the firm of Dun, Wiman & Co., at Montreal, is an able writer and his book is full of varied information of value to all business men. A useful manual on Insurance was compiled by Mr. J. H. Hunter, Insurance Inspector for Ontario. In it the various Insurance Acts are grouped and indexed in a way which proves most convenient for reference.

Law.—As, in proportion to its population, the legal gentlemen of Canada are as numerous, and as, with our various facilities for legal training, there is no reason why they should not be as learned, as in other civilized lands, it is only to be expected that our legal literature should be fairly extensive and meritorious. From time to time, as any important legal question comes before the country, such as Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister last year, it gives rise to treatises which sometimes show research and skill in argument. In the special case in question, it happened that the matter had an ecclesiastical as well as legal phase, and consequently some of the literature which it evoked was from the pens of zealous clergymen. Among the *brochures* containing arguments on the affirmative side were two, bearing the respective names of "*Deceased Wife's Sister*" and "*Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister*"—the former by the Rev. D. V. Lucas, the latter by Mr. R. D. McGibbon, B.C.L., advocate, both being replies to letters, published, as they were originally, in the *Montreal Gazette*, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Roe, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. "*Gunhilda's*" letters, on the same subject, appeared in 1881. This is but a small portion of what was written on this very vexed but now (as far as Canada is concerned) settled question; but the greater portion did not attain the honour of publication in book or pamphlet form. Of works in various branches of civil and criminal law, the year 1882 has not been unproductive. Some of the lectures and treatises in the following list are of considerable merit:—"Law Lectures," by J. E. McDougall, Barrister, Toronto, a series begun under the auspices of the Osgoode Literary and Legal Society and continued in the new Law School, of which the author is one of the lecturers, and reported by Mr. J. P. Mabee. "*A Treatise on the Criminal Law of Canada,*" by S. R. Clarke and H. P. Sheppard, Barristers—the second edition of a valuable work, first published some twelve years ago. It takes note of decisions to the end of 1881, English as well as Canadian, as well as of all changes and amendments in the statutes bearing on the

subject. "*Manual of Practical Conveyancing, real and personal property, including wills, with precedents, forms and references,*" by D. A. O'Sullivan, LL.B., Barrister, a work, prepared with much pains and an excellent hand-book of the subject of which it treats. Mr. N. S. Garland, Clerk of Statistics in the Department of Finance, Ottawa, and Dr. W. Wilson, Assistant Law Clerk, House of Commons, are the authors of "*A Compilation of the Canadian Laws relating to Building Societies, Loan Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, &c.,*" in which a large mass of valuable information, otherwise not easily accessible, has been collected and arranged. This work is one which cannot fail to be useful and welcome to a large portion of the business community of Canada. "*The Principles of the Law of Real Property,*" by Joseph Williams, Q. C., a well known English manual for law students, has been adapted to the laws of Ontario, by Mr. A. Leith, Q. C. It is a work of great value and interest, even to the general student, and to those who are pursuing legal studies in Ontario is invaluable. "*Manual shewing the Private Bill Practice of the Parliament of Canada,*" is the title of a useful little handy-book on a subject in which many persons are interested, by Mr. E. P. Hartney, whose connection with the Private Bill Office in the House of Commons gave him excellent facilities for its preparation. The "*County Constable's Manual or Handy Book,*" is, as its name implies, a *vade mecum* for those officers of the law, who will find it, in information and arrangement, all that it claims to be. The last number (9th edition) of Rordan's "*Ontario Law List and Solicitors' Agency Book*" contains some important additions, including a "*Manitoba Law List,*" of 102 barristers practising in the new North-Western province. Mention has already been made of Mr. S. E. Dawson's excellent monograph on "*Copyright in Books,*" a subject which, as well from his business experience as from his wide reading, the author was especially well fitted to deal with. Besides its legal, it has also an antiquarian and literary value, and may be read with pleasure and profit by the general reader. Foreign reviews give it the high praise of being the most comprehensive, learned and lucid contribution to the subject of copyright which had yet appeared. It was originally delivered as a lecture before the Law School of Sherbrooke (Bishop's College). A legal work of much value to Canadian Lawyers was published during the year in England under the title of "*Chapters on the law relating to the Colonies.*" Among its features of interest are a list of Imperial Statutes relating to the colonies in general and to particular Colonies, and a topical index of cases decided on appeal in the Privy Council, down to July, 1882. The "*Hand Book of the Canada Temperance Act,*" by Professor G. E. Foster, M. P., was published by the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance. It is a most useful work for the purpose intended. One of the most important additions to this class of literature during the year is the "*Treatise on the Law of Dower,*" by Mr. M. G.

Cameron, Barrister, of Goderich, Ont. It is a full, historical and legal treatment of the whole subject, adapted to Great Britain and the United States, as well as Canada. The only previous work on the subject of Canadian production was Mr. Draper's which, in its time, served a good purpose, but is now out of date. A new edition was published last year of "*Notre Système Judiciaire*," a suggestive critique on an important department of our legal system, by Mr. Charles B. Rouleau, the energetic District Magistrate at Aylmer, P.Q.

History and Biography.—In this important department of letters we can report good and steady progress, and some work which does honour to the country during the past year. Of Mr. J. C. Dent's history which has just been completed, we have already spoken. Mr. Sulte's "*Histoire des Canadiens Français*" is sure to meet with appreciation from the important section of our population, to which it is especially addressed. Another work of the year is Mr. J. M. Le Moine's "*Picturesque Quebec*," in which the writer has comprised the results of many years' researches. It is an excellent compilation. "*Picturesque Canada*," to which we had the pleasure of directing attention in the last A. R., continues to do credit to the Rev. Dr. Grant and his staff of writers, and to the artists engaged on that beautiful work. Marked by praiseworthy research and merits of style is the little "*Hand Book of Montreal*," written by Mr. S. E. Dawson for the visit of American Assn., to that city. In literary value it marks a new departure in this class of publication. We have already mentioned "*Monseigneur de Saint Valier et l'Hopital Général de Québec*," a work of history, tradition and biography, and both from its subjects and style worthy of the special attention of the Canadian historical students. "*Old and New Canada, 1753-1844*," by Dr. P. Bender, now of Boston, Mass., is a historical biography of the late M. Joseph F. Perrault, whose career, extending from a few years before the Cession to shortly after the Union of the Canadas, gave the author an opportunity for introducing much that is of general interest in that important period. A new edition of the "*Histoire de Canada*," by the Abbé Gauthier, was also among the literary events of the year. Manitoba has found an able historian in the Rev. Prof. Bryce, whose "*Manitoba: its Infancy, Growth and Present Condition*," is the fullest and most purely literary of the many works to which the opening up of the new Province has given rise. "*Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve*," by Mr. J. B. Chouinard, was originally prepared as a lecture for the *Institut Canadien* of Quebec, a society, in whose yearly transactions are always found papers or *conférences* of more than ordinary merit. "*Thoreau; the Hermit of Walden*," is the title of a delightful sketch of the life and character of that eccentric genius and great naturalist, originally read by Mr. George Stewart, jr., before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Holding a conspicuous place among the works of the year is the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie's "*Life and Speeches of the Hon. George Brown*," a subject with which no public man in the Dominion is better fitted to deal. The work

is one, we need hardly say, of uncommon interest, embracing as it does some forty years of our political history.* Another work whose appearance is awaited with eager expectancy is "*The Life and Times of the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.*," by Mr. J. E. Collins, of Toronto, of which we hope to say something in the next issue of the A.R. A pamphlet of a kind which we would be glad to see more common in Canada, is that which contains Lieut.-Governor Archibald's "*Address on the occasion of the 121st Anniversary of Truro's Natal Day.*" It comprises a most interesting sketch of the early history of Truro and surrounding country, from the time that British settlers first received the land which had been occupied by the banished Acadians to the present. Such monographs have a peculiar value in a country like ours and we welcome Mr. Archibald's address as well on account of its intrinsic merits as of the author's generous good will to all enterprises aimed at research into our too neglected general and local annals.

Scientific Literature.—In this department Canada has for generations made a fair figure among the nations of the civilized world. Our Geological Survey alone has produced a library of reports of which any country might be proud. Elsewhere we have had the happiness of mentioning that the life of the man who did so much to promote the efficiency of the enterprise—of which for so many years *pars magna fuit*—has been worthily written by a late member of the Survey, Dr. B. J. Harrington. The names of Logan, Dawson, Selwyn, Hunt, Bell, Wilson, Billings, Whiteaves, Murray, Macfarlane, Grant and others, whose share, if less conspicuous, has been no less necessary and honourable in throwing light on the great natural features and varied resources of our land and continent, form a body of scientific workers of which we need not be ashamed. In this province of literature, while the past year has given us nothing remarkable, it has shown no signs of lagging. We have already had occasion to mention a portion of the literary harvest which it has brought us. Dr. Dawson, as our readers are aware, differs on some important points from the bulk of his distinguished fellow-labourers in the field of geology. He has refused to agree with them in certain new departures to sanction which, in his opinion, would be following a multitude to do evil. He sees no reason in anything which science has discovered, to give up traditional beliefs as to the creation of the world and man. In support of his views he delivered some time ago a course of six lectures on behalf of the Crozer Theological Seminary, and those lectures have been published under the title of "*Facts and Fancies in Modern Science.*" Therein he treats of such interesting questions as "Evolution tested by the Records of the Rocks," the "General Relations of Science and Agnostic Speculation," and "Science and Revelation." The volume is marked by the combined

* Sir Francis Hincks paid considerable attention to this work, on its publication, in an interesting series of articles which appeared in the *Montreal Herald*.—ED.

strength and grace which distinguish all Dr. Dawson's writings. As to the results at which he arrives we will not venture to pronounce an opinion, but we may say that if anything could overthrow the theory of evolution, Dr. Dawson's arguments would do it. "*The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia*," by Mr. Edwin Gilpin, is the title of a meritorious paper published in the *Transactions of the North of England Institute of M. & M. Engineers*. The "*Bulletin of the Natural History Society of N. B.*" is a valuable contribution to scientific literature, comprising a full report of the work of the Society during the year 1881. It also contains a catalogue of the birds of N. B. with notes by M. Chamberlain, and a list of additions to the catalogue of N. B. plants, by Geo. N. Hay, Robt. Chalmers and James Vroom. Under the title of "*Les Oiseaux du Canada*," Mr. C. E. Dionne, Curator of the Laval University, has published detailed descriptions, at once technical and lucid, of the birds of the Dominion. "*The Mineral Resources of Canada*" forms the subject of a valuable monograph by Mr. H. B. Small. The pamphlet gives, in a form simple and easy for reference, the localities in which the most economically important minerals in the several Provinces may be found. In agriculture, horticulture and veterinary sciences, some useful works have seen the light during the last few years. The chief are the following: "*Manuel d'horticulture pratique et d'arboriculture fruitière*," by Dr. G. La Roque, of Quebec; "*The Model Potato*," by Dr. J. McLaurin, a book of practical instruction from which farmers ought to derive much profit; "*Tanner's Agricultural Primer*," adapted for Canadian Schools, by Prof. W. Brown, of the Guelph Agricultural College; the fifth volume of the "*Canada Short-horn Herd-book*," which is said to be a marked improvement on previous ones; a "*Traité sur l'élevage et les maladies des Bestiaux*," by J. A. Couture, veterinary surgeon; the *Canadian Horticulturist*, edited by Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, Ont.; the *Gazette des Campagnes*, of Quebec, and other periodicals devoted to agricultural interests. In this connection we ought not to omit mention of the papers read and discussions held at the sessions of the Agricultural Convention which met at Montreal in August, and of the intense interest manifested by all classes of the community in the Forestry Convention held in the same city in the same month. The proceedings of both were fully reported in the daily papers—those of the latter being given in full in a special edition of the *Montreal Herald*. Nearly a hundred papers were called forth by these gatherings of earnest men, many of them from the United States, and all bent on contributing from their reading or experience something of value to the common fund of knowledge. The impulse given to scientific agriculture and to the study of the best means of preserving and renewing our forests has not failed to be beneficial in many ways and especially in directing the attention of Governments to those great sources of national wealth. To Messrs. W. and James Little, of Montreal, is due the credit of organizing the Forestry Congress, and to the Hon. Mr. Joly's enlight-

ened interest and zeal much of its success is to be attributed. Mr. Joly contributed an interesting paper on his own experience in tree-planting, which was afterwards published as a *brochure*.

In various other branches of scientific literature the year 1832 has shown good fruit. A revised and enlarged edition (the 8th) of "*Reed's Engineer's Hand Book*" was published under the editorship of Mr. W. H. Thorn. An excellent manual for use in his classes and by other institutions on "*Applied Mechanics*" was compiled by Prof. Bovey, of McGill College. "*Chemistry for Intermediates*," is another useful class-book published during the year. The author is Mr. A. P. Knight, M.A., of Toronto. An important contribution to marine meteorology is the "*Storm Sailing Guide for the North Atlantic*," by Mr. Hugh V. Rayne, of the Dominion Meteorological Service. Mr. Rayne's "*Guide*" is only tentative, its aim being to set forth a simple demonstration of the laws of storm on the Atlantic and to elicit the opinion of professional meteorologists on the subject. Among the books of the year, one which holds a distinguished place is Dr. Henry Howard's "*Rational Materialistic Definition of Insanity and Imbecility with the Medical Jurisprudence of Legal Criminality, founded on Physiological, Psychological and Chemical Observations*." The writer, who was for several years President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, and for the last twenty years has been the Superintendent of an Asylum for the cure of the insane, was well qualified to deal with such a subject. His object is to prove that insanity is a physical disease and that criminals are insane and ought to be treated as such. He supports his theory by many evidences drawn from experience or from books, among the latter being Sergeant Ballantyne's "*Some experiences of a Barrister's Life*." "*The Arctic Regions and Hudson's Bay Route*," by Dr. John Rae, is a valuable accession to the literature of exploration which forms No. 2 of the series of publications of the "Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society." It was first delivered as a lecture before the Society.

Philology and Ethnology.—Last year our stock of Indian literature underwent another increase by the publication of the Abbé Cuoq's "*Lexique de la Langue Iroquoise*," with suggestive philological notes. The merit of labours of this kind can hardly be exaggerated, as they render a twofold service to Christian civilization and to the science of language. The researches of Mr. R. G. Haliburton, Q.C., the son of the great humorist, in the Canary Islands, his paper before the American Assn. and his donation of a Guancho skull to the Peter Redpath Museum are well worthy of mention in the same connection. The valuable inaugural address of Dr. Wilson, read at the opening of the Royal Society of Canada under the title of "*New World Beginnings*" may be worthily set down in the same category. At the sessions of the *Congrès des Americanistes* the work of Canadian missionaries in adding to the world's knowledge regarding the origin, characteristics and languages of the native American races has been duly recog-

nised, and it is pleasant, from year to year, to be able to signalize progress in this border domain between literature and science.

Travel, &c.—Several books of travel of a high standard of merit have been written by Canadians recording their experiences either abroad or in some of the newer areas of our own broad land. The North-West, since its opening up, has given rise to quite a library of such works, some of them of considerable value. During the last year the press, both in Great Britain and Canada, has given forth many additional works of the same class. Among those most worthy of note are Professor Macoun's "*Manitoba and the Great North-West*," M. Jean D'Artigne's "*Six Years in the Canadian North-West*" (translated from the French by L. C. Corbet, B.A., and the Rev. S. Smith, B.D.), and "*Manitoba: its Infancy, Growth and Present Condition*," by the Rev. Prof. Bryce, of Manitoba College. Each of these works has characteristic merits and an interest of its own. Of other accounts of experiences in the same Land of Promise may be mentioned "*A Summer in Prairie Land: Notes of a Tour through the North-West Territory*," by the Rev. A. Sutherland, D.D., "*Recit d'aventures dans le Nord-Ouest*," by T. G. T. Barrette; a pamphlet on farming and stock-raising lands in Minnedosa, Little Saskatchewan, by Mr. N. D. Ennis; "*Atlantic and American Notes*," an account of a visit to Canada and the United States of the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company, better known as the Duke of Sutherland's party, and others of more or less importance. The "*Canadian North-West; its Climate and Productions*," was written to refute the misrepresentations of an American "*Guide to the North-West*" and published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Treating of the North, but of its eastward, not westward, extension, is a brochure entitled "*Le Nord, ou Esquisse sur la partie de la Province de Québec, située au nord du fleuve Saint Laurent, entre l'Ontaouais et le Labrador*," by Mr. J. C. Langelier. The author claims that the region is, from an agricultural standpoint, the most valuable in the Province of Quebec. "*Le Saguenay*," by Hon. Boucher de la Bruère, M.L.C., is a pleasant and instructive series of letters touching the same region. The "*Handbook of Information to the Dominion of Canada*," just published in London, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the Government of Canada (Department of Agriculture), and "*The Emigrant's Guide*," by John James Jones, M.G.C., F.R.G.S., deal largely with the same important region.

Of books of travel beyond the limits of the Dominion several have been published in 1882. One of the most important is "*A travers l'Europe*," by the Hon. Justice Routhier, which treats in an interesting, thoughtful serious way of observations and reflections, of the British Isles and the City of Paris. The second volume is to continue the narrative to the East of France and Italy, Switzerland and Germany. "*Toward the Sunrise*" is the title of some sketches of travel in England, France, Italy, Egypt, the

Holy Land, &c., written by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, M.A., B.D., of Toronto. A work which carries us still farther away is "*Missionary Life among the Cannibals*," being the life of the Rev. John Geddie, D.D., first missionary to the Hebrides, from the pen of the Rev. George Patterson, D.D., of Nova Scotia. Two lectures delivered before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, by its late President, Mr. J. M. Le Moine, recorded the observations and impressions of a tour through England, Scotland and part of the continent of Europe. The former, which was the inaugural lecture of the series for 1881-82 was on "*Edinburgh, Rouen and York*," and the latter, which was delivered in December last, also as an inaugural address, treated of "*Brighton, Scarborough, Versailles and Waterloo*." have been published in pamphlet form.

Fiction.—In the domain of Fiction, Canada's exhibit is as yet a meagre one, though a few Canadian authors have produced works of this class of real merit. Of novels and stories, with or without a purpose, written in or about Canada during the past year may be mentioned "*Red Cloud, the Solitary Sioux*," by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Butler, C.B., author of "*The Great Lone Land*," &c.; "*Wanted a Housekeeper*," by Miss F. G. Gwilt, of Montreal; "*Valeria, the Martyr of the Catacombs*," by the Rev. Dr. Withrow; "*Honor Edgeworth, or Ottawa's Present Tense*," by "Vera;" "*The Temperance Battlefield, and How to Gain the Day*," a collection of temperance tales, by the Rev. J. C. Seymour, of Markham, Ont.; "*My Boy Life and Ben Diven*," by Rev. John Carroll; "*The Street River Tragedy*," by Aubrey Deane; "*Sir Peter Pettysham*, a Canadian satirical romance; and "*Tuque Bleue*," a tale of sport and love, by Mr. John L'Esperance. Most of these have been already mentioned in our general survey. Besides them, a number of tales, of greater or less value and interest, have been contributed to the magazines, both in and out of Canada.

Poetry.—Though, no doubt, our poets have not been idle during the year, only a few of them have ventured to entrust their productions to the publisher. Of the French who have done so the most noted are Mr. L. P. Le May, and the Hon. Justice Routhier. The title of Mr. Le May's volume is "*Fables Canadiennes*," and in it he strikes out for himself a new and, indeed, a somewhat difficult path. The poems (though, for our own part, we prefer some of his previous writings), are marked by the combined grace and strength by which the best products of his pen are distinguished. Judge Routhier's "*Echos*" we have already characterized. "*Mes Vers*" is the simple title of a pleasant little volume by Mr. J. A. Bélanger, of Ottawa, who shows a quiet grace in the treatment of a number of subjects which he has made peculiarly his own. Mrs. Mathews, a daughter of Mr. B. Hutchins, of Montreal, and now a resident of Kansas City, published a little volume of "*Poems and Original Truths*," under the pseudonym of "Max Maurice." "*The Fall of Jerusalem*," read before the Royal Society of Canada, by the Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson, was published in pamphlet form during the year. Mr. Dawson is preparing

for publication another poem of some length—*Zenopia*—which has been highly spoken of by the rev. gentleman's many admirers. "*Poems, Songs, and Odes*," by A. McA. Taylor, is the title of a volume of considerable merit. "*Ireland: A Retrospective poem on the Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation*," is the production of the Rev. W. Smith, M.D., of Brookholm, Ont. Mr. Fred. W. Johnson, of Guelph, published a poem in which he expressed the general admiration and regret for the late President Garfield, whose name forms the title.

Miscellaneous.—Under this heading we group as well those works which do not admit of classification under any ordinary category, as also such as have not been published in sufficient number to form a class by themselves. We also include several works which, though properly pertaining to some of the previous classes, did not come under our notice in time to be so dealt with. We wish to observe that we intend no depreciation by gathering them together under this comprehensive and indefinite term. Some of them, indeed, are worthy of a more extended notice than, unhappily, at the time of writing we are able to give them.

The "*History of the Montreal Club and Record of Snow-Shoeing, 1840—1881*" is a history of the popular "*Tuques Bleues*" of Montreal, with a general sketch of the progress of an important phase of Canadian sport during a period of over 40 years. The author is Mr. H. Wylie Becket, than whom none could be better fitted to compile such a record. "*Sport and Immigration*," by John F. Rowan, is in part a re-publication from the *London Field*, and is a work not only of much interest, but likely to do much good to the cause of Canadian settlement. "*Quelques Considerations sur le Temps Actuel*" is a pamphlet touching, from a patriotic point of view, on several questions connected with Quebec provincial politics. It was published anonymously. "*Speeches and Addresses*," by Lord Dufferin, published in London, must have an interest for all Canadians on which it is needless to dwell. We hope in the next issue of the A. R. to be able to say something of the work from personal knowledge. "*Canada's Highway to the Pacific*" was contributed as an article to the *Contemporary* by Mr. H. S. Northcote, M. P., son of the Conservative leader, as embodying information gathered during a recent visit to the Dominion. The educational literature of Canada is becoming every year more extensive. The time when a native text-book was a world's wonder, and when even our geographies and histories were, in great part, foreign compilations, some of which reviled the institutions under which we lived, has long since passed away, and now Canadian school-books are beginning to take a rank proportionate to our growing importance in other respects. We cannot attempt to give a complete list of those published or in preparation during the year. We may mention, however, the series of reading-books, prepared, under the editorship of Mr. G. Mercer Adam, by the Canada Publishing Company, of Toronto, which are thoroughly Canadian in every particular and mark the attainment of a high standard of

excellence, mechanical as well as literary ; Lovell's "*Advanced Geography*," a work of high merit ; "*Lazare Hoche*," the sympathetic sketch of the short-lived patriot general, written by De Bonnechose, and published, with notes by Mr. W. Tytler, B. A., of the Guelph High School ; "*Marmion and Burke's Reflections on the Revolutions*," with Introduction and copious notes, by John Millar, B. A., Head Master of St. Thomas Collegiate Institute ; "*Chemistry for Intermediates*," by A. P. Knight ; "*Abérgé de l'Histoire du Canada*," by the Institut de la Congregation de Nôtre Dame of Montreal ; "*Arithmetical Tables*," by R. T. Martin, Toronto ; "*Hints and Answers to Examination Papers for Intermediate Examinations*," reprinted from Gage's "*School Examiner and Student's Assistant for 1881*," compiled by Messrs. T. Kirkland, M. A., and W. Scott, B. A. ; the "*Royal Canadian Arithmetic for Public Schools*" ; "*La grammaire Française mise à la portée du jeune Age*," by J. A. Levesque ; "*School Geography of the World*," by J. B. Calkin, M. A., of Nova Scotia, and a number of others.

We have reserved for special notice the following text-books, written by members of the Staff of the Royal Military College, Kingston, for the use of the cadets of that Institution :—

"*Notes on Arithmetic*," "*Notes on Algebra*," "*Notes on Conics, Part I*," by Lt.-Col. E. Kensington, R.A. ; "*Notes on Artillery, Part I*," "*Notes on Smooth Bore Ordnance, Ammunition, and Rockets*," by Major S. G. Fairtlough, R.A. ; "*Text book of Military Law*," "*Notes on Military Administration*," "*Tactical Notes*," by Major Douglas Jones, R.A. ; "*Notes on Astronomy*," "*A Course of practical Astronomy, with the Elements of Geodesy*," by Lt.-Col. J. R. Oliver, R.A. ; "*Guide to Course of Military Engineering*," by Major G. R. Walker, R.E., and Capt. H. R. Sankey, R.E. ; "*Explosives: their use for Military Engineering, Land Operations, and Electrical Measurements*," by Capt. H. R. Sankey, R.E. "These works," says Col. Hewett, Commandant of the College, "are intended more especially for the use of the cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, as adjuncts to the lectures delivered in class, and to the other text-books on these subjects used in the institution ; they, however, also possess a considerably higher and wider range, and some of them are of themselves pretty complete treatises."

A second edition was published last year, of "*Le Congrès de la Baie Saint Paul*." A *Conférence* on the subject of "*Charité*," is from the pen of the Abbé Bruchesi. "*Trois Contes Sauvages*," written by the Abbé Lacasse, and published in a small volume. "*Les Méaventures d'un Avocat*" is the title of a satirical narrative of experiences by M. Petit Jean. "*Gustava ou un héros Canadien*" is a historical romance of considerable ability, by M. A. Thomas. "*Les Conservateurs et la Politique Nationale de 1878 à 1882*," is the title of a brochure on the political situation in Quebec. Dr. Paquin's pamphlet has been mentioned elsewhere. A Canadian paper of importance included in the Transactions of the Royal Colonial Institute is the "*Progress of Canada and the Development of*

the Great North-West," by Lt.-Col. T. Hunter Grant, of Quebec. " 'John A.' and John May, or the Struggle between Carleton and the Clique; also the Battle of Ephesus, an Epic after Campbell," is the title of a political satire arising out of the recent Dominion General Election. The " *Address by Principal Grant before the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, on March 16th 1882, with reference to the Temporalities Bill*," is an able summing up of the issues involved in the *quæstio vexata* which occupied much attention for several years, especially among the members of the different Presbyterian Churches in Canada. " *Album Verses and other Poems*," is the title of a selection from the poetical writings of Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, printed for circulation among his friends. As the title indicates, they were written mostly on the spur of the moment. Many of them are distinguished by sweetness and pathos, others by Irish humour of which Mr. Davin has his fair share. Besides the lecture by Dr. John Rae, which is noticed elsewhere, the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba has published " *The Causes of the Rising in the Red River Settlement, 1869-70*," by Mr. Alex. McArthur. A new edition of Mr. W. B. McDougall's " *Guide to Manitoba and the North-West* " gives evidence of the appreciation enjoyed by that useful work.

SCIENCE.

In the history of Science, the most notable events of the year were the formation of the Royal Society of Canada and the meeting, in Montreal, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The idea of forming the Royal Society originated with the Marquis of Lorne, who since 1878 has been Governor-General of Canada. Its Constitution and membership and an account of the inaugural meeting, which was held in Ottawa, are given under the head of *Literature*, so that it will be unnecessary to repeat here the parts which refer to Science.

Geology and Palæontology.—A number of papers on these subjects have been read before the scientific societies of the Dominion during the year, and we regret that our limited space will not admit of our referring to them at greater length. In addition to these the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Part II., 1882, contains a paper by Dr. Dawson, of McGill College, " *on the results of recent explorations of erect trees containing animal remains in the coal formation of Nova Scotia*." This valuable contribution comprises descriptions of numerous reptilian remains and is illustrated by nine lithographic plates. The same gentleman, in the appendix to Report No. II. on the Peter Redpath Museum, published in January, 1883, gives an account of the bones of a whale which were found in 1882 near Smith's Falls, Ontario; also descriptions of some new fossils from the lower carboniferous limestones of Nova Scotia, collected by himself, and from the same formation in western Newfoundland, collected by Dr. R. Bell; together with notes on the graptolites of the Quebec group and on the geological collections in the above museum. He

has also furnished to the Geological Society a second report on the Dominion and Silurian fossil plants of Canada. Mr. Edwin Gilpin, Government Inspector of Mines, N. S., a gentleman well qualified to discuss the subject, has contributed to the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers (*Proceedings*, Vol. XXXI., 1882) a paper on the Gold Fields of Nova Scotia, illustrated by maps and sections. In this paper Mr. Gilpin describes the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia, the area over which it is now found, the characters and geological and lithological relations of the auriferous veins, the age of the rocks in which they occur, the peculiarities of the structure of the rocks at the different gold fields, the minerals associated with the gold and the processes of mining and milling carried on. He also gives statistics of production and general observations of interest. The same author issued a descriptive catalogue of the minerals of Nova Scotia to accompany a collection of Nova Scotia minerals shown at the Dominion Exhibition at Kingston, Ont., in 1882.

Geological and Natural History Survey.—The operations of the survey, which consists of technical work at headquarters in Ottawa, and field-work in various parts of the Dominion, have been carried on as usual. In the palæontological department Mr. Whiteaves has been assisted by Messrs. Foord, Tyrrell and Ami. A number of fossils have been skilfully drawn by Mr. J. H. Balbirnie and lithographed by him at Mortimer's establishment, Ottawa. In the chemical department, both Mr. Hoffmann and his assistant, Mr. Adams, have been engaged with a variety of analysis and assays. In the beginning of the year Mr. Adams made microscopic examinations of a number of rock sections, and during the summer he went to Lake Kenogami in the Saguenay district, and to the country behind St. Jerome for the purpose of collecting specimens. Mr. Willimott visited the Eastern Townships, and Mr. Weston the country between Sault Ste. Marie and the Bruce Mines with the same object in view. An important feature in the progress of the Survey has been the appointment, during the year, of Prof. John Macoun as Botanist and Field Naturalist. This gentleman's work will be noticed under the head of Botany. The field-work accomplished by the various geologists of the staff will now be reviewed in the same order as in former years. In Nova Scotia, Mr. Hugh Fletcher continued his thorough geological survey of this province. Having completed the Island of Cape Breton by the month of August, he was engaged during the latter part of the summer in the northern portion of the peninsula, principally in the counties of Guysborough and Antigonish. His assistants were Messrs. McMullan and Faribault. He has been devoting considerable attention to the gold-bearing rocks of the province which are well displayed in Guysboro' County. In regard to their age he believes them to belong to two different horizons, one of which, such as the Middle River District, Cape Breton, is Laurentian, while most of the other gold districts are situated on rocks

of a formation just below the Primordial Cambrian, which may not be represented elsewhere on the continent.

In New Brunswick Mr. Wallace Broad was occupied in Carleton and the northern part of York County in continuation of his work of 1881. The intention is to shew the geology of this part of the province in three sheets uniform with those of the districts further east, and which have been completed by Mr. Ells. The most westerly of Mr. Broad's sheets is now completed, and another begun which it is proposed to finish this year and the third in 1884. This will complete the present geological survey of New Brunswick, the results being mapped on a scale of four miles to one inch. Mr. Broad was assisted by Mr. Wm. McInnes, B.A., and Mr. Robt. Chalmers. The latter gentleman paid particular attention to the superficial geology, and Mr. Broad's report, which is to appear soon, will contain an appendix by Mr. Chalmers on this subject.

In Quebec Mr. R. W. Ells was engaged in the Gaspé peninsula. Beginning at Pabos, he examined the shore as far as Metis, and made sections inland on the St. Anne's, Dartmouth and St. John's Rivers. He also made some investigations in the Metapedia valley. His object was to determine more precisely the ages and the boundaries of the divisions of the Quebec groups, and also the distribution of the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. A large amount of work had been done in the Gaspé peninsula by Sir William Logan, and Messrs. Murray, Richardson and Bell, by whom its geology has been mapped, but in recent years some new light has been thrown upon the subdivisions of the Quebec group and the Devonian formation as they exist in this region. For example, graptolites of the Levis formation have been found at Grand Michaud in the slaty pebbles of a conglomerate which had been classed as of Potsdam age, and fossils of the Utica formation have been found in the black states just above the mouth of the Tartigou River, which had been considered as belonging to the Levis division of the Quebec group. Mr. Ells was assisted by Messrs. A. P. Low, B. A. Sc., T. D. Peers and H. P. Brunmell.

In Ontario, Dr. Selwyn coasted the north shore of Lake Superior from Thunder Bay to Sault Ste. Marie, and has contributed a paper containing his opinions on the rocks of that section of country to *Science*, a new weekly journal published in Boston, Mass.

In the North-West Territories.—In continuation of the work of himself and assistants in previous years, Dr. R. Bell, Assistant Director of the Survey, was engaged in exploring a part of the great Athabaska-Mackenzie Basin. Having travelled by land to Lac la Biche, he pursued his journey thence northward by canoe, following La Biche River to its junction with the Athabaska, and the latter stream all the way to Lake Athabaska. The portion of the Athabaska River between the La Biche and the Clearwater had never before been visited by a scientific man, and it proved very interesting from a geological point of view. The rocks exposed in the banks were found to be of Cretaceous age,

underlaid, towards the Clearwater, by Devonian limestones. The petroleum and asphaltic deposits on either side of the Athabaska below the Clearwater, which had been noticed by the older travellers, were examined in the light of our present knowledge of the geology of petroleum. They are of vast extent and cannot fail to be of immense importance in connection with the future development of the country. In returning in the autumn, Dr. Bell followed the Clearwater River and the boat-route from the Methy Portage to Isle à la Crosse Lake, and thence by the Beaver River to Green Lake, from which he travelled by land to Fort Carleton and Qu'Appelle. Track-surveys were made of all the routes followed both in going out and returning home. Mr. A. S. Cochrane made geological and topographical surveys of Moose Lake and the waters connecting it with the lower Saskatchewan, and also of some of the rivers flowing into the eastern side of Lake Winnipeg. Mr. R. G. McConnell, who had wintered at Fort Calgary, spent the summer in making a geological examination of the country from the United States boundary northward for a distance corresponding to one degree of latitude, and extending from the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains eastward for a breadth of about 25 miles.

In British Columbia, Mr. A. Bowman, formerly assistant to Dr. G. M. Dawson, was engaged in making geological explorations in the southern part of the interior of this province between Harrison and Kamloops Lakes in continuation of work of a previous year.

The museum of the Survey in Ottawa, which has been open throughout the year attracted 9,549 visitors during 1882, a number several times greater than had ever visited it in one year while it was in Montreal.

Entomology.—The Entomological Society of Ontario continues in active operation, and is aided by a grant of \$1,000 a-year from the Provincial Government. The thirteenth annual report of the Society, being that for 1882, was issued at the close of the year. It contains numerous valuable papers on the noxious, beneficial, and other insects of the province, by some of our leading entomologists, and is well illustrated by woodcuts. The annual meeting of the Society was held, by permission of the Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, in Montreal, on the 24th of August. The object of holding the meeting in this city was to allow the numerous distinguished entomologists from both Canada and the United States, who would be at the meeting of the American Association, an opportunity of being present. Mr. William Saunders, of London, the President, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members. The Montreal Branch of the Society, under the Presidency of Mr. H. H. Lyman, held its ninth annual meeting on the 16th May, 1882. Judging from the report of its proceedings, it appears to be in a flourishing condition. The *Canadian Entomologist*, under the able editorship of Mr. Wm. Saunders, has appeared regularly, and continues to occupy a high place amongst our scientific periodicals.

Fisheries.—The scientific breeding of food-fishes continues to be carried on at the various government hatcheries in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario. Attention also continues to be paid to the natural history of the fishes of Canadian waters with a view to the better protection of the valuable species, while allowing of the destruction of inferior kinds which prey upon them. Last summer, the United States Government sent a Commissioner (Mr. Turner), under instructions from Professor Baird, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to reside at Ungava Bay, Hudson's Straits, for the purpose of enquiring into the fisheries of that region. A report is expected from him next October, which will no doubt prove highly interesting and valuable.

An effort is being made to have Canada well represented at the International Fisheries Exhibition in London, England, which is to begin in May, and to continue open for at least six months. Collections of fishes, and of a variety of fishing appliances have been made in Nova Scotia under the direction of Dr. Honeyman, curator of the Provincial Museum, Halifax; in Quebec, under Mr. J. V. Gregory, Agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and in Ontario and elsewhere, under Mr. Samuel Wilmot, Inspector of Fisheries. Collections for the exhibition have likewise been made in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and British Columbia. Mr. W. F. Whitcher, of the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa, has also done all in his power with the limited means at his disposal to make the Canadian part of the exhibition a success. The representatives of Canada at the exhibition will be Hon. A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Mr. Samuel Wilmot, Sheriff Joncas, of Gaspé; and Dr. Honeyman, of Halifax, with Mr. W. D. Dimock as Secretary.

Botany.—It has been already mentioned that Professor John Macoun, formerly of Albert University, Belleville, was appointed during the year to the position of Botanist and Field-Naturalist to the Geological Survey. During the month of June, he examined botanically the north shore of Lake Erie, and added many interesting species to the flora of the country, among them some trees not hitherto definitely known to exist within the borders of Canada. The remainder of the summer was spent in the Gaspé peninsula. On the coast he found a number of rare plants, including ferns, cryptogams, and some boreal forms of flowering plants, which had not before been noticed in the Dominion. The Shick Shock Mountains, in the interior of the peninsula, were partially examined, and many White Mountain species obtained, besides others which had before been known to exist only on the coast of Labrador. In the month of December, Professor Macoun went to Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, and made a collection of specimens of sea-weeds, shells, &c., illustrative of the food of the fishes of the Maritime Provinces, to form part of the Canadian contribution to the International Fisheries Exhibition to be held in London. Professor Macoun is engaged in preparing a catalogue of the plants of the Domi-

nion, which, when completed, will be of great value to botanists throughout the world. Besides the general and particular distribution of each species, all the synonyms which have reference to Canadian forms are given. The work will consist of four parts, and will require four years for its completion. The first part will include the Polypetalæ, and will be published early in the spring of 1883. The whole work will enumerate upwards of 4,000 species and will embrace the fungi, algæ, &c., besides all the higher orders. In the month of December, 1882, Professor George Lawson, of Halifax, read an interesting paper on "*Some New or Rare Plants*," before the Nova Scotia Institute of Natural Science. This paper will be published at length in the *Transactions* of the Institute. Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, one of the most enthusiastic botanists of Canada, has contributed some valuable papers on the botany of the Ottawa district through the Literary and Scientific Society, and the Field Naturalists Club of the capital.

Forestry.—The American Forestry Congress held its meeting for 1882, in Montreal, on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of August, for the sake of allowing its members to be present also at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The meeting proved quite successful, owing largely to the exertions of the Vice-President. Mr. William Little, of Montreal. Over 200 gentlemen attended the meetings and much interest was manifested. In the absence of the President, Hon. G. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, U. S., the chair was occupied by the Hon. H. G. Joly, M.P.P. Many useful papers were read on such subjects as the preservation, utilization, cultivation and improvement of forests, tree-planting and the introduction of useful species from other countries. It is probable that the next meeting of the Congress will be held at St. Paul, or Minneapolis, at the same time as that of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in the latter city. After the meeting of the American Forestry Congress, a number of gentlemen in Montreal and elsewhere, interested in forestry, organized the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec, and adopted a constitution; Montreal to be the seat of the Association. In the beginning of 1883, the Ontario Government passed an Act to encourage the planting and growing of trees. The provisions of the Act are simple and practical, the main object being to clothe the highways with trees. The proprietors of the adjoining lands are made owners of the trees on the highways. Municipalities are encouraged to give bonuses for tree-planting, one half of which may be repaid by the province, for which purpose \$50,000 were set apart as "The Ontario Tree-planting Fund." Mr. Chas. Gibb, of Abbotsford, P. Q., an enthusiastic horticulturist, spent the summer in travelling in Russia, with a view to ascertain what might be done in the way of introducing into Canada new kinds of fruit, ornamental and timber trees and useful shrubs, thus doing the country a valuable service at his own expense. He was duly accredited by the Provincial Government.

Agriculture.—The third annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, took place in Montreal, on the 21st of August. The chair was occupied by the President, Dr. W. J. Beal, A.M., and a considerable number of professors from the agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada, besides other prominent friends of agriculture were present. Only a few analysis of soils from the North-West have as yet been made, so that any new contributions of such analysis are welcomed as valuable additions to our knowledge of the chemistry of these lands. Dr. J. Baker Edwards has made three analyses of soils taken by Mr. McPherson Lemoyne, from a section of land, two and a half miles northward of Hargrave Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 188 miles west of Winnipeg. These are supposed to be fair samples of the soil of the North-West and they are shewn to have a good capacity for resisting drought, while their constituents, Dr. Edwards says, shew them to be “enduring and practically inexhaustible under ordinary prairie tillage.”

Archæology.—Towards the end of November, Mr. C. A. Hirschfelder, an active worker in this branch of science, gave a highly interesting account of his discoveries in Canada, in the form of a lecture before the Canadian Institute, Toronto. He described the way in which he had formed his own extensive and valuable collection, and the conclusions he had arrived at in regard to the customs of the ancient Indians, his opinions being based on what he had observed while investigating ossuaries, mounds, and graves. The Dominion Government has been urged to acquire Mr. Hirschfelder’s collection, and place it in the museum connected with the Geological Survey at Ottawa, but so far without effect.

Geography.—*The Transactions of the Geographical Society of Quebec.* No. 2 of Vol. I, relating to the work of 1881, were issued in 1882. The present number contains, besides a copy of the charter and synopsis of the proceedings of the society, seven original papers as follows: (1) “*Le Canada Inconnu*,” by Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa; (2) “*Cape Bréton the ‘Long Wharf’ of the Dominion*,” (3) “*Newfoundland*,” by Count de Premio-Real, the Spanish Consul-General; (4) “*The Isthmus of Darien, with remarks on the great interest Canada has in the improvement of the overland route to the Pacific Ocean*,” by Lieut.-Col. W. Rhodes, of Quebec; (5) “*Notes of a Voyage to St. Augustine, Labrador*,” by Mr. E. T. Fletcher, of Quebec; (6) “*Le Canada avant Jaques Cartier*,” by Dr. W. E. Dionne, of Quebec; (7) “*President’s Annual Address*,” by Dr. H. H. Miles, of Quebec, President of the Geographical Society. Additions to our knowledge of the geography of the country northward of Lakes Huron and Superior, and the mountains of British Columbia have been made during the year by the Engineers of the Canadian Pacific Railway. In the summer of 1882, the Dominion Government had upwards of one hundred parties of surveyors engaged in running base lines, and laying out and subdividing townships in the North-West, principally near the route of the Pacific Railway. In the early part of the year an Order-in-Council

was passed defining the boundaries of four "Provisional Districts" in the North-West, namely : Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Athabaska. Mr. E. B. Borron, who was sent out by the Ontario Government, made an exploration northward from Lake Huron, which has thrown some new light on the geography of that region. Mr. A. S. Cochrane, of the Geological Staff, surveyed Moose Lake to the north-west of Lake Winnipeg and some of the rivers flowing into the eastern side of this lake. Dr. R. Bell's surveys of the Athabaska River, and the boat-route from the Methy Portage to Green Lake, have been noticed in connection with the work of the Geological Survey. At the third International Geographical Congress, held at Venice, in September 1881, the Province of Quebec was represented by the Count Viola, Mr. E. Taché, and Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.P., who had been appointed as Commissioners by the Provincial Government. A report by the last named gentleman on the representation of Quebec and Canada at this Congress was issued during the year.

Astronomy and Physics.—Elaborate preparations were made at numerous places in the Dominion for observing accurately the transit of Venus on the 6th of December. The weather, throughout Canada, is generally cloudy at this season, and the day of the transit proved to be no exception to the rule. Of the various stations at which proper instruments were placed in position, the most satisfactory observations were made at Ottawa. Other observations, which will be of more or less value, were made at Kingston and Winnipeg, but at all the other stations, so far as we are aware, the sun was either totally obscured during the transit or was not visible at both contacts. The proposal to establish a system of standard time throughout the world, which emanated from Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., has attracted the attention and received the favourable consideration of scientists during the last two years. The American Society of Civil Engineers issued a circular, in which they stated the details of the scheme after a careful revision. The proposal is to establish one universal standard of time, common to all peoples throughout the world, for the use of railways, telegraphs, steamboats, domestic purposes, &c., as well as for scientific observations. The scheme requires the establishment of a prime meridian, which it is proposed shall pass through the Pacific Ocean and Behring's Straits, so as to avoid crossing any country ; and for other reasons, this would be the most convenient position. The unit measure of time, or each revolution of the earth, is to be divided into twenty-four parts, each corresponding with an interval of 15° of longitude or one hour of time. The day *absolute* will consist of twenty-four consecutive hours without reference to the duration of light and darkness, and may be called the cosmic day. It is intended to denote the hours of the cosmic day by twenty-four letters of the alphabet (J and V being omitted), these to correspond with the standard time meridians above indicated.

During the fiscal year 1881-82 the Government Telegraph and Signal

Service under the management of Mr. F. N. Gisborne, M.I.T.E.E., was extended by the creation of a first-class telegraph line between Baie St. Paul and Chicoutimi, and also between Murray Bay and Mille Vaches on the North Shore of the Lower River St. Lawrence, it being the intention of the Government to continue such line along the west coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Straits of Belle Isle. An electric cable was also laid across the mouth of the Saguenay River one and a quarter miles in length in 100 fathoms of water.

In British Columbia the revenue increased from \$10,547 for the previous year to \$18,414, versus reduced maintenance expenditure. The Government Telegraph Service now comprises 2580 miles of telegraph poles and 13 cables, aggregating 152 nautical miles, 970 miles of land lines being in the North-West Provinces. There are also twenty-four Signal Stations in the River Gulf and Atlantic Coast, whence weather and shipping reports are forwarded daily and published free of cost in the morning papers. Daily fishery bulletins, giving the presence and kind of bait, the take of fish, number of boats out, weather and temperature, &c., are also posted up at numerous stations, free of charge. It is difficult to overestimate the value of this service to fisherman, mariners, insurance companies and the travelling public, the total cost being very small in comparison with the benefits thus obtained by the community.

It was stated in the last A. R. that European countries had undertaken to maintain six out of the eight magnetic and meteorological sections to be established around the North Pole in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle, while the United States had agreed to support a seventh and Canada was expected to complete the number. The stations were to be maintained and observations regularly recorded at each for one year from 1st September 1882. Our Government granted \$5,000 towards the expenses of the eighth station, all other expenses to be borne by the Imperial Government. Fort Rae, on Great Slave Lake, was selected as the site of the Dominion station and it was placed in charge of Captain Dawson, R. N., who reached his destination and commenced to make observations on the 2nd of September. The primary objects to be obtained at the different stations are to determine the laws of magnetic currents, by simultaneous observations and other means, and also to take meteorological notes throughout the year.

The Meteorological Service, with headquarters in Toronto, under the able direction of Professor Charles Carpmæl, continues to increase its efficiency and to extend its operations to new regions, especially in the North-West.

Meteorological Statistics at Toronto Observatory.—Latitude 43° 39' N., Long. 5h. 17m., 33 s. W. Elevation above the sea 350 feet. Year, 1882. Mean temperature 45·42. Difference from average (42 years) +1·21; Thermic anomaly -5·60. Highest temperature 89·9; lowest temperature -17·4; monthly and annual ranges 107·3; mean daily range 15·70; greatest daily range 36·0; mean height of the barometer 29·65; highest

barometer 30·447 ; lowest barometer 28·78 ; mean humidity of the air 74 ; mean of cloudiness 0·63 ; resultant direction of the wind N. 47° W ; resultant velocity of the wind 2·11 ; mean velocity 10·42 miles per hour ; greatest velocity 46·0. Total amount of rain 20·587 ; difference from average of 42 years 7·518 ; number of days on which rain fell 110. Total amount of snow 42·5 ; number of fair days 209 ; number of auroras observed 60 ; number of nights when possible to see aurora 204 ; number of thunderstorms 28 ; warmest month, August ; coldest month, January ; warmest day, August 7 ; coldest day, January 23. Month of highest mean barometric pressure, November ; month of lowest pressure, June ; month of greatest humidity, December ; months of least humidity, April, May ; mean cloudiness of year, 0·63 ; most cloudy month, December ; least cloudy month, September ; month in which the greatest amount of rain fell, May ; greatest amount of rain in one day 1·36 ; last snow-fall of season, April 12 ; Frogs heard April 19 ; Whip-poor-will heard May 22 ; first frost of season, September 23 ; first ice of season, October 20 ; first snow-fall of season, November 13.

Public Health.—A Sanitary Convention was held at St. Thomas, on the 19th of September, in connection with the Provincial Board of Health. A large number of delegates attended, and a number of papers were read. The Board has since become well organised, and is doing good work in the regular publication and distribution to its members of sanitary statistics illustrated by maps showing the monthly distribution of the principal diseases by areas throughout the Province.

Vital Statistics.—On the 17th of December a large and influential deputation, comprising delegates from most of the cities, and some of the towns of the Dominion, waited upon the Government at Ottawa to urge upon it the necessity for the immediate organization of a uniform system of vital statistics for the whole country. The proposal was well received, but as the subject does not come, according to the British North America Act, under the direction of the Federal Government, an amendment of the constitution will be necessary before any further steps can be taken. While in Ottawa the delegates resolved to form a Canadian Sanitary Society, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

In the Autumn a number of delegates from Montreal and Quebec waited on the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, Premier of Quebec, and pressed him to pass the Public Health Bill, which was before the Legislature last year, and also to cause a Bureau of Statistics to be formed similar to the one which exists in Ontario. Mr. Mousseau could not promise any immediate action, but he fully agreed with the deputation in their desire to protect the public health.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.—The thirty-first meeting of the above Association was held in Montreal, under the presidency of Dr. Dawson, on the 23rd of Augt., and continued in session till the 28th. The attendance was very large, having been second only to the

last Boston meeting. The work was divided into the usual sections and a large number of papers were read and discussed. Every preparation had been made by the executive committee, of which Dr. T. Sterry Hunt was chairman, for the reception and entertainment of the strangers. Profs. Harrington and McLeod, of McGill College, were indefatigable in their endeavours to make everything pass off pleasantly. Excursions were made to Quebec, Ottawa, and Lake Memphremagog, all of which afforded much enjoyment to the members. Nearly all the leading scientists of the United States were present, and among the distinguished visitors from Europe may be mentioned Drs. W. B. Carpenter and John Rae, of London, Samuel Houghton, of Dublin, and Mr. Herbert Spencer. It was decided to hold next year's meeting in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

British Association for the Advancement of Science.—It was announced in the last A. R., that the Governor-General was in correspondence with Mr. Spottiswoode, president for 1881, of the British Association, with a view to secure a deputation of that body to visit Canada in 1883. At the meeting of 1882 it was resolved that the Association meet at Southport in 1883 and in Montreal in 1884. Attempts have since been made to have the decision in favour of Canada upset, but without success. The citizens of Montreal have taken steps to hold a successful meeting, and the Prime Minister of Canada has promised that the Government will aid financially, a step which will no doubt prove highly beneficial to the country in many respects. We may, therefore, look forward to the holding of the meeting in Montreal in August, 1884.

ART.

In the Royal Canadian Academy of Art, which was founded in 1880, by the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, Canada now possesses a nucleus for art which bids fair to realize the hopes of its promoters. The Exhibition of the year past was held in Montreal and comprised paintings in oil and water colours, etching, crayons, sculpture, industrial designing and architecture. The oil paintings numbered about 120. The sales of pictures aggregated \$4,500. The academy voted \$200 in aid of the Art schools of Montreal and Toronto. The Exhibition for 1883 will be held in Toronto. In the speech made at the opening of this exhibition by Lord Lorne, and in the annual report then presented by the President, Mr. L. R. O'Brien, there is contained an excellent summary of the position of Art in Canada. We make space for some extracts from the latter document:—"Up to the present period all progress in the direction of Art Education in Canada has been made by voluntary effort or by the Provincial Governments. In Quebec about \$7,000 per annum is expended by the Government in support of Art schools established in Montreal, Quebec, Levis, New Liverpool, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Sorel, Granby, St. John, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jerome, Hochelaga and St. Cunegonde. In the cities of Quebec

and Montreal the studies are of a somewhat more advanced character than in the country places, but even here they are principally elementary, the classes being most largely attended by artizans, to suit whose convenience they are open only in the evening and during the winter months. The classes in Montreal are attended by the students of McGill College in the Faculty of Applied Science. The small amount I have mentioned divided among thirteen schools is entirely inadequate for their support, and much difficulty is experienced in obtaining the services of properly trained teachers; classes in drawing and painting have also been formed in connection with the Art Association, and taught by members of the Academy. In Ontario Schools of Art have been established in Toronto, London and Ottawa, the two former aided by grants from the Provincial Treasury. By the school law of Ontario drawing is made compulsory in all the common schools, but this law is as yet only partially carried into effect, the great difficulty in its practical application lying in the fact that scarcely sufficient provision has yet been made in the Normal schools for the instruction of the teachers in elementary drawing. In New Brunswick the school law is somewhat similar to that of Ontario, but the results are more satisfactory—a good course of industrial drawing being carefully worked out in the instruction given in the Normal schools, and in the teaching of the common schools. In Nova Scotia little has been done in this direction of a practical character.

“Canada stands now in a somewhat similar position to that of Great Britain in 1851, with this difference, that England even then was rich in accumulations of the choicest works of Art, accessible to all, and in themselves affording means of art education; a stimulus and example which Canadian Art students or artists do not possess. The International Exhibition of that year showed that England from want of proper art training in her designers and artizans, was losing her hold upon the markets of the world. The perception of this fact, and the wise counsels of Prince Albert, brought about the establishment of the Science and Art Department, the headquarters of which are at South Kensington, with its magnificent museum, picture galleries, sculptures, and schools, a department to which the Imperial Parliament has for the last thirty years annually voted enormous sums, the grant for the present year being £334,681 stg., more than a million and a half of dollars; this expenditure being forced upon the nation, not for the gratification of taste and luxury, but as a commercial necessity, the urgency of which has passed beyond a question, and the beneficial results of which, even upon purely economical grounds, are undisputed. Every other progressive and civilized country upon the face of the globe has its efficient and costly system of Art education, and industrial training. Canada has been alone in ignoring the necessity for such training of her sons. Is it wise? Is it good economy for her to remain in this position? I say that she ignores the necessity of such training because, although, as just stated, some attempts have been made in

this direction, they have not been sufficient to do more than indicate a good intention, but not to achieve any practical results. The practical experience of other countries and the consensus of enlightened public opinion upon the subject point to the following as essential in the education of the people :—

“1st. That instruction in elementary drawing is as essential as instruction in reading and writing and should be taught in all public schools to all children ; and as a means to this end that in the Normal Schools industrial drawing and design should form part of the regular course of study pursued by the teachers.

“2nd. That in all towns and centres of industry Schools of Art and Design should be established, the course of study having some special reference to the work to which the pupil intends to devote his life.

“3rd. That in the large cities more advanced schools should be provided, with such resources in the way of museums and collections of Art as will enable those who study any branch of art as a profession to complete their education in the country.

“As it is now, those of our young people who display such talent as would make them most valuable to Canada are obliged to study abroad, and they rarely return to their own country. In the attainment of the objects of the Academy its members are powerless unless aided by public opinion and public support. We appeal necessarily in the first instance to those persons whose taste, education, and culture, enable them to appreciate the importance of those objects, and it is in this way that our Honorary Members can lend us most valuable aid and co-operation. Education is, under our constitution, a matter undertaken by the various Provinces.

“A national institution, however, such as the Royal Canadian Academy, incorporating all that is best in the Provincial Schools, and holding up a high standard for art at its meetings in the various Provincial centres gives the best stimulus to such Provincial schools.

“A power of comparison and an opportunity for competition is afforded by these national exhibitions, which would not otherwise be obtained. A work, which in an exhibition representing only a limited area, is held as sufficiently good, is seen, when placed by the side of superior work, to be faulty ; and efforts for improvements are made because a wider survey shows that the sacred heights of perfection have not been attained.”

The opening of the Montreal Exhibition was further marked by a ball given by the Marquis of Lorne in honour of the Academy, at the Queen’s Hall, which was one of the most brilliant affairs of the kind known in Montreal circles.

In connection with the Academy an important item of its founder’s project has, during the past year, been fairly started—the formation of a National Gallery at Ottawa. The Government has afforded the necessary accommodation in the way of a gallery. The diploma pictures of the academicians have been hung there, and donations of some valuable paint-

ings have already been received, supplementing their number. The donations include a fine oil painting by Melbze, presented by Mr. Allan Gilmour; a study of a head, presented by Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, England, painted by himself; and a copy of a work by Salvator Rosa, painted and presented by the Chevalier E. L. Falardeau.

The following is a list of the members of the Academy as now existing:

Officers.—President, L. R. O'Brien, Toronto; Vice-President, N. Bourassa, Montreal; Treasurer, James Smith, Toronto; Secretary, M. Matthews, Toronto. *Academicians.*—N. Bourassa, Montreal; W. N. Cresswell, Seaforth; Allan Edson, Montreal; D. Fowler, Amherst Island; J. A. Fraser, Toronto; James Griffiths, London, Ont.; R. Harris (late P. E. I), Toronto; E. Hamel, Quebec; J. W. Hopkins, Montreal; H. Langley, Toronto; T. M. Martin, Toronto; L. R. O'Brien, Toronto; Wm. Raphael, Montreal; Hy. Sandham, Montreal; Mrs. Schrieber, Toronto; T. S. Scott, Ottawa; Jas. Smith, Toronto; W. G. Storm, Toronto; F. C. Van Luppen, Montreal; Forshaw Day, (late N. S.), Kingston; J. W. H. Watts, Ottawa; J. C. Forbes, Toronto; H. Perré, Toronto; Alex. Hutchison, Montreal; Homer Watson, Doon, Ont. *Honorary Non-Resident Academicians.*—C. S. Millard, Cheltenham, Eng.; G. H. White, Charterhouse, London, Eng.; C. J. Way, Lausanne, Switzerland. *Honorary Retired Academician.*—M. Plamondon, Quebec. *Associates.*—Wm. Armstrong, Toronto; R. Baigent, Toronto; G. T. Berthon, Toronto; H. Bird, Montreal; W. Bengough, Toronto; J. S. Crocker, Toronto; R. F. Gagen, Toronto; D. L. Grant, Montreal; M. Hannaford, Toronto; O. R. Jacobi, Toronto; Wm. Lawrence, Montreal; Hy. Martin, Hamilton; M. Matthews, Toronto; J. C. Miles, St. John, N.B.; Wm. Revell, Toronto; J. T. Rolph, Toronto; E. S. Shrapnel, Orillia; F. M. B. Smith, Hamilton; E. B. Shuttleworth, Toronto; Jas. Weston, Montreal; W. H. Ruel, Montreal; Geo. Harvey, Halifax, N.S.; Miss Frances M. Jones, Halifax, N. S.; A. D. Patterson, Toronto; Miss F. E. Richards, Ottawa; Paul Peel, London, Ont. *Associate Designers.*—Wm. Doughtie, Toronto; E. E. Taché, Quebec; Robert McCausland, Toronto. *Associate Architects.*—James Balfour, Hamilton; Chevalier Ch. Baillargé, Quebec; E. Burke, Toronto; W. Chesterton, Winnipeg; Jos. Connolly, Toronto; Frank Darling, Toronto; D. B. Dick, Toronto; Andrew Dewar, Halifax; G. E. Fairweather, St. John, N. B.; John Gemmell, Toronto; H. Gordon, Toronto; J. G. Howard, Toronto; W. Irving, Toronto; J. T. C. MacKean, St. John, N.B.; C. W. Mulligan, Hamilton; Jas. Nelson, Montreal; A. E. Paull, Toronto; L. J. Powers, Kingston; F. A. Ras-trick, Hamilton; Wm. Stewart, Toronto; D. Stirling, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. R. Strickland, Toronto; W. T. Thomas, Montreal; R. C. Windeyer, Toronto; A. D. Steele, Montreal.

In Montreal the position held by Art is becoming year by year more assured. The report presented at the last annual meeting of the Art Asso-

ciation of Montreal is most encouraging. It shows a total membership of 454, receipts from donations amounting to \$7,840.00, and from annual subscribers to the extent of \$1,820.00; the total receipts being \$12,539.71, out of which a mortgage of \$7,000.00 has been paid, leaving the Association free from debt, and possessed of property the value of which is estimated at \$100,000. With regard to the Art classes which had been established in connection with the Association, the report stated that although not yet resumed; their reorganization was still under the consideration of the Council, and it was not unlikely that communication would be shortly opened with the authorities at South Kensington with the view of obtaining one or more specially trained teachers, and to establish the classes upon a basis similar to that of the Schools of Design in Great Britain. The Association have, further, tried this year with satisfactory result, the establishment of an Art reading room containing all the leading periodicals devoted to the fine arts and industrial designs published in Europe and the United States, besides several illustrated papers and magazines of a more general character. 29 periodicals are received, and the room is open to the families of members of the Association. In relation to a very important point, felt by those interested in Art work, both in Canada and in the States to be one calling urgently for consideration—the question of the imposition of duties upon works of art brought to this continent, the President, the Hon. Robert Mackay, made on this occasion certain very well considered observations. The following are the officers elected to serve for the present year:—President—Hon. Justice Mackay; Vice-President—Rev. Canon Norman; Treasurer—Mr. R. W. Shepherd; Secretary and Curator—Mr. S. English.

The "Montreal Society of Decorative Art" is another institution of considerable importance, the annual report of which, made in May last, showed a progressive increase in every department of the work of the Society. The receipts from sales of articles consigned and from orders executed during the first year of the Society's operations were \$1,321; in the second year they amounted to \$2,429, and last year they reached \$3,161. The membership of the Society showed an increase. The number of pupils in the various classes of needlework were 27 during the first year, 57 the second year and 85 last year. A class in oil painting taught by Mr. Raphael, and one in Art needlework under the tuition of Miss Windship, of Boston, had been established during the year. The following are the officers of the Society for the current year:—Honorary Presidents—Mrs. Molson and Mrs. Wheeler; President—Mrs. Dr. Hingston; Vice-Presidents—Mrs. Greenshields, Mrs. F. W. Thomas, and Mrs. Stimson; Treasurer—Miss Badgley; Secretary—Mrs. Crane.

Under the title "The School of Fine Arts," Montreal also possesses an Art institution, the officers of which are as follows for the current year: President—Hon. Justice Baby; Vice-President—Mr. Edward Murphy; Secretary—Mr. L. O. David. The Quebec legislature will be petitioned

for a grant in aid of the school, and it is expected the Council will provide the means for renting a suitable location for the ensuing year. Information as to its working has not been at command for the purposes of the present article.

In Quebec it is proposed to establish an Art school in connection with Morrin College.

The Ontario Society of Artists, Toronto, was formed ten years ago, the first Exhibition being held in 1872. Before that time there was no organization among the artists in the province, and very little in the way of art. The Society, first organized in the studio of one of its members, set before itself from the first the cause of Art Education as well as the holding of annual Exhibitions. The first Exhibition brought out a large number of pictures, and contained much of really good work. For three years the Society held its Exhibitions in such rooms as it could get, but the fourth Exhibition was held in its own rooms. In 1876 the School of Art was started, the teachers for the first year giving their services gratuitously. The Ontario Government then came to its aid with an annual grant to the school, and since the 1st October, 1882, have given class-rooms in the Normal School building for the School of Art, formally taking it into the department of Education, but leaving it still under the management of a council composed of members of the Ontario Society of Artists, and elected by that society. There are now about 150 pupils attending the classes. Another offspring of the Society is the *Art Union of Canada*. This Art Union is managed by a committee, one half professional and the other (lay) honorary members of the Society, and this, bringing in and interesting in Art a large number of men outside the profession, has had the most beneficial effect. The present officers of the Society are : President—Hon. Geo. W. Allan ; Vice-President—W. Revell ; Secretary—Geo. Hallen. There are now 47 members, and nearly 100 honorary members.

At Ottawa, the progress of art is very marked. The impetus given by the formation of an art school, three years ago has borne fruit in a general interest which while still filling the class rooms, and centring in steady work of a sound and thorough character, may now be said to have assured the permanence of an institution which, started by individual enterprise, has been carried on without any assistance from public funds. It has throughout its existence been fortunate in securing the services of teachers trained in the leading studios of Paris, and in the South Kensington School of Art, a fact to which its success is no doubt very largely due. Nearly 70 pupils have attended during the present winter session.

It is controlled and managed by an Association whose officers are as follows :—President, Sir W. J. Ritchie ; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Allan Gilmour ; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. H. V. Noel ; Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Harper ; Secretary, Mr. F. A. Dixon.

The Western Ontario School of Art and Design, London, was established in 1878. It is aided by the Provincial Government, to the extent

of \$800 a year. The following are the officers :—President, Col. J. Walker ; Sec. and Treas., Chas. Chapman. The School has been steadily growing since its inception, and during the past year the attendance is reported to have been greater than any former year. The number on the register for the first term of this session, shews 98 pupils attending evening classes ; 54 pupils attending afternoon classes ; and 17 pupils attending special porcelain painting. The progress has been very satisfactory in the various subjects taught, the School is well supplied with models of parts of machinery for working drawings, also plaster casts for figure, animal, plant, form, ornamentation, &c., a large portion of the Government grant having recently been expended for that purpose, and also for the purchase of a few good pictures for lessons in colour.

In Winnipeg, Manitoba the formation of an Art Society, contemplated last year, has been postponed, owing to the decision of the Common School authorities of the Province to adopt a course urged by the promoters of the Art scheme and to establish an Art Department to be worked as a part of the Provincial Common School system.

The success abroad of those whom we term, somewhat misleadingly, Canadian artists, is always a matter of very sincere congratulation, and we have the pleasure of recording this year two or three instances of real success. Perhaps the day will come when, in addition to giving birth to the individual, Canada may also be in a position to train and hold the artist. The honours in question have been conferred by the Royal Academy of London, and the “*Salon*” of Paris, Miss Fanny Sutherland having had two of her pictures accepted for the Academy Exhibition, one a water colour entitled “*Hatfield*” being hung in that envied area “*on the line.*” The famous “*Salon,*” has distinguished Miss Ida Joy, daughter of Dr. S. Joy, of Tilsonburg, Ont., having accepted two of her pictures, one of which was thought worthy of a similar desirable position.

The fine work of art to which reference was made last year, “*Picturesque Canada*” giving views of various sections of this great country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, is pursuing its steady course of development, month by month, about one half of the total number of parts being already issued. For excellence of the artists’ work in all its phases and for the high character of the publication in the important matters of paper and printing, this, Canada’s first real artistic product, will compare with anything in its own line yet before the public.

Last year we chronicled the fact that Mr. L. R. O’Brien had been commissioned by the Queen to paint for Her Majesty a view of the old fortress of our picturesque Quebec. It is gratifying to be able to state that Mr. O’Brien has been again complimented by a similar commission.

As evidencing the cordial and wide spread support afforded by the State, by corporate bodies and by private individuals to the cause of Art in England, a report of the London *Times* upon recent exhibitions of drawing

by the students of the "Female School of Art," London, gives an enumeration of the various prizes and scholarships gained, most tantalizing to the slenderly backed Art institutions of Canada. The list includes gold, silver and bronze medals. One gold medal being given by the Queen, who also gives other prizes. Her Majesty further presents a scholarship. Several other scholarships were attached to the school, one being given by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, who, also, offers special prizes for designs for fans, etc. One lady presents a scholarship of the value of \$125.00 for ten years in memory of her late husband. It is quite possible through these scholarships for a pupil to obtain an art education of high character, such as will secure future independence, without outside pecuniary assistance. The formation of such scholarships here, in Canada, to enable a properly grounded pupil to attend the European studies for a term of say three years, would not entail any great cost, and would, under certain restrictions, be attended with much advantage to the cause of art.

In the direction of China painting it is interesting to note the results of the seventh Annual Exhibition held last season in London, the nature of the work shown, the givers of the prizes and their recipients, both amateurs and professional. The prizes consisted of gold, silver and bronze medals, and the givers included the following: The Crown Princess of Germany, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Princess Christian, Prince Leopold, Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, the Countess of Flanders, the Judges of the year, and the founders of the institution. The *Queen* newspaper and the *Art Journal* also gave prizes, the list of the whole being a long one and showing the strong interest taken in this direction at the present time in England.

In Canada, perhaps, one of the most interesting features of the year in this direction of Art advancement is to be found in the fact that some examples of the great Masters of Art, such as are held to be the treasures of the galleries of Europe, have been purchased by a well known public man of Montreal, and now form part of his private gallery. At the recent sale of the magnificent collection of works of Art owned by the Duke of Hamilton, the Hon. D. A. Smith, ex-M.P., bought a Raphael, the subject of which is the head of a Cardinal, a Rembrandt, a painting by Ferrugino, and two by Blœmhardt. Neither Governments, Legislatures, nor Municipalities have as yet done so far-seeing and beneficial an act for Canadian Art, though beyond doubt the day will come when the opportunities for such purchases will be embraced by her public bodies. In this connection there should be considered the important point of the impost of duty upon works of art. Though not as unfortunately situated as our neighbours across the line in this respect, our position in Canada is by no means what it should be for a country so far removed from the great centres of art life and art treasure and for which the only chance of culture in this respect lies in the occasional visits of a moneyed few to the Old World, or the bringing here of specimens of good workmanship from its plethoric stores. By Acts

of Parliament in 1879 and 1880, paintings, drawings, engravings and prints are subject to a duty amounting to 20 per cent. of their value, exception being only made in favour of paintings in oil or water colour "by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists." The exception does not go far enough to confer any very practical degree of benefit upon the cause of our art education. Besides the distinguished and assuredly expensive work, original or copied, which "well-known merit" produces in its luxurious atelier, there is a generous and charming harvest of pencil, graver and pigment treasures which grows ever fresh year by year from the "three pair back" or the dingy sky-lighted garret of impecunious Bohemia—work done by artists whose merit is more evident than "well-known," but who often enough show the strong nervous flushings of genius in work which they are glad to sell merely for bread. Men of this type are in thousands across the ocean, and it is this work the possession of which, cheap because superabundant, good because artistic, would be the making of Canada, that our present tariff goes to exclude. It is to be trusted that the representations now being urged in the States and here in Canada will have their effect, and that no bar will be put to anything that tends so powerfully to the higher art education of the country.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE—1882.

IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

3 *March*.—Maj. Edgar Kensington, R.A.—to have local rank of Col. whilst employed as a Prof. at R. M. C., Kingston.

28 *Aprl.*—Lieut. Edward Temple Rose,* 10th Hussars—Captain.

24 *May*.—Alfred Patrick, lately Clerk of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada; Lieut. Col. John Stoughton Dennis, late Deputy of the Minister of the Interior; Lieut. Col. Francis Walter de Winton, R. A., Military Secy to the Gov. Genl. of Canada—Ordinary mem.'s of the 3rd class, or Companions of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

27 *June*.—G. Cadet Wm. Henry Robinson, from R. M. C. Kingston, Lieut. in the Royal Artillery; G. Cadet Græme Lynn Duffus, from do—Lieut. in the Royal Artillery.

19 *July*.—Maj. Jas. L. Bradshaw,† South Staffordshire Regt.—retires on retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lt. Col.

9 *Augt.*—G. Cadet Edward Thornton Taylor, from R. M. C., Kingston—Lieut. in the Cheshire Regt.; G. Cadet Fredk. St. Duthus Skinner,

* Son of Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart., G.C.M.G.

† Son of the late Mr. J. F. Bradshaw, for many years Manager of the Bank of Upper Canada at Quebec.

from do do.,—Lieut. in Royal Sussex Regt.

12 *Augt.*—Edward Mortimer Archibald, Esq. C. B.,‡ Her Majesty's Consul Genl. at New York—an Ordinary member of the 2nd class or Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

16 *Augt.*—Maj. P. O. Joseph Hébert, Royal Canadian Artillery—to have local rank of Lieut. in Egypt, whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force in that country.

17 *Augt.*—Lieut. Edward Raban, R. E.,—to have local rank of Capt. while employed as an Instructor at R. M. C., Kingston.

9 *Sept.*—Maj., with local rank in Canada of Lieut. Col., De la Cherois Thos. Irwin, R. A., (upon the seconded list)—retires upon retired pay, with the hon. rank of Lt. Col.

13 *Sept.*—Col. John Wimburn Laurie, from Lieut. Col. half pay—Maj. General.

21 *Oct.*—Lt. Col. and Col. Edward Osborne Hewett, R. E., having completed 5 years service in the rank of regimental Lt. Col. is placed on the half pay list.

1 *Nov.*—Lieut. Josceline Fitzroy Bagot, Grenadier Guards,—A.D.C.

‡ B. at Truro, N.S., 10 May, 1810.

to the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G.

17 *Nov.*—John Kidd, late Chief Clk in the office of the Gov. Genl. of Canada—an Ordinary mem. of the 3rd class, or Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

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Foreign Consuls approved of by the Queen.

13 *Feb.*—Chas. Elliott Anderson, as Consul General at Ottawa, for the Republic of Liberia ; 25 *March* Silverio Suarez, as Vice-Consul at Quebec, for His Majesty the King of Spain ; 25 *April.*—Wilhelm Hespeler, as Consul for the Province of Manitoba, to reside at Winnipeg, for the German Empire ; 17 *May.*—Wakefield G. Frye as Consul General at Halifax, for the United States of America ; Jno. Robt. Peachy, as Consul at Ottawa, for the Republic of Haiti ; 25 *May.*—Josiah Turner, as Consul at Amherstburg, for the United States of America ; Chas.

Ewers as Consul at Windsor, Ont., for the United States of America ; 19 *June.*—Chas. Elliott Anderson, as Consul General for the Dominion of Canada, to reside at Ottawa, for the King of the Hawaiian Islands ; Jas. Low, as Consul at Clifton, Ont., James M. Wilson, as Consul at Three Rivers, P. Q., and Robt. S. Chilton, as Consul at Fort Erie, for the United States of America ; 30 *June.*—Harry L. Slaght, as Consul at Prescott, Ont., for the United States of America ; 3 *July.*—Seargent P. Stearns, as Consul General at Montreal, and Benjamin S. Parker, as Consul at Sherbrooke, P. Q., for the United States of America ; 12 *Augt.*—Camille Janssen, as Consul General for Canada, to reside at Quebec, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians ; J. Robert Peachy, as Consul General at Ottawa, for the Republic of Bolivia ; 14 *Dec.*—Paul Lange as Consul at St. Stephen, N.B., for the United States of America.

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DOMINION APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 1.—Lindsay Russell,—Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, *vice* Dennis, superannuated.

Jan. 4.—M. J. Phoran, North Sydney, N.S.—A Preventive Officer and Boatman in H. M. Customs.

Jan. 9.—W. H. Purdy, St. John, N.B.,—Shipping Master for St. John, N.B., *vice* McLean, deceased.

Jan. 10.—Francis Gibaut, Percé, P.Q.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

Jan. 12.—Amédée Davignon, St. John's, P.Q.,—A Landing Waiter

and Searcher in H. M. Customs ; Prince H. Durkee, Yarmouth, N.S.—a Receiver of Wreck for Dist. of Co. Yarmouth.

Jan. 13.—George Baxter, Thorold, Ont.,—Judge Co. Court of Welland, Ont., *vice* Macdonald, deceased.

Jan. 20.—Pierre C. Duranceau, Beauharnois ; James Oliva, Montmagny ; Fred. Wm. Andrews, Didier J. Montambault, and Jules E. Larue, Quebec ; Edmund Barnard, Benj. A. Globensky, J. J. Curran, Melbourne M. Tait, Chas. C. De

Lorimier, Louis O. Taillon, Ivan T. Wotherspoon, and Donald McMaster, Montreal; Louis Tellier, St. Hyacinthe, and Ernest Cimon, Chicoutimi,—respectively Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

Jan. 23.—J. Cunningham Stewart,—Superintendent of Money Order and Savings Bank Branches of the P. O. Dept.; Wm. A. Fulmer, Economy, N.S.—A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

Jan. 24.—Frank McGinley, Emerson, Man., and John Thos. Hickey, Emerson, Man,—Landing Waiters and Searchers in H. M. Customs; Thos. E. Peck, — Harbour-Master for Nanaimo, B.C.; also Harbour-Master for Departure Bay, B.C.; Inspector Albert Shurtliff,—A Superintendent in N. W. Mounted Police Force, *vice* Walker resigned, Inspector J. H. McIlree,—A Superintendent N.W. Mounted Police Force, *vice* Winder resigned; Lieut. Col. Alex. McKenzie,—A Superintendent Mounted Police Force, *vice* W. D. Jarvis, services dispensed with; Aylesworth Bowen Perry,—An Inspector in said Force, *vice* Shurtliff promoted; Henry R. Prevost,—An Inspector in said Force, *vice* McIlree promoted; Staff Sergt. Frank Norman,—An Inspector in said Force; Augustus Jukes, M.D., —Senr. Surgeon of said Force, *vice* Kittson, retired.

Jan. 31.—John Smith, M. D., Toronto,—A Commr. under Act 32-33 Vict. Ch. 24 as amended by Act 33 Vict. Ch. 28.

Feb. 9.—Michel Fiset, M. D.,—Public Analyst, Quebec, under provisions of Act 37 Vict. Ch. 8, Sec. 14, *vice* Larue, deceased.

Feb. 13.—John Masson, Owen Sound, Ont.,—Deputy Judge, Co. Court of Grey, Ont.

Feb. 20.—Harvey McNab, Wallace, N. S.,—A sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

Feb. 22.—Ronald McDonald, Lingan, N. S.,—A Commr. of Pilots for Sydney, Cape Breton, N. S., *vice* Ling; Wm. L. Hamilton, Dist. Inspector Inland Revenue, Kingston, Ont.,—A Commr. to administer the necessary oaths to persons apptd. under the Great Seal of Can, &c., in certain counties and Dists. in Ont.; Richardson Borradaile, Dist. Inspector Inland Revenue, N. S., and P. E. I.,—A Commr. for same purposes in N. S. and P. E. I.

Feb. 23.—Lauchlin Geo. Campbell, Baddeck, N. S.,—Collector in H. M. Customs.

Feb. 24.—Thos. G. Piles, Deseronto, Ont.—A Collector in H. M. Customs.

Feb. 27.—Chas. E. Ewing, Cobourg, Ont.,—A Collector in H. M. Customs; Daniel McAllister, Cobourg, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs; Conn Dowley McLaine, St. Peter's Bay P. E. I.,—A sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

Mar. 14.—John Bartle, Niagara Falls, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs; David J. Rankin, Collinsby, Ont.—A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.

Mar. 29.—Wm. M. Parker, Stamford, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

Mar. 31.—Wm. C. Baker, Dunham, P. Q.,—A Collector in H. M. Customs.

April 1.—Nicholas H. Bunster,

Victoria, B. C.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

April 3.—Henry Leblanc, New Richmond, P. Q.,—Harbour Master for New Richmond; John Ferguson, Newcastle N. B.,—Port Warden of Newcastle; Hy. Alex. Muirhead, Chatham, N. B.,—Port Warden of Chatham; Wm. W. McLeod, Asst. Post Office Inspector, Winnipeg,—Post Office Inspector of Man. and N. W. Territory.

April 5.—Chas. Kearney, Florenceville, N. B.—A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.

April 6.—Fred. Thos. Bradley, Emerson, Man.,—A Collector in H. M. Customs.

April 8.—Lieut. Col. A. G. Irvine, and Hayter Reed,—Members of the North-West Council.

April 17.—Arthur Roberts, Hemmingford, P. Q., and Kingsberry, Rocham, P. Q.,—Preventive Officers in H. M. Customs; David J. Lowrey, Niagara, Ont.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs; John McGibbon, Helena, P. Q.—A sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

April 24.—John J. McGee, Asst. Clk. P. C.,—Deputy of Gov. Genl. for signing Letters Patent of Dominion and other lands.

April 28.—Hon. John H. Hagarthy, Chief Justice Q. B., Ont.,—Administrator of the Govt. of Ontario, during absence of Hon. J. B. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor.

May 3.—Patrick Hanrahan, Windsor, Ont., and Saml. Crawford, Halifax, N. S.,—Landing Waiters and Searchers in H. M. Customs; John Hy. Gates, Annapolis, N. S.—A Preventive Officer in H. M. Customs.

May 19.—John J. McGee, acting Clk. P. C.,—Deputy of Gov. Genl., for signing warrants of Election, Proclamation, all writs for the election of Mem's of the House of Commons,—and Deputy of the Gov. Genl. with the power and for the purpose of signing Letters Patent of Incorporation under Canada Joint Stock Co'ys Act, 1877; David Williams, Musquodoboit, N. S.,—Harbour Master for Musquodoboit; Rivers G. Charlton, Chicoutimi, P. Q.—A sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

May 20.—John J. McGee,—Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, *vice* Coté, deceased; and to administer to all who shall hold any office, place of trust or profit within the Dominion, the oath of office.

May 23.—Hon. John Carling, London, Ont.,—A Member of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, and Postmaster-General *vice* Hon. John O'Connor; John Costigan, of Grand Falls, N. B.,—A Mem. of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, and Minister of Inland Revenue, *vice* Hon. J. C. Aikins; Geo. A. Drew, Q. C.,—Judge Co. Court of Wellington, Ont., *vice* Macdonald, deceased; Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Q. C.,—A Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, B. C., *vice* Robertson, deceased; Geo. Wheelock Burbidge, St. John, N. B.—Deputy Minister of Justice and Solicitor for Indian Affairs, *vice* Lash, resigned; Lieut.-Col. Adam Peebles, Winnipeg, Man.—A Commr. under 9th Sec. Act 41 Vict. ch. 17, with discretionary powers; Andrew C. Elliott, Victoria, B. C.—A Commr. under Act 32-33 Vict. ch. 24, as amended by Act 33 Vict. ch. 28;

Joseph M. Currier, Ottawa, Ont.,—Postmaster of Ottawa; Hy. Crowe Blair, Truro, N. S.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

June 10.—John O'Donohoe, Q.C., Toronto,—Summoned to the Senate; the undermentioned Judges and Junior Judges in Ont., to be "Local Judges of the High Court" under the provisions of Sec. 76 of the "Ontario Judicature Act of 1881," viz:—Jas. R. Gowan, Simcoe; David S. McQueen, Oxford; Stephen J. Jones, Brant; Wm. Miller, Waterloo; David J. Hughes, Elgin; Geo. M. Boswell, Northumberland and Durham; Zaccheus Burnham, Ontario; John J. Stevenson, Haldimand; Chas. J. Robinson, Lambton; Gordon W. Leggatt, Essex; Jas. Daniell, Prescott & Russell; Danl. H. Lizars, Perth; Henry Macpherson, Grey; John Deacon, Renfrew; John J. Kingsmill, Bruce; Alex. F. Scott, Peel; Thos. F. Miller, Halton; Robt. Dennistoun, Peterboro'; W. H. Wilkinson, Lennox & Addington; Wm. Elliott, Middlesex; Walter McCrea, Dist. of Algoma; Robt. P. Jellett, Prince Edward; Wm. S. Senkler, Lanark; Wm. W. Dean, Victoria, Wm. A. Ross, Carleton; Thos. B. McMahon, Norfolk; Jas. S. Sinclair, Wentworth; Kenneth Mackenzie, York; Edmund J. Senkler, Lincoln; C. V. Price, Frontenac; Jacob F. Pringle, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry; Archibald Bell, Kent; Herbert S. Macdonald, Leeds & Grenville; Thos. A. Lazier, Hastings; Geo. Baxter, Welland; Geo. M. Clark, Northumberland & Durham; John Boyd, York; J. A.

Ardagh, Simcoe; Isaac F. Toms, Huron; A. C. Chadwick, Wellington; G. H. F. Dartnell, Ontario; Robt. Lyon, Carleton; Frederick Davis, Middlesex; E. B. Fraleck, Hastings.

June 24.—Michael P. Ryan, Montreal, P.Q.,—A Collector in H. M. Customs.

June 27.—Geo. A. Drew, Judge Co. Court, Wellington, Ont.,—A Local Judge of the High Court of Ontario; Jas. Adamson and Jas. G. A. Creighton, Masters in Chancery of the Dominion of Canada, to attend the Senate; J. M. Burns, Northport, N. S.,—Harbour Master for Northport; Clark Hamilton, Kingston, Ont.—A Collector in H. M. Customs.

June 28.—Wm. Wedderburn, Q.C.,—County Court Judge, Kings Co., N.B., *vice* Watters, resigned.

July 5.—Joseph Ryan, Portage la Prairie, Man.,—Co. Judge for Central Judicial Dist., Man.; Hon. David Mair Walker, Winnipeg, Man.—Co. Judge for Western Judicial Dist., Man.

July 10.—Hon. John G. Spragge, Chief Justice of Ont.,—Administrator of the Govt. of Ont. during the absence of Hon. J. B. Robinson, Lieut.-Gov., *vice* Hagarty, resigned; Hon. Archibald W. McLelan, —Minister of Marine and Fisheries, *vice* Pope, resigned.

July 12.—Hon. John A. Boyd, Hon. Geo. W. Burton, Hon. C. S. Patterson, and Hon. Thos. Galt,—Commr. and Commrs., *Per Ded. Pot.*; Thos. A. M. McCarthy, Judge Co. of Dufferin, Ont.,—A Local Judge of the High Court of Ontario; Jas. H. Jacques, Woodstock, N.B.;

and Ambrose Bilodeau, La Baie de la Trinité, P. Q.,—Preventive Officers in H. M. Customs.

July 22.—Marie H. E. Cimon, Q. C., Chicoutimi, P. Q.,—A Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, *vice* Laframboise, deceased; John E. Morrison, Southampton,—Harbour Master for Southampton, Ont., *vice* Cascaden; Achilles Fraser, Rivière Ouelle,—Harbour Master for Rivière Ouelle, P. Q.; Edward Polkinghorn, Waubauskene, Ont.,—Harbour Master for Midland, Ont.

July 24.—Hon. Alex. James, Dartmouth, N.S., one of the Puisné Judges of Supreme Court, N.S.,—A Judge of Equity of said Court, *vice* Ritchie, resigned; John S. D. Thompson, Q. C., Halifax, N.S.,—A Puisné Judge of Supreme Court, N. S., *vice* James.

July 26.—J. H. McNabb, Wallace, N.S.,—Harbour Master for Wallace, *vice* McNabb, deceased; P. E. Penneton, James McDougall, and F. X. Bellefeuille—Harbour Commrs. of Three Rivers.

July 28.—Jas. C. Stephens, Owen Sound, Ont.; and Ronald McDonald, Lingan, N.S.,—Collectors in H. M. Customs.

July 29.—Hon. Frank Smith,—A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada; Hon. Jos. A. Chapleau,—A Member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and Secretary of State of Canada, *vice* Mousseau, resigned.

Aug. 5.—Hon. Louis O. Loranger, Q. C., Montreal.—A Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

Aug. 15.—Louis N. Laurin, Quebec,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

Aug. 19.—Colin G. Snyder, Cayuga, Ont.,—Deputy Judge, Co. Court of Haldimand, Ont.

Aug. 24.—Jas. F. Taylor, London, Ont.,—A Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs; Henry B. Witton, Hamilton, Ont., Inspector of Canals,—to administer oaths of allegiance, and oaths of office in the Inland Revenue Service.

Sept. 2.—Adam Hudspeth, Q. C., Lindsay, Ont.,—Deputy Judge, Co. Court of Victoria, Ont., during absence of the Judge of said Court.

Sept. 6.—Hon. Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Deputy of the Gov. Genl; William Barrett, Walkerton, Ont.,—Deputy Judge of Co. Court of Bruce, Ont.

Sept. 9.—Thos. Gray Matheson, Simcoe, Ont.,—Deputy Judge, Co. Court of Norfolk, Ont.; Amasa L. Bowman, Berlin, Ont.—A Collector in H. M. Customs.

Sept. 14.—Jno. Maxwell, L'Orignal, Ont.,—Deputy Judge, Co. Court of Prescott and Russell.

Sept. 18.—Jacques Ernest Bureau, Island Pond, P. Q.—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

Sept. 19.—Thos. Moore Benson, of Port Hope, Ont.,—Deputy Judge, Co. Court of Northumberland and Durham.

Sept. 22.—Hon. James Cox Aikins, Senator,—Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, from 2nd Dec., 1882, *vice* Cauchon, whose term of office expires on that day.

Sept. 23.—Hon. John Schultz, Winnipeg, Man.,—summoned to the Senate.

Sept. 25.—Capt. R. C. W. MacCuaig, Ottawa, Ont.,—a Measuring

Surveyor of Shipping at the Port of Ottawa, *vice* Stockdale ; William Johnston, Southampton, Ont., — Harbour Master for Southampton, *vice* Morrison, deceased ; Dominique Q. Amireau, Lower East Pubnico, N.S.—Harbour Master for Pubnico.

Sept. 29.—Hon. E. B. Wood, Hon. J. Dubuc and Hon. J. A. Miller,—Commrs. to take from Hon. J. C. Aikins or any other person who may be from time to time appointed Lt.-Governor of Man., or Administrator thereof, during the absence of the Lt.-Governor, the oaths of allegiance and office.

Sept. 30.—Hon. Louis R. Masson, Terrebonne, P.Q.—summoned to the Senate, in room of Hon. L. Dumouchel, deceased.

Oct. 7.—Daniel Dawson, Point Edward, Ont., — Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

Oct. 12.—Hon. E. McLeod, Atty. Genl. N.B. and Hon. F. E. Morton, Sol. Genl. N.B.,—respectively Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the law.

Oct. 17.—Edward Towle Brooks, Q.C., Sherbrooke, P.Q.,—a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.

Oct. 26.—J. M. Aitken, Montague Bridge, P.E.I.,—Sub-Collector in H. M. Customs.

Oct. 27.—Capt. Ebenezer Scott, Yarmouth, N.S.—Port Warden of Yarmouth.

Oct. 28. — John Macdonald,

Commr. of Police for Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, and Dist. of Keewatin,—Commr. under Act 32, 33 Vict., cap. 24, and amendments thereof.

Nov. 15.—Capt. Elzear Heppel, Rimouski, P.Q.,—Port Warden for Rimouski.

Dec. 1.—Isaac Francis Toms, Goderich, Ont., Junior Judge, Co. Court of Huron,—Judge of said Court, *via* Squier, resigned.

Dec. 12.—Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C.,—Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba, with the title of "Chief Justice of Manitoba," *vice* Wood, deceased.

Dec. 18.—General Sir P. L. Macdougall, K.C.M.G.,—Administrator during absence out of Canada, of H. E., the Governor-General.

Dec. 20.—John J. McGee, Clk. of Privy Council,—Deputy Administrator.

Dec. 26.—Hon. J. C. Aikins, Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Hon. J. Dubuc, and Hon. J. A. Miller,—Commrs. to administer oath of allegiance and other oaths in Manitoba.

Dec. 28.—Hon. Sir W. J. Ritchie, Hon. S. H. Strong, Hon. T. Fournier, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. H. E. Taschereau, Hon. J. W. Gwynne,—Commrs. to administer oath of allegiance and other oaths in Canada ; John F. Paquette, Stanstead, P. Q.,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M. Customs.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 7.—Ed. H. Adcock, London, Eng.,—Commr. for taking Affidts; J. W. Manning, Almonte,—Clk. 6th D. C. Lanark.

Jan. 21.—Wm. B. Paterson, Glasgow, Scot., and David Galbraith, Dublin, Irel.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts; Reid Burritt Alguire, Farmersville,—Clk. 9th D.C., Leeds and Grenville; Geo. W. Brown, Farmersville,—B'ff. 9th D.C., Leeds and Grenville; Joseph Baner, Crediton,—B'ff. 11th D. C., Huron.

Jan. 28.—Allen D. Steele, Shannonville,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Hastings; John McDonald, West Zorra,—B'ff. *ex tem.* 3rd D. C., Oxford.

Feb. 4.—Arthur L. Sifton, Brandon, Man.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.; Samuel Driffle, Bradford,—Clk. *ex tem.* 2nd D.C., Simcoe; Jas. Millar, Pembroke,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Renfrew; Albert Harvey, Ameliasburg,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Prince Edward; Albert Wood, Charlotteville,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Norfolk.

Feb. 11.—Alex. Bell, Dublin, Irel.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.; Alanson S. Valteau, Deseronto,—Clk. 7th D.C., Hastings; Abram L. Bogart, Deseronto,—B'ff. 7th D.C., Hastings; John Snell, Wingham,—B'ff. 8th D.C., Huron; John Oliver, Washington,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Oxford.

Feb. 18.—Wilmot Howard Cole, Brockville,—Regr. of Deeds, Leeds, *vice* Jones, deceased.

Feb. 23.—Geo. W. Dawson, Plevna,—Crown Land Agt., Abinger, Denbigh, Clarendon, North and South Canonto, Miller and Palmers-
ton.

Feb. 25.—Jas. Joseph Panton, Milton,—Clk. *pro tem.* 1st D. C., Halton; Lewis E. Rose, Waupoos,—B'ff. 3th D. C., Prince Edward.

March 4.—Wm. B. S. Reddy, Montreal, Joseph Marshall Chatterton, Louisville, Ky., U. S. and Jas. McCaul, Edinburgh, Scot.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.; John Neelands, Wingham,—Clk. 8th D.C., Huron; Fredk. Langrell, Alfred,—Clk. 9th D.C., Prescott and Russell. Chas. Riviere, Alfred,—B'ff. 9th D.C., Prescott and Russell; Wm. S. Bilton, Westport,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Leeds and Grenville; David Byers, Selkirk,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Haldimand; Wm. Fielding, Minden, Crown Land Agt., Anson, Glamorgan, Hinden, Lutterworth, Minden, Stanhope and Snowdon.

March 11.—Edward Manes, Parkhill,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Middlesex.

March 18.—E. S. B. Sutton, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, U.S.—Commr. for taking Affidts.; J. D. Eccles, Watford,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Lambton; John Lewis, Crediton,—Clk. 11th D. C., Huron; Hy Masters, Lakefield,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Peterborough; David J. Osterhout, Wooler,—B'ff. *pro tem.*, 10th D.C., Northumberland and Durham.

March 25.—Wm. H. Carney, Sault Ste Marie,—Sheriff of Algoma, *vice* R. Carney, resigned; D. L. Shultz, Rockwood,—Clk. 3rd D.C., Wellington; Thos. M. Robinson, Gravenhurst,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Muskoka.

April 1.—Thos. Wilson Thomson, Fergus,—Clk. 4th D. C., Wellington; Alex. H. Edwards, Rockland,—Clk. 10th D. C., Prescott and

Russell ; Francis Joseph Gillespie, Upergrove,—Clk. 7th D. C., Ontario ; Chas. Woodley, Rockland,—B'ff. 10th D. C., Prescott and Russell ; Thos. Monaghan, Port Hope,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Northumberland and Durham.

April 8.—Judge W. H. Wilkin-son and A. L. Morden, Napanee,—Commrs. *per ded. pot.* for Lennox and Addington ; Saml. Bell, M.D., Alliston,—An A. C. Simcoe ; Hy. Lawless, Grafton,—Clk. 6th D. C., Northumberland and Durham ; Richd. Millard, Essex Centre,—B'ff. 8th D.C., Essex ; John Burns, Evelyn,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Middlesex.

April 15.—Amzi Lewis Morden, Napanee,—County Crown Atty., Lennox and Addington.

April 22.—Geo. A. Morse, Mersea, Clk. *pro tem.* 5th D. C., Essex ; D. C. Brady, Houghton,—Clk. 7th D. C., Norfolk.

April 25.—Sutherland Malcolmson, Goderich,—Local Master, Huron.

April 29.—Hy. R. Hardy, Chicago, Ill., U. S. ; Marmaduke H. Fieldhouse, Neepawa, Man. ; Arthur H. Fleming, Detroit, Mich., U. S.—Commrs. for taking Affidts., Jas. M. Smith, Hyde Park,—An A. C., Middlesex ; Lewis Shain, Streetsville,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Peel ; James McGuire, Wingham,—Clk. 8th D. C., Huron ; John Nattress, Vaughan,—Clk. 7th D. C., York ; Danl. Adams, Sarnia,—B'ff 1st D.C., Lambton ; Robt. Jordan, Collingwood,—Bff. 4th D. C., Simcoe.

May 6.—Byron Moffatt Britton, Kingston,—Clk of the Peace and County Crown Atty., Frontenac ; John Eastman, Osgoode,—B'ff. 6th

D.C., Carleton ; Louis Goulest, Embun,—B'ff. 6th D.C., Prescott and Russell ; Alex. L. Gibson, Wroxeter,—Clk. 9th D. C., Huron.

May 10.—Chas. R. Stewart, Haliburton,—Crown Lands Agt., for Bangor, Wicklow & McClure.

May 13.—Michael Houston, Chatham,—Police Magistrate, Chatham, *vice* McCrae, deceased ; Wm. Hixon Young, Oakville,—Police Magistrate, Halton ; Wm. Oldright, M. D., Chas. W. Covernton, M. D. ; John Hall, M. D., and John J. Cassidy, M. D., Toronto ; H. P. Youmans, M. D., Mount Forest, and Francis Rae, M.D., Oshawa,—mem's of the Provl. Board of Health, Ontario ; Wm. Oldright, Chairman, and Peter Henderson Bryce, M.D., Guelph,—Secy. of said Board ; Coryden J. Mattice, Cornwall,—Clk. 3rd D.C., S. D. and Glengarry ; Wm. Duncan, Gurd,—B'ff. 6th D.C. Parry Sound ; Wm. A. Alexander, Huntley,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Carleton ; Geo. S. Wait, South Dumfries,—B'ff. 3rd D.C., Brant ; Donald McGregor, Caledonia,—B'ff. 1st D.C., Haldimand ; H. H. Scott, London,—B'ff. 9th D.C., Middlesex.

May 20.—H. D. Fraser, M. D., Perth,—An A. C., Lanark ; J. G. Braddon, Thedford,—B'ff. 6th D.C., Lambton.

May 27.—Melbourne M. Tait, Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts ; E. B. Borron, Stipendiary Magistrate, Nipissing,—Commr. *per ded. pot.* for Algoma ; James Trow, Stratford,—Clk. *pro tem.*, 5th D. C., Perth ; John McRae, Moore,—Clk. 7th D. C., Lambton ; John Courtney, Moore,—B'ff. 7th D.C., Lambton.

June 3.—Jas. McKinnon, Saugeen,—Clk. 5th D. C., Bruce; Christopher Peacock, Chaffey,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Muskoka.

June 10.—Wm. Julius Pasmore, M. D., Conestogo,—An A. C., for Waterloo.

June 22.—Matthew Clements, Trafalgar,—Sheriff of Halton, *vice* McKindsey, resigned; Wm. Sladden, London, Eng.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

June 24.—John Hy. Davis, Douro,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Peterborough; Wm. H. McKay, Woodstock,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Thunder Bay.

July 1.—John Boultee, Portage la Prairie, Man.,—Commr. for taking Affidts; Jas. Martin, Medonte,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Simcoe.

July 3.—Wallace Graham, Parkhill,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Middlesex.

July 22.—Albert C. Lyman, Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts.; S. W. Fawcett, Drayton,—Clk. 12th D. C., Wellington; Jas. A. Mather, New Lowell,—Clk. 7th D. C., Simcoe; Thos. Gordon, Alliston,—Clk. 8th D. C., Simcoe; H. Neelands, New Lowell,—B'ff. 7th D. C., Simcoe; F. M. Woolcock, Alliston,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Simcoe; Matthew Virtue, Woodstock,—B'ff. 1st D. C., Oxford; Roswell Chapins, Lakefield,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Peterborough.

July 29.—Wm. Hy. McFadden, Brampton,—Clk. of the Peace, and County Crown Atty., Peel, *vice* Fleming, resigned; John N. Tuttle, Iroquois,—Clk. 6th D. C., Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Aug. 5.—Nelson Washington, M. D. Orangeville,—An A. C., for Dufferin; Ralph Leeming Gunn, Hamilton,—Clk. 9th D. C., Went-

worth; Neil McKechnie, Paisley,—Clk. 4th D. C., Bruce.

Aug. 12.—John B. McLaren, Nelsonville, Man.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 2.—Judge J. J. Kingsmill, Walkerton,—Local Master, during the absence of W. A. McLean; Alex. McDonald, Hallowell,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Prince Edward.

Sept. 6.—Thos. Ritchie, Halifax, N. S., and Henry Bleecker, Edmonton, N. W. T.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.; Dennis Craigen, Anglesea,—B'ff. 7th D. C., Lennox and Addington.

Sept. 9.—Geo. C. Currey, Picton,—Police Magistrate for Prince Edward.

Sept. 16.—Joseph Cowan, Howick, Clk. 9th D. C., Huron, *vice* Gibson, resigned.

Sept. 27.—Jacob Dockstader Buell, Brockville,—County Crown Attorney and Clk. of the Peace, of Leeds & Grenville, *vice* A. E. Richards, resigned.

Sept. 30.—John Maxwell, Deputy Judge, Co. Court, Prescott & Russell,—Local Master at L'Orignal of Supreme Court of Judicature, during absence on leave of Judge Daniell; Andrew Grant, M. D., Beaverton,—An A. C. for Ontario; John Brethour, Wroxeter,—B'ff. 9th D. C., Huron.

Oct. 21.—J. P. Henderson, Orillia,—Clk. 6th D. C., Simcoe; Richard Lawlor, Hawkesbury,—Clk. 7th D. C., Prescott and Russell, John Orr, Sunnidale,—B'ff. 7th D. C., Simcoe; David Brown, North Gower,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Carleton.

Oct. 28.—John Winchester, Toronto,—Registrar Queen's Bench Division High Court of Justice.

vice R. P. Stephens, resigned; Jacob Hopper, Morrisburg—B'ff. 5th D. C., Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Nov. 4.—A. E. Richards, Winnipeg, Man.,—Commr. for taking Affdts.; Jas. P. Rankin, Tavistock,—An A. C. for Oxford and Perth; Ralph S. Wilmot, Richmond,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Carleton; Archd. Mc-Millan, West Garafraxa,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Co. of Wellington.

Nov. 11.—Arthur O'Leary, Lindsay,—Police Magistrate, for Lindsay, *vice* Dunsford, deceased; A. G. M. Spragge, Regina, N.W.T., and John Greenfield, London, Eng.,—Commrs. for taking Affdts.; J. S. Casselman, Cambridge,—Clk. 11th D. C., Prescott and Russell, Ezra M. Casselman, Cambridge,—B'ff. 11th D. C., Prescott and Russell; John Ricker, Gurd,—B'ff. 6th D. C., Parry Sound; Jas. W. Donaldson, South Easthope,—B'ff. 4th D. C., Perth; John Galbraith, Toronto,—A Member of the Provl. Bd. of Health of Ontario.

Nov. 18.—Schuyler D. Brown, Drumbo,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Oxford; Allan Kennedy, Chapman,—B'ff. 5th D. C., Parry Sound.

Nov. 25.—David W. Dumble, Peterborough,—Police Magistrate for Peterborough, *vice* D. G. Hatton, deceased; Wm. C. Irving, Pembroke,—Clk. 1st D. C., Renfrew; Saml. Dillabough, Finch,—B'ff. 8th D. C., Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

Dec. 9.—Wm. Leslie Gray, M. D. Pembroke,—An A. C., Renfrew-

Dec. 16.—Ephraim Jones Parke, London,—Police Magistrate, London, *vice* Lawrason, deceased; Chas. A. Shaw, Boston, Mass., and Wm. McLennan, Montreal,—Commrs. for taking Affdts; Martin Costello, L'Orignal,—B'ff. 7th D. C., Prescott and Russell; Jno. Weir, Oakville,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Halton; E. F. Bowes, Melanethon,—B'ff. 2nd D. C., Dufferin; And. Cauthers, Mulmur,—B'ff. 3rd D. C., Dufferin.

Dec. 23.—Danl. Eccles, Watford,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Lambton.

Dec. 30.—Jas. Edwin O'Reilly, Hamilton,—Local Master at Hamilton of the Supreme Court of Ontario; Oliver Bascom, Oxford,—Clk. 4th D. C., Leeds and Grenville; O. J. McKibbin, Lindsay,—Clk. 5th D. C., Victoria.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 4.—J. B. Hormisdas Beau-regard,—Clk. of Ct. Court, Iberville, *vice* Mongeon, resigned.

Jan. 18.—Charles Dumoulin,—Sheriff of Three Rivers, *vice* S. Dumoulin, resigned.

Jan. 28.—Chas. Lemaitre Augé, Louisville,—Clk. of Ct. Court, Maskinongé, *vice* Lambert, deceased.

Feb. 28.—P. J. Ruel,—School Inspector of Dist. comprising Bagot,

Brome, Missisquoi, Shefford, and Stanstead (Catholic schools), *vice* M. Alexander, Comm. revoked.

March 1.—Ernest Racicot, Sweetsburg,—Commr. under Act 43-44 Vict., ch. 13, respecting Municipal Loan Fund, *vice* L. O. Taillon, resigned.

March 4.—Alexandre Lacoste,—A Mem. of the Legislative Council, to represent "Milles Isles" Divi-

sion, *vice* Villemure, resigned; Hon. Elizée Dionne,—A Mem. of the Ex. Council, and Commr. of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. Pierre Boucher de La Bruère,—A Mem. of the Ex. Council, and Speaker of the Legislative Council.

March 22.—Wm. Busby Lambe, Montreal,—License Inspector, Revenue Dist., Montreal, *vice* P. Durnford, deceased.

March 29.—Oscar Dunn, Quebec, Secty. of Dept. of Public Instruction, *vice* L. Giard, superannuated.

April 4.—Charles François Roy, Ste. Anne La Pocatière,—A mem. of the Council of Agriculture, *vice* L. H. Blais.

April 22.—Rev. J. Robertson, Rev. T. Motherwell, G. A. Purvis, S. L. Brabazon, Rev. W. H. Naylor,—Bd. of Protestant School Examiners for the Co. of Pontiac.

April 26.—Joseph Ducharme, M. D., Gustave Chevalier, M. D., Hannibal W. Wood, M. D., and Hiram M. Fuller, M. D.,—Joint Coroners, Dist. of Bedford.

May 5.—Maxime Crepeau, St. Felix de Valois,—Inspector of Licenses, Joliette, *vice* Rivard, comm. revoked.

May 11.—Eugene Stanislaus Darche, South Ham,—Registrar of Wolfe, *vice* P. E. Duval, resigned; James Cochrane, Compton,—A mem. of the Agricultural Council, *vice* Hon. M. H. Cochrane, resigned; Wm. B. Paterson, Glasgow, Scot.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

May 12.—Elison J. Rexford, Montreal,—Secty. Dept. of Public Instruction, *vice* Dr. H. H. Miles, superannuated.

May 16.—Francis Herman O'Brien

—Dist. Magistrate, Saguenay; Arthur A. Hudon, Dist. Magistrate, Chicoutimi, *vice* F. H. O'Brien resigned.

May 27.—Alex. Moffatt, Matawan, Ont., and W. H. Deacon, Pembroke, Ont.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

June 1.—Walton Smith, Notre Dame de Quebec,—Insurance Inspector.

June 13.—Eugene Casgrain, L'Islet,—A mem. of the Council of Agriculture, *vice* Roy deceased.

June 14.—Thos. Tremblay, Saint Paul's Bay,—School Inspector, Charlevoix and Saguenay, *vice* Boivin, resigned.

July 11.—Narcisse M. Le Cavalier, Saint Laurent, and Flavien Filiatraült, M. D., Montreal,—Joint Registrar, Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier; Louis Wilfred Sicotte,—Joint Clk. of the Crown and of the Peace, Montreal *vice* C. A. Dansereau, resigned; Chas. Loupret, St. John,—Dist. Magistrate, Iberville, Beauharnois and Saint Hyacinthe; J. F. Peachy, Quebec,—A mem. of the Council of Arts and Manufactures, *vice* C. A. Dansereau.

July 14.—Joseph A. Depoy,—Clk. Ex. Council, and Deputy of Lt. Gov. to sign money warrants.

July 25.—Cyrille Duquet,—A mem. Council Arts and Manufactures, *vice* Milette, resigned.

July 27.—Warwick Hastings Ryland, Montreal,—Registrar, for Montreal West, *vice* G. H. Ryland, resigned.

July 28.—Revd. R. W. Norman,—Commr. on Bd. of Commrs. of Protestant Schools, Montreal.

July 29.—Joseph P. Nantel,—School Inspector for Terrebonne

and Two Mountains, *vice* A. Pilon, comm. revoked.

July 31.—Hon. J. A. Mousseau,—A mem. of the Ex. Council and Attorney-Genl.; Hon. W. W. Lynch,—A mem. of the Ex. Council, and Commr. of Crown Lands.; Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele,—A mem. of the Ex. Council, and Prov'l Treasurer; Hon. Elizée Dionne,—A mem. of the Ex. Council and Commr. of Agriculture and Public Works; Hon. Jean Blanchet,—A mem. of the Ex. Council and Prov'l. Secretary and Registrar.

Augt. 1.—Hon. Henry Starnes,—A mem. of the Ex. Council, and Commr. of Railways.

Augt. 21.—Hon. Elzéar Gerin,—A mem. of the Legislative Council to represent "Kennebec" division, *vice* Gaudet, deceased.

Sept. 7.—Gustave Grenier, Depty. Clk. Ex. Council,—Deputy Lieut.-Govr. to sign money warrants.

Sept. 16.—Louis Jos. Lemire, Baie du Febvre,—Member of the Council

of Agriculture, *vice* Gaudet, deceased
Sept. 27.—Francois Fortier, Sainte Claire,—Registrar, Co. of Dorchester, *vice* J. E. Rouleau, deceased; Phidime Nicolle,—School Commr. St. Thomas.

Oct. 18.—Pierre Clovis Beauchesne, Carleton,—Registrar, 2nd registration division, Bonaventure, *vice* H. J. Martin, resigned.

Nov. 30.—Hon. Gédéon Ouimet, as Chairman, Hy. J. Barbeau, L. H. Davidson, C. J. Doherty, and Chas. Glackmeyer, Commrs., with J. A. N. Provencher and Robt. D. McGibbon, as Secretaries—to hold an investigation into the administration of the offices of School Commrs. of the City of Montreal since their organization.

Dec. 6.—Joseph Adolphe Dorion, N. P., of St. Ours,—called to the Leg. Council to represent "Sourel," *vice* Roy, deceased.

Dec. 28.—Frank Burnett, of Brandon and Milford, Manitoba, a Commr. for taking Affidts.

NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 17.—Wm. B. Paterson, Glasgow, Scot.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.; Wm. M. Fullerton, Q.C., and J. M. Townshend,—Masters of the Supreme Court.

Jan. 24.—Wm. Handley, Digby,—High Sheriff of Digby, *vice* Taylor, deceased.

Feb. 11.—H. H. Bligh, Antigonish,—A Master of the Supreme Court.

Feb. 15.—Hon. H. F. McDougall, M.E.C.; Donald Archibald, for Dist. No. 1; Col. E. W. Starratt, for Dist. No. 2; Chas. E. Brown,

for Dist. No. 3; Israel Longworth, for Dist. No. 4; David Matheson, for Dist. No. 5; John McKeen, for Dist. No. 6,—Mems. of the Central Bd. of Agriculture; Jas. F. Hendry, Halifax,—Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

Feb. 17.—Hon. R. L. Weatherbe, Judge Supreme Court; and Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Atty.-Genl.,—Commrs. of the Court House, at Halifax.

March 10.—Rev. Robt. Murray, Halifax,—A Governor of Dalhousie Coll.; To be High Sheriffs of the

several Counties for the current year:—Halifax, Joseph Bell; Annapolis, Augustus Robinson; Antigonish, Hy. P. Hill; Cape Breton, John Fergusson; Colchester, L. J. Crowe; Cumberland, Rodk. McLean; Digby, Benj. Van Blarcom; Guysborough, Wm. F. Des Barres; Hants, Edward Curry; Inverness, Hugh McDonald; Kings, Stephen Belcher; Lunenburg, Stephen Finck; Pictou, Wm. H. Harris; Queen's, Joshua N. Freeman; Richmond, John F. Fuller; Shelburne, Geo. W. McLean; Victoria, David Dunlop; Yarmouth, Wm. K. Dudman; A. M. Perrin, M.D., Yarmouth,—A Coroner, Yarmouth; Jas. E. Trueman, M.D., Maccan,—A Coroner, Cumberland.

April 28.—Chas. A. Stockton, St. John, N.B.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.; Robt. A. H. McKeen, M.D., Cow Bay,—A Coroner, Cape Breton.

May 23.—A. R. Andrews, M. D., Aylesford.—A Coroner, Kings; Stephen Rand, St. John, N. B.,—Commr. for taking Affidts. *vice* Burbridge, removed; Hon. Simon H. Holmes,—Prothonotary and Clk. of Crown, Co. of Halifax, and Clk. of County Court, Dist. No. 1.

May 25.—Hon. John S. D. Thomson,—Mem. of Ex. Council, and Atty. Genl; Hon. Adam C. Bell,—Mem. of the Ex. Council and Provl. Secy. *vice* Holmes, resigned; Hon. Samuel Creelman,—Mem. of the Ex. Council and Commr. of Public Works; Hon. Wm. B. Troop, and Hon. Chas. J. Townshend,—Mem's of the Ex. Council.

May 27.—Thos. F. Campbell,—High Sheriff of Queen's, *vice* Freeman resigned.

June 28.—John White, Dartmouth,—Mem. of Bd. of Commrs. Public Charities.

July 14.—Donald McDonald,—Judge of Probate, Dist. of St. Mary's, *vice* McDaniel, deceased; Walter Rickards, Windsor,—Registrar of Probate, Hants, *vice* Allan Haley, resigned; Samuel J. Brookman,—Prothonotary and Clk. of Crown, Cape Breton, and Clk. of County Court, Dist. No. 7, *vice* Leonard, resigned.

July 18.—Chas. A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.—A Commissioner for taking Affidts.

Aug 3.—Wm. Thos. Pipes, Chas. Edward Church, Alonzo Joseph White, Albert Gayton, Thos. Fletcher Morrison, Arthur McNutt Cochran, Thos. Johnson and Duncan Campbell—Mem's. H. M's Executive Council; Hon. C. E. Church—Secy. of the Province, *vice* Bell resigned; Hon. A. J. White—Atty.-Genl. *vice* Thompson resigned; Hon. A. Gayton—Commr. of Public Works and Mines, *vice* Creelman, resigned.

Augt. 4.—Hon. Wm. Thos. Pipes,—President of H. M's. Executive Council.

Sept. 5.—Samuel Ainsley Chesley, Lunenburg,—Judge of Probate, *vice* Solomon, deceased; Samuel G. A. Morrison, Acadia Mines,—A Deputy Surveyor of Crown Lands.

Sept. 9.—John A. MacDonnell, Port Hood,—Prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, and Registrar of Deeds for Inverness.

Sept. 13.—Jas. W. Carmichael, New Glasgow,—Arbitrator for Govt. of N. S. in adjusting and arbitrating the compensation to be paid the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway

- and Coal Company for its outlay in the line of railway extending from New Glasgow to Port Mulgrave ; Otto S. Weeks, Q. C., M.P.P. Wm. F. McCoy, Q. C., M.P.P., and J. W. Longley, M. P. P.,—Commrs. for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes.
- Sept.* 30.—Hon. W. T. Pipes, Hon. L. G. Power, J. H. Harvey and J. W. Longley, M. P. P.,—Mem's of the N. S. Library Commission ; Hon. Alonzo J. White,—Mem. of the Central Bd. of Agriculture, *vice* McDougall.
- Oct.* 6.—Herbert Crosskill,—Deputy Provl. Secy. and Chief Clk. in Provincial Secretary's Office, *vice* John Costley, resigned ; Jas. W. Johnston (Judge Co. Ct.),—Commr. for Revising and Consolidating the Statutes, *vice* McCoy, Q. C., resigned.
- Nov.* 18.—Warren C. Winslow, St. John, N. B.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.
- Nov.* 23.—E. I. Cunningham,—Regr. of Probate, and Clk. of the County Ct., Guysborough.
- Dec.* 22.—Wm. Stevens Fielding, M. P. P.,—A mem. of the Executive Council.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- Jan.* 20.—E. M. Patterson, M. D.,—Coroner, York
- Feb.* 13.—B. L. Peters, Q. C.,—Police Magistrate, St. John, *vice* Gilbert, deceased.
- Feb.* 27.—Daniel Sullivan, J. P.,—Police Magistrate, St. Stephen.
- March* 6.—Hy. A. Connell, B. Lynch, N. R. Colter, M. D., J. G. Vanwart and Hugh Hay,—Members of Bd. of Health, Woodstock.
- March* 13.—Hon. Charles Waters, A. C. Smith and S. Z. Earle, M. D.,—Commrs. of Genl. Public Hospital, St. John.
- March* 22.—Lewis P. Fisher,—Mem. and Chairman of Bd. of Health, Woodstock, *vice* Connell, resigned.
- April* 17.—Wm. B. Paterson, Glasgow, Scot., Edward Webb, London, Eng., Jno. L. Deans, London, Eng, R. W. Stephen, Ottawa, Ont., T. M. Daly, Jr., and Jas. P. Mitchell, Manitoba, — Commrs. for taking Affidts.
- May* 25.—Hon. P. A. Landry, Q. C.,—Provl. Secty., *vice* Wedderburn, resigned ; Geo. J. Colter,—Chief-Commr. Bd. of Works, *vice* Landry ; Ezekiel McLeod,—Attorney-Genl., *vice* Frazer, resigned ; Allan A. Davidson, Q. C, *vice* W. M. Kelly, left ; Francis Woods, *vice* Bailey, deceased ; Geo. F. Hill, *vice* Hibbard, deceased ; Wm. B. Beveridge, *vice* B. Beveridge, resigned ; Archd. F. Randolph, *vice* Beckwith, deceased ; Ambrose D. Richard, L. L. B., *vice* Chandler, deceased,—Mem's of the Legislative Council.
- May* 30.—J. B. Carlysle and Robt. K. Ross, M. D.,—Coroners, Charlotte ; Geo. A. Barker,—Commr. Public Hospital, St. John ; Jas. McGinley,—Registrar of Deeds and Wills, Gloucester, *vice* Baldwin, deceased.
- July* 5.—Wm. J. Lewis, M. D.,—Mem. of the Ex. Council ; Theophilus Des Brisay, Q. C.,—Judge of Probates, Gloucester, *vice* Baldwin, deceased.

Augt. 4.—To be Sheriffs for the under-mentioned Counties :—York, Thos. Temple ; Carleton, F. R. J. Dibblee ; Victoria, Alf. D. Olmstead ; Madawaska, Francis J. Rice ; Charlotte, Alex. T. Paul ; St. John, Jas. A. Harding ; Albert, Asael Wells ; Westmoreland, Robert A. Chapman ; Kent, Antoine Girouard ; Northumberland, John Shirreff ; Gloucester, Laman R. Doucet ; Sunbury, Hy. B. Mitchell ; Restigouche, Wm. H. Phillips ; King's, Samuel N. Freeze ; Queen's, Walter Butler, *vice* Howe, resigned ; Patrick Lockhart and Almon Teed,—Coroners, York ; M. F. Kieth, M.D., and John B. Lamothe,—Coroners, Kent ; F. S. Lyman, Montreal, and Chas. A. Shaw, Boston, Mass.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 5.—Finnemore E. Morton,—A mem. of the Ex. Council, and Solicitor-Genl., *vice* Crawford, deceased.

Sept. 6.—Hon. B. R. Stevenson,—Judge of Probates, *vice* G. D. Street deceased.

Oct. 17.—James Tibbits, Junr.,—High Sheriff, Victoria, *vice* Olmstead, resigned ; J. D. White, M.D.,—Coroner, St. John ; John Z. Currie,—Coroner, York.

Dec. 4.—A. D. Olmstead,—Registrar of Probates, Victoria ; Jas. Tibbits, Jr.,—Registrar of Probates, Victoria, *vice* Olmstead ; Hon. D. L. Hanington, Hon. E. McLeod, and Hon. G. J. Colter, Commrs. Provl. Lunatic Asylum.

Dec. 13.—John Palmer,—High Sheriff of Queen's, *vice* Butler, appt. cancelled.

MANITOBA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 5.—John Fair, Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 14.—Theodore Doucet, Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Jan. 31.—Wm. D. Ardagh, Winnipeg,—A Conveyancer.

Feb. 6.—Wm. B. Paterson, Glasgow, Scot., and Thos. Wells, Ingersoll, Ont.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts. ; Chas. Constantine,—Inspector of Licenses.

Feb. 7.—Jno. L. Jean, London, Eng.—Commr. for taking Affidts.

March 28.—G. R. W. Kittson, J. C. La Rivière, and M. A. D. Jobin, all of Montreal ; Simon W. King, Chicago ; Chas. A. Kingston, London, Ont.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts. ; F. W. Shaw, M. D., Fair-

view,—Coroner ; Jas. McDonald, Portage la Prairie,—Deputy Clk. Co. Court of Marquette.

March 31.—Andrew Waddell, Brandon,—A Conveyancer.

April 1.—Rice M. Howard, Winnipeg,—Queen's Printer.

April 14.—Wm. K. Henderson, London, Eng. ; Alonzo N. Manning, Clinton, Ont. ; Joseph Powel, Toronto, Ont.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts. ; Richmond Spencer, M. D., Brandon,—Coroner.

April 17.—Edward Webb, London, Eng.,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

May 1.—Dixie Watson, Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.,—Commr. for taking Affidts. ; Ernest Stuart, Winnipeg,—A Conveyancer.

May 2.—Wm. J. McCarthy, Rat Portage,—Police Magistrate, Varennes.

May 13.—Stuart D. Mulkins, Edmonton, N.W.T.,—Commr for taking Affidts.

May 20.—Louis O. Armstrong and Nicholas S. Garland, both of Ottawa, Ont.; Horatius Bonar, Edinburgh, Scot.; John McLatchie, Winnipeg,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

May 23.—C. R. Dunsford, Nelsonville,—A. Conveyancer.

May 25.—John Fraser, Kildonan; W. R. Nursey, Winnipeg, and Roger Marion, St. Boniface,—License Commrs.

May 31.—John K. Brydon, Rat Portage,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

June 1.—Walter L. Watt, Portage la Prairie,—A Conveyancer.

June 3.—Chas. Acton Burrows, Winnipeg,—Deputy-Min. of Agriculture and Statistics.

June 5.—John Darbyshire, Winnipeg,—A Conveyancer.

June 6.—F. E. Galbraith, Carman City,—A Conveyancer.

June 8.—Thos. C. L. Armstrong, Winnipeg,—A Conveyancer.

June 9.—Wm. Huston, Winnipeg,—B'ff., Co. Court Co. of Varennes, *vice* O'Keef; Kingsforth Graburn, Winnipeg,—A Conveyancer; Richard N. Lea, Pembina Crossing; Capt. T. A. Elsdon, Thornhill; Dr. John Pennefather, Norquay; Geo. Cochrane, Nelsonville; Geo. H. Johnston, Tobacco Creek; Andrew Johnston, Snowflake; Chas. Robert, Swan Lake; Jas. Stodders, Stodderville; and Hugh McKellar, Clearwater,—Protectors of Game;

W. N. Kennedy,—Regr., Winnipeg; Thos. Lusted,—Regr., Rockwood; John Knox, Clearwater,—Regr., Rock Lake; Andrew Laughlin, Nelson,—Regr., Dufferin; Freman Lane, Mountain City,—Regr., Hamilton; Maxime Goulet,—Regr., Lorette; Geo. H. Ham, St. Boniface,—Regr., Selkirk.

June 12.—Ed. L. de Bellefeuille and P. S. Murphy, both of Montreal,—Commrs. for taking Affidts.

June 24.—Charles A. Boulton, Birtle,—Regr., Shoal Lake; Elie A. Brisebois, Minnedosa, Regr., Minnedosa.

July 7.—Chas. Acton Burrows, Winnipeg,—Inspector of Vital Statistics.

July 12.—The following to be Members of Bd. of Agriculture:—Assiniboia, W. H. Hall, Headingly; Baie St. Paul, E. L. Fairbanks; Birtle, L. Herchmer; Burnside, Chas. Green, Portage Creek; Brandon, Chas. Whitehead; Cartier, T. A. Bernier, Ste. Agathe; Dauphin, W. H. Fieldhouse, Neepawa; N. Dufferin, C. V. Helliwell, Nelson; S. Dufferin, Jas. Stirton, Calf Mountain; Emerson, D. G. Dick, Dominion City; Gladstone, Thos. L. Morton; High Bluff, John Wilton, sen.; Kildonan, Jas. Harper; La Verandrye, Théophile Paré, Ste. Anne; Minnedosa, John McTavish; Mountain, R. S. Thomson, Morninghurst; Morris, H. F. Despars, West Lynne; Norfolk, John Moir, Holland; Portage La Prairie, Francis Ogletree; Rockwood, S. L. Bedson, Stony Mountain; Springfield, Neil Henderson, Cook's Creek; Ste. Agathe, Jerome Martin, St. Pierre; St. Andrews, Geo. Ross; St. Boni-

face, Rev. A. A. Cherrier; St. Clements, Amos Vaughan, Selkirk; St. François Xavier, Didace Beaudry; Turtle Mountain, Wm. Lovell; N. Winnipeg, David Young; S. Winnipeg, A. G. B. Bannatyne; Woodlands, Copeland Coulard, Ossowa; John A. Walker,—Registrar of Morris, *vice* Nash, resigned.

July 13.—Wm. Barr,—Clk. Co. Court, Brandon; Thos. A. Cuddy,—Clk. Co. Court, Minnedosa; Fredk. Herchmer,—Clk. Co. Court, Birtle.

July 18.—Mortimer H. Gurney,—Registrar, City of Brandon; Thomas Norquay, Registrar, Morris.

July 26.—Lt.-Col. Osborne Smith, C.M.G., Winnipeg,—A Mem. of Bd. of Agriculture, *vice* Bannatyne, resigned; Marmaduke H. Fieldhouse, Neepawa,—Clk. Co. Court, Beautiful Plains; Hon. Joseph Dubuc,—Commr. to administer oath of office to Co. Court Judges.

July 27.—John J. Setter, Portage La Prairie,—Sheriff Central Judicial Dist; Thos. Norquay, Portage La Prairie,—Deputy Sheriff Central Judicial Dist; Stephen Clement, Shoal Lake,—Sheriff Western Judicial Dist; J.J. McFadden, Neepawa,—A Coroner; Melbourne M. Tait, Montreal,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 1.—Wm. S. Brown, Calf Mountain,—A Conveyancer.

Aug. 3.—A. B. Wood, Birtle,—A Conveyancer.

Aug. 7.—S. L. Bedson, Stony Mountain,—Inspector Frisons and Asylums; Wm. Bathgate and Chas. J. Brydges, Winnipeg,—Mem's. of Bd. of Agriculture; Jas. C. Simple, Toronto, Ont.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 11.—Archibald Murray, St. Clements,—Clk. Co. Court, Lisgar, *vice* Norquay, resigned.

Aug. 14.—Fredk. S. Lyman, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Aug. 17.—Christopher Collins,—Clk. Co. Court Judicial Dist., Nelson; Hy. J. Pue,—Clk. Co. Court, Judicial Dist. Pilot Mound.

Aug. 30.—Joseph Lemay, St. Norbert,—Clk. of the County Ct., Provencher, *vice* Turenne, resigned.

Sept. 1.—Chas. C. de Lorimier, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 18.—Jas. Weidman, Rat Portage,—Regr. of Varennes; Jno. M. Fraser, Pilot Mound,—Clk. County Ct., Hamilton and Rock Lake; R. W. C. Hamilton, Winnipeg,—Commr. for taking Affidts.

Sept. 19.—Geo. A. Watson, Prince Albert,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 2.—The Most Rev. A. Machray, D. D., LL.D., the Venerable W. C. Pinkham, B. D., Rev. Jas. Robinson, Jas. H. Stewart,—Mem's. of the Bd. of Education (Prot. section); The Most Rev. A. A. Taché, D. D., Rev. J. T. Lavoie, O. M. I., Rev. J. B. Beaudin, O. M. I., Ed. Lloyd, of St. Boniface,—Mem's. of the Bd. of Education, (Catholic section).

Oct. 3.—Wm. Hy. Best, Toronto,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Oct. 14.—M. M. Tait, Q. C., Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

Nov. 6.—Jas. Beverly Hunter, M. D., Minnedosa,—A Coroner; Saml. L. Bedson, Stony Mountain,—Inspector of Charities, Prisons, and Asylums.

Nov. 17.—Hy. Yale, St. Catharines, Ont.,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.

<p><i>Nov. 24.</i>—Fredk. D. Monk, Montreal,—A Commr. for taking Affidts.</p> <p><i>Dec. 15.</i>—Thos. Dixon, Walkerton, Ont. ; Chas. A. Shaw, Boston,</p>	<p>Mass.,—Commrs. for taking Affidts; Jas. H. Morrison, M. D., Birtle,—A Coroner.</p>
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BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 27.—Hy. Mathers, and Chas. McDonough,—Official Mems. of Bd. of Management of Royal Columbia Hospital, New Westminster.

June 13.—John R. Hett, Attorney-Genl. ; Hon. Thos. B. Humphreys,—Provl. Secretary and Minister of Mines. ; Hon. Robt. Beaven,—Chief Commr. of Lands and Works, Minister of Finance and Agriculture and Presdt. of Ex-Council.

Aug. 1.—Wm. Fernie,—Asst. Gold Commr, Kootenay.

Aug. 23.—Wm. J. Armstrong,—Provl. Secretary and Minister of Mines.

Sept. 14.—Joseph H. St. Laurent,—Assessor and Collector under “Assessment Act 1876,” for Quesnelle-mouth division, Cariboo.

Sep. 16.—Thos. Elwyn, Deputy Provl. Secy,—Deputy Clk. of the Executive Council.

Oct. 12.—Erie Duncan.—Assessor and Collector under “Assessment

Act, 1876,” for Comox, Nelson, Newcastle and the Islands of Denman and Hornby, *vice* Wm. Dingwall ; also a Provincial Constable.

Oct. 24.—Wm. Johnstone,—An Official Memr. of the Bd. of Trustees of Royal Columbia Hospital, New Westminster, *vice* Mathers, resigned.

Oct. 26.—Charles Penny,—Court of Revision and Appeal for Lytton and Cache Creek ; Samuel P. Mills,—Court of Revision and Appeal for Dist. of Victoria ; John G. Barnston,—Court of Revision and Appeal for Nanaimo.

Nov. 16.—John Bowron,—Dist. Registrar of Supreme Court, Cariboo, *vice* Wootton, resigned ; Jas. Lindsay,—Registrar, Co. Court, Cariboo, *vice* Wootton resigned.

Nov. 27.—Alfred Masters, M. D.,—Coroner, Burrard Inlet, and North Arm, New Westminster ; Hugh Watt, M. D., Coroner, Cariboo.

Dec. 20.—Angus J. McColl, Barrister,—A Notary Public.

P. E. ISLAND PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 10.—Robt. Fitzgerald De Blois,—Provl. Auditor and Clk. of Ex. Council, *vice* Conroy, resigned.

June 29.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others,—Commrs. to manage General Exhibition of Agriculture for the Province.

Augt 11.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others,—Advisory Board to secure representation of P. E. I. at Dominion Exhibition at Kingston, Ont., in Sept.

Oct. 20.—Alfred H. Beers, M. D., Alberton,—Coroner for Prince.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS IN NORTH-WESTERN TERRITORIES.

Notaries Public.—June 23.—Dixie Watson, Qu'Appelle. Aug. 11.—Wm. Prescott Sharp, Regina; Choiseuil E. F. de Lagorgendière, Fort Saskatchewan. Aug. 16.—Arthur G. Molson Spragge, Qu'Appelle. Oct. 19.—Nicholas Flood Davin, Regina; Hy. Bleecker, Edmonton; John G. Turriff, Moose Mountain Dist.; S. C. Elliot, Prince Albert; Wm. Laurie, Battleford; W. B. Ross, Regina; Inspector Thos. Dowling, Calgary; Wm White, Regina; Geo. A. Watson, Prince Albert; Fitzgerald Cochrane, do.; E. A. Baynes, Calgary; Salter Mountain Jarvis, Regina; W. C. Hamilton, do.; D. D. Campbell, Qu'Appelle; E. H. Morphy, do.; W. C. McLellan, do.; D. L. Scott, Regina. Dec. 14.—J. A. M. Aikins, Winnipeg; John H. Cothers, Regina.

Justices of the Peace.—Oct. 20.—Wm. Johnson, Regina; Wm. Anderson, Edmonton; Alex. Sproat, Prince Albert; D. D. Campbell, Qu'Appelle; G. A. Kennedy, M.D., Fort Walsh.

OBITUARY FOR 1882.

ALLAN, SIR HUGH, Kt., head of the eminent ocean steamship and shipping firm of H. & A. Allan, of Montreal, Liverpool, Glasgow, &c. B. at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scot., 26 Sept., 1810; d. at Edinburgh, Scot., 9 Dec. The second s. of Capt. Alex. Allan, who commanded a vessel trading between Greenock and Montreal, he received the usual common school education in Scot., and, at 13, entered a counting house at Greenock; but in 1826, on the advice of his father, came out to Can. and established himself in Montreal, where he continued to reside up to his death. His first employment was as a clerk in the dry goods house of Wm. Kerr & Co., where he remained for 3 years, when, owing to a distaste for the business, he, notwithstanding the subsequent offer of a partnership, withdrew from it. After a visit to Europe he returned to Montreal, in 1831, and was taken into the employment of Jas. Millar & Co., then extensively engaged in building and sailing ships, and as commission merchants. His first employment was buying wheat for Mr. Millar's export trade, spending most of his time at Laprairie. At the end of 1835, some changes taking place in the establishment, he was admitted a partner with Mr. Millar and Mr. W. Edmonstone, who had long been connected with the house. The firm then was Millar, Edmondstone & Co. The death of Mr. Millar, in 1838, caused another change, and on the 1st May, 1839, Mr. Edmondstone and Mr. A. commenced a new partnership, thus founding the great maritime firm of which Mr. A. subsequently became the head. The firm as thus constituted remained until 1846, when Mr. Andrew Allan (Sir Hugh's

brother), who had come out to Can. in 1839, and had been in the office ever since, was admitted as a partner. Meantime, the rebellion of 1837 having broken out, Mr. A. went to the front, having joined the 5th battalion, in which he soon became a captain. After Mr. A.'s return from Europe in 1840, the firm continued the business of shipbuilding, but subsequently abandoned it, and for some years contented themselves with the management of their ships and such other business as was entrusted to them. Before abandoning shipbuilding, however, they constructed at their yard a large steam gunboat for the royal navy, named the *Sydenham* after the new Governor-General. She joined the squadron in the Mediterranean, being employed as a despatch vessel. They also built a pleasure yacht for Lord Sydenham. In 1851 the successful establishment of screw steamers on the Atlantic elicited proposals for a line to the River St. Lawrence. Mr. A. entered into correspondence with various parties making an offer to a leading member of the Provincial Govt. to establish such a line. The Govt., however, gave the contract to Messrs. McKean, McLarty & Co., of Glasgow. After a trial of about a year and a half, the Govt. threw the contract open to competition, when, through the influence of Hon. (now Sir) John Rose, Sir G. E. Cartier, and others, a contract was given to Mr. A. The first steamship built was the *Canadian*, which made her first trip in 1853. Then followed the *Indian*, both of which vessels were employed in the service of the Hon. e Govt., in the Black Sea, during the Crimean war. Mr. A. having proceeded to England, contracted for the *North Ameri-*

can and *Anglo-Saxon*. With these 4 steamships the line was commenced in the spring of the year 1856, the service being fortnightly to and from the St. Lawrence during open navigation, and monthly to and from Portland in the winter. These vessels were all built of iron, fitted with screw propellers—in contradistinction to the old-time wooden steamers with paddles. In 1857, more frequent communication being demanded, the question was taken up by the Govt., and it was determined that the service should be increased to a weekly steamer from each side during the year, the Govt. arranging with Mr. A. for the establishment of the increased service. He at once contracted for the building of 4 additional steamers of enlarged size—the *North Briton*, *Nova Scotian*, *Bohemian*, and *Hungarian*, and on the 1st May, 1859, the weekly service was commenced. The Messrs. Allan were the first to adopt the spar or flush deck, an innovation strenuously opposed by the Bd. of Trade until the steamship *City of London* went down in the Bay of Biscay, when the Bd. tardily granted concessions in the matter of measurement for harbour dues. In addition to the mail line of steamers from Liverpool, Mr. A., with his brothers and connections, established a line from Glasgow, and a large fleet of sailing ships. The fleet now ranks among the principal fleets of the world. Even in Great Britain there are not many persons or firms more largely engaged in shipping than the Allans. There are few public enterprises of any kind in Canada in which Sir Hugh was not engaged, he having always shown himself to be enterprising and public spirited. So confident was he in the commercial future of this country, that any new scheme calculated to promote its development at once obtained his attention and consideration, and the obtaining of his name as a subscriber to the stock, or his consent to act as a Director, was all that was considered necessary to successfully launch the new enterprise. At

one time he was Presdt. of the Montreal Bd. of Trade, and was a strong promoter and Presdt. of the Northern Colonization Railway. He was one of the original projectors of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, in 1872, established a company for its construction; but the scheme, unfortunately, as many think, fell through, and had to be abandoned. Latterly he was at the head of the Allan-Rivard Syndicate for the purchase and contract of the North Shore Railway. A list of the companies and organizations with which Sir Hugh was connected is appended, as bearing witness to his business enterprise and activity:—Presdt. of the Vale Coal, Iron and Manufacturing Co., and a Director in the Acadia Coal Co.; Presdt. of the Thunder Bay Silver Mining Co.; Presdt. of the Canadian Rubber Co.; Presdt. of the Cornwall Manufacturing Co.; Presdt. of the Montreal Cotton Co.; a Director in the Stormont Cotton Co.; Presdt. of the Williams' Manufacturing Co.; Vice-Presdt. Montreal Rolling Mills Co.; a Director in the Canada Paper Co.; Presdt. of the Adams' Tobacco Co.; a Director in the Ontario Car Co.; Presdt. of the Provincial Loan Co.; a Director in the Montreal Elevating Co.; Presdt. of the Academy of Music Co.; Presdt. of the St. Lawrence and Chicago Forwarding Co.; Presdt. of the Montreal and Western Land Co.; Presdt. of the North-Western Cattle Co.; Presdt. of the Merchants' Bank; Presdt. of the Montreal Telegraph Co.; Presdt. of the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Co.; and Presdt. of the Citizens' Insurance Co. He married, in 1844, Matilda, dau. of the late Mr. John Smith, dry goods merchant, of Montreal, and had issue 9 daughters and 4 sons. In 1871, Her Majesty the Queen, in acknowledgment of Mr. Allan's services to commerce, conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Sir Hugh died worth about \$6,000,000. Contrary to public expectation, he devoted no portion of his great wealth to any public purpose, and his name, therefore, will go down to

posterity unconnected with any philanthropic achievement. His remains were brought to Montreal for interment.

"He was an extraordinary illustration of the power of will and of sustained and continuous effort towards a given end, and his life teaches a lesson, the importance of which, in these days of hastening to make riches by circuitous methods, can hardly be over-estimated."—*M. Gazette*.

"In Sir Hugh Allan's career we have a grand instance of the trite old truth, 'there's no such word as fail.' Commencing on the lowest round of the ladder, he ascended step by step until he reached the highest rung, and could well felicitate himself on the fact that his life was real, and his life was earnest."—*M. Herald*.

"He was essentially a business man. Public life had no charms for him; he was not to be tempted. His nearest approach to public life was his interesting himself in the Pacific railway scheme of 1873. The failure of that scheme cost Canada a loss of seven years of development. His life has been uneventful. Such leisure as he allowed himself was passed in domestic privacy. . . . He will be much missed as a public business man; and as a private man he will be mourned by many."—*T. Mail*.

ALLEN, GEORGE LYTTETON, late Grand Master and Sovereign of the Orange Order in B.N.A., d. in Toronto, 27 July, aged 72. The deceased gentleman, who had held the positions of Chief of Police and Governor of the Gaol, Toronto, and was Presdt. of the St. Patrick's Society there and a prominent Freemason, unsuccessfully contested North Wellington, in the Conservative interest in 1858. He was the eld. s. of Mr. Recorder Allen, of Sligo, Irel., and a bro. of Dean Allen, of Cavan, Ont. He was a man much esteemed and respected, and for many years wielded very considerable political influence.

BAKER, GODFREY PHIPPS, Postmaster of Ottawa (1857-82). B. at Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, Eng, 1822; d. at Ottawa, 16 March. He had been for some years Clerk to the old Dalhousie Dist.

BALCAM, HENRY, ex-M.P.P. for Halifax, in N. S. Assembly, d. at Salmon River, N. S., 12 July, aged 78. His legislative career ended in 1871.

BARWICK, HUGH CRAWFORD, Banker.

B. at Greenock, Scot., 3 Apl., 1816; d. at St. Catharines, Ont., 22 Oct., s. of the late Maj. Jas. Barwick, of the 79th Highlanders, who settled in Blandford, Oxford, Ont., 1833, the deceased gentleman had filled many important positions in his lifetime, and had a long experience as a banker. He was Treasurer of the Dist. of Brock, from 1838 until 1840, when he became Postmaster of Woodstock, Ont. While residing here, he was also agent of the Gore Bank, and, subsequently, of the Bank of Montreal. He afterwards served in the latter capacity in London and Toronto, and removing to St. Catharines, was the agent there of the Bank of Upper Canada until its failure, when he became one of the trustees of the defunct institution under the Act 31 Vict. cap. 17. From the time of the establishment of the Bank of Commerce up to the summer of his death he was the manager of that institution at St. Catharines.

"He was a man of strict integrity, and as a banker leaves an unblemished record."—*St. C. Journal*.

BENNETT, PRESTON, M.P.P. for Yale in the B. C. Assembly (1878). B. near London, Eng.; d. at Kamloops, B. C., 11 Augt. Was an early immigrant to B. C., and a farmer.

BILLON, REV. L. L. (R. C.). B. in France, 1814; d. in Quebec, 3 Augt. He was for many years engaged in educational work at Paris, holding a Chair at St. Sulpice. Coming to Can., in 1841, he was given a professorship in the Montreal College, was transferred to the Grand Seminary, and later on had the superintendence of the Christian Brothers' schools.

BLACK, REV. JOHN, D.D. (Presbyterian). B. at Dumfries, Scot., 8 Jan., 1818; d. at Kildonan, Man., 11 Feb. Coming to Am. with his parents, he studied for a time at Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y., and was educated for the ministry at Knox College, Toronto. He was licensed to preach, 1848; was ordained, 1851; and in the same year went

to the Red River Settlement, and continued to be the only Presbyterian clergyman there until 1862. In 1870 he was elected the first Moderator of the Presbytery of Manitoba; and in 1881, was offered the Moderatorship of the General Assembly—the highest honour in the gift of his Church—but his failing health compelled him to decline it. His degree of D.D. was conferred by Queen's University, Kingston.

"The life of Dr. Black in Manitoba was one of constant activity and hard labour, but he won for himself an honourable fame in his Christian work."—*T. Globe*.

BROOKE, REV. JOHN M., D.D., Chaplain to the Legislative Council, N. B. (1859-82). B. at Borrowstowness, Scot., 1809; d. at Fredericton, N.B., 16 Jan. Ed. at Edinburgh University, he, in 1840, came to New Richmond, P. Q., as a Presbyterian clergyman, and two years later, assumed charge of St. Paul's Ch., Fredericton, where he remained until his death.

"He was an excellent scholar, a sound and an earnest preacher, a promoter of every good work, and the model of a Christ an gentleman."—*Scottish American*.

BRYSON, THOMAS, M.P.P. for Pontiac in the Quebec Assembly (1881-82). B. in the Tp. of Ramsay, Lanark, Ont., 26 Sept., 1826; d. at Calumet Island, P.Q., 4 Jan. Deceased, who was a bro. of Hon. Geo. Bryson, M.L.C., like the majority of our leading public men, was a self-made man. He was only 15 years of age when he embarked on a business career, as a clerk to his brother-in-law, and, at 26, commenced business on his own account as a lumberer and general merchant, in which he was eminently successful. He was practically the founder of the Village of Coulange, and held, for many years, the Mayoralty of the Township of Mansfield. Of a quiet, retiring disposition, he invariably avoided personal prominence, and it was only after repeated solicitations that he was induced to contest Pontiac, in the Conservative interest, at the time of his election.

"The legislature has lost in him a thoroughly practical worker, and the community an up

right, honourable, and industrious citizen."—*O. Citizen*.

BURNS, MRS. ELIZABETH B. BONAR, relict of the late Rev. Robt. Burns, D.D., of Toronto, to whom she was united, 1844, d. in Toronto, 22 Augt., aged 71. Mrs. B. took a warm interest in the cause of female education; was closely identified with some of the leading charitable institutions of Toronto, especially the House of Industry, Magdalen Asylum, and Home for Incurables. She was Presdt. of the Murray Mitchell Auxiliary to the Woman's Foreign Missy. Society of the Presbyterian Ch.

BURTIS, WM. R. M., Barrister of N. B. (1841), d. in Co. York, N.B., 12 Dec., aged 65. Mr. B. edited the *Temperance Telegraph*, 1841-43, and was the author of a prize essay on N.B. (1837); and of another essay on the same subject (1860).

CAMPBELL, HON. DUNCAN J., M.D., a mem. of the Ex. Council of N.S. (1882). B. in Inverness, N.S., 1845; d. at Port Hood, N.S., 15 Nov. He pursued his medical studies at Harvard, and after returning home was apptd. a Coroner for Inverness. He first entered the Legislature in 1872, and was for a short time, in 1875, Immigration Agent for N.S.

CAMPBELL, GEORGE W., M.A., M.D. (1833), LL.D. (1875). B. at Roseneath, Dumbartonshire, Scot., 1810; d. at Edinburgh, Scot., 30 May. Dr. C. received his professional training at the Universities of Glasgow and Dublin. He graduated in 1833, and shortly after took up his residence in Montreal. After prosecuting his profession for nigh fifty years in that city, he withdrew from active practice though never sparing himself whenever his remarkable talents were called for. His connection with the leading monetary institutions and commercial enterprises of the country was close and honourable. At the time of his death he was Vice-Presdt. of the Bank of Montreal, a position which he had filled for eight years, having prior to that been a Director of the same institution since 1869. He was also a Director of the Montreal Telegraph Co., the Gas Co.,

the Loan and Mortgage Co., and various other corporations, besides acting as a prominent member of the Bd. of the General Hospital. Hé was one of the founders of the Medical School which subsequently became the medical faculty of McGill University, and on the death of Dr. Holmes in 1860, succeeded that gentleman as Dean of the Faculty, a position he continued to hold until his death.

"He early won a reputation for skill and trustworthiness in all branches of his profession - a reputation which constantly increased as years went on. For a long time he has been a final court of appeal in all cases of difficulty and doubt, and his presence at consultations always gave them the note of authority."—*M. Gazette*.

"The profession has lost a member from whom it received an equivalence of honour for that conferred; the public have lost an able servant, using that word in its true and most expressive sense; the society in which he moved will note his absence with extreme pain. There are thousands who will deplore his death and cherish recollections of his work and his benevolence."—*M. Herald*.

"A largehearted, broad-minded good man; a loyal man, loyal to country, to nationality, to city, to church, to profession, to clan; a true gentleman, kind and bluff, manly and tender, who that knew him does not feel that he has lost a friend. He was almost the last of that fine body of physicians who formed the profession in Montreal a generation ago and whose enterprise and public spirit made Montreal celebrated for the school of medicine which they founded. He was the undisputed head of the profession in Montreal."—*M. Witness*.

CARLISLE, HENRY, Mayor of St. Catharines, Ont. (1879-81). B. in Whitby, Yorkshire, Eng., 9 May, 1820; d. at St. Catharines, 13 Dec. Coming to the Niagara dist. in 1837, he moved to St. Catharines in 1850, where he became a successful merchant, Vice-presdt. of the old Niagara Dist. Bank, and Presdt. of the Liberal Conservative Assn. He was a volunteer in 1837.

CASSELS, ROBERT, Banker. B. at Leith, Scot., 21 Feb., 1815; d. in Montreal, 18th Feb. Mr. C. began his profession of a banker by entering the National Bank of Scotland, at Leith, in 1831. He

continued to be engaged in the business of banking in Scotland and England till 1837, when, being offered an appointment in the Bank of British North America, he came out to Halifax, N.S., where he opened the branch of that Bank, and remained till May, 1838, when he was apptd. manager of the branch at Chatham, Miramichi, N.B. In May, 1841, he was apptd. manager of the branch at Quebec, where he remained till July, 1855, when he was named manager of the branch at Montreal. Before leaving Quebec a service of plate, of the value of £500, was presented to him by his friends in that city. In 1861, at the request of the then Minister of Finance and Govt. of Canada, he accepted the chief cashier-ship of the Bank of Upper Canada, the fiscal agent of the Govt., then in a state of great danger and difficulty, but with promised support it was hoped the Bank might be restored to credit and standing. A change of Govt., the removal of the Govt. account, and other serious difficulties, finally obliged the Bank to go into liquidation. Five trustees were appointed to wind up the Bank, of whom Mr. C. was one. He resigned in 1867. In 1854 he was apptd. Presdt. of St. Andrew's Society, Quebec, of which he was a life member. In 1865 he was elected Presdt. of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto. He was also Presdt. of the St. James' Club, Montreal, and a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada from 1863 to 1866. In 1863 he was apptd. by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Hamilton to negotiate with the creditors of that city in England and Scotland, his mission being entirely successful. He was apptd. 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Regt. of Halifax N. S. Militia in 1838, Captain of Quebec Light Infantry Volunteers in 1843, Major in Montreal Volunteer Artillery in 1857, and retired as Senior Major in 1862, retaining his rank. In 1866 he was apptd. a Trustee of the University of Queen's College, Kingston. Subsequent to 1866 he lived for some years at Holland House, near the City of Quebec, and a place of many

interesting associations connected with the early history of that city. For a few years he lived at Lyn, Ont., where he carried on an extensive tannery and flour and woollen mills. In 1879 he removed to the City of Montreal, where he carried on the business of private banking, and took an active interest in financial matters of public concern until his death. He was married at Halifax, N. S., to Mary Macnab, 2nd dau. of Hon. Jas. Macnab, Receiver-Genl. of N. S., and grand-dau. of Hon. Peter Macnab, M.L.C. He left a large family of seven sons and five daughters, of whom Jas. Cassels, M.D., Robt. Cassels, Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, Walker Cassels and Hamilton Cassels, both partners in the firm of Blake, Kerr, Lash & Cassels, of Toronto, Richard Scougall Cassels, also recently passed as a solicitor and connected with the same firm, Allan Cassels, the 4th son, a member of the law firm of Beaty, Hamilton & Cassels, and John Thompson Cassels, engaged in business in the Philippine Islands, are living.

CAULFIELD, REV. ST. GEORGE, LL.D. (Ch. of Eng.), Canon of the Cathedral, London, Ont., and Rural Dean of Essex. B. at Kilmanagh, Kilkenny, Irel., Sept., 1823; d. at Windsor, Ont., where he was Rector, 17 Sept. Ordained to the diaconate by Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Ossory, he came to Can., and was ordained as priest by Dr. Strachan, in 1848. After labouring at Burford, Dr. C. was apptd. to St. Thomas, Ont., where he remained for 22 years. He obtained his doctor's degree at Trinity College, Dublin. Deceased stood high in the Masonic order.

CAVERHILL, JOHN, a Montreal merchant. B. in Jedburgh, Scot., Feb., 1819; d. at Nice, France, 12 Jan. Came to Can., with his brother, Thomas (whom see below), in 1831, and with him entered into business at Beauharnois, P.Q. In 1854, he joined the wholesale hardware firm of Crathern & Caverhill. He had been absent from the country since 1865, owing to ill-health.

CAVERHILL, THOMAS, a Montreal merchant. B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 1825;

d. at Glasgow, Scot., 4 Jan. Coming to Can. in 1831, as above stated, he entered into business with his brother at Beauharnois, P.Q., and later on, in 1854, joined the firm of Crathern & Caverhill. He was a public-spirited man, and took a deep interest in the progress and welfare of his adopted country. He was Vice-presdt. of the Exchange Bank of Can., and of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.

CHARLAND, REV. LOUIS DAVID (R.C.) B. at St. Luc, P.Q., 14 Sept., 1809; d. at Beauharnois, P.Q., 25 Oct. Ed. at the College of Chambly, he was ordained 1835, and became Vicar of Ste. Marie de Monnoir. In 1839 he was transferred to St. André de Grenville, and in 1844 to Rigaud. He became *Curé* of Beauharnois in 1847, and there remained until his death. It has been stated that Mr. C. was, at one time, offered the Bishopric of Walla-Walla (W.T.), but fearing the responsibilities of the office, he declined the preferment. He was a man of great piety and unselfishness of character.

CLEMENT, LEON CHARLES, ex-M.P.P. for Charlevoix in Quebec Assembly, 1867-71. D. at Eboulements, P. Q., 26 Augt.

COREY, REV. WILLIAM ALLEN (Baptist). B. in Brunswick; Queen's, N.B., 1836; d. at Portland, N.B., where he had charge of the Baptist Ch., 27 March. Ordained in 1858, he was successively stationed at Kars, Springfield and Sussex, and was very successful in his ministry. He had held the offices of Secy. and Moderator of the Baptist Assn. of N.B.

COTÉ, JOSEPH OLIVIER, N. P. (1841), Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada (1880-82). B. in the City of Quebec, 7 Apl. 1820; d. in Ottawa, 24 Apl. Mr. C. entered the public service as Deputy Registrar of Berthier, P.Q., 1842, a position he relinquished in the following year, and, in 1845, he became a clerk in the Ex. Council office of the late Province of Canada. At Confederation, in 1867, he was transferred to the Privy Council Office, and, in July, 1872, succeeded the late Mr. W. A. Himsworth,

as Asst. Clerk of the Council, the latter replacing the venerable retiring clerk, Mr. W. H. Lee. On Mr. Himsworth's death, in Jan., 1880, Mr. Coté was promoted to the vacant Clerkship. The appointment gave general satisfaction, as Mr. C. was a most painstaking, discreet, courteous and efficient public officer, and, in every respect, the right man in the right place. Mr. C. was *ex-officio* Deputy-Governor for the signing of Letters Patent for Dominion and other Lands; and a Commr. *per dedimus potestatem*. He had contributed a most valuable handbook to the political literature of the day: *Political Appointments and Elections in Canada*, of which two editions have appeared; and, as a public official, had compiled an elaborate Index to the State Books of Canada, covering the period, 1841-67, which will be a monument to his skilfulness, patience and industry for many long years to come.

COUTLEE, DOMINIQUE AMABLE, ex-M. P. P., for Soulanges in Can. Assembly, 1857-61, and in Quebec Assembly, 1867-71. B. at St. Joseph de Soulanges, 24 Dec. 1822; d. in Montreal, 11 April.

CRAWFORD, JOHN, Postmaster of Brockville, Ont., to which he was apptd. 1858, d. there, 6 Nov., aged 82. Mr. C. was a bro. of the late Hon. Geo. Crawford, Senator.

CRAWFORD, HON. JOHN HERBERT, Solicitor-Genl. of N.B. (1879). B. at Hampton, N.B., 2 Nov., 1843; d. there 28 Augt. Called to the Bar, 1868, he practised his profession in St. John, N.B., and was a mem. of the law firm of Pugsley, Crawford, Pugsley & Trueman. He sat for King's in the N.B. Assembly from 1870, until his death, and first joined the local cabinet in 1872. Mr. C. was a Liberal in politics.

CRINNON, RT. REVD. PETER FRANCIS, R.C. Bishop of Hamilton, Ont. B. in Louth, Irel., 1817; d. at Jacksonville, Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, 25 Nov. Coming to Can., in 1850, he studied at St. Sulpice College, Montreal, and, in 1854 was ordained to the priesthood in Toronto. He

served successively at London, St. Mary's (where he built a handsome stone church), Biddulph and Kintora. In 1858, he was apptd. parish priest at Stratford (where he also caused a handsome church to be built), and at a later period was apptd. Vicar-General of London. He was elevated to the Episcopate as the successor to the late Bishop Farrel, of Hamilton, in 1874.

"The deceased prelate was a most energetic and tireless worker, and his amiable disposition endeared him as much to those with whom he was brought in contact as his sound judgment and solid attainments secured their respect." —*T. Globe*.

CUTLER, ROBERT BARRY, ex-M. P. for Kent, N. B., (1872-74). B. in Westmoreland, N. B., 11 Aug't., 1810; d. at Cape Bald, N. B., 3 Apl. Mr. C. sat for Kent in the N. B. Assembly, 1850-56, and was a Con'r. in 1855 to settle the Canada disputed territory fund.

DAVID, AARON HART, M. D., (Edin.), L. R. C. S. E., D. C. L. B. in Montreal. 9 Oct., 1812; d. there 5 Nov. Dr. D. commenced the practice of his profession in Montreal, 1835, and with the exception of 4 years spent at Three Rivers, remained there all his lifetime. He, in conjunction with the late Dr. R. L. Macdonnell, founded in 1852, the *Canada Medical Journal*; and in 1870, assisted in establishing the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q., of which he became the Dean. In 1881 this Faculty founded the "David Scholarship" in acknowledgement of his services, the University having previously conferred on him the degrees M. D. (*ad eundem*) and D. C. L. (*honoris causa*). Dr. D. had been Presdt. of the Montreal Natural History Society, and from 1869 to 1881, he was the Genl. Secy. of the Can. Medical Assn. Dr. D. was surgeon to the 6th Fusileers, and as such, was on active service on the frontier during the Fenian excitement of 1870, and was principal medical officer of the Montreal Brigade on that occasion, and at the camps at Laprairie and St. Andrews. He had recently retired from the militia,

after 46 years' service, with the rank of Lt. Colonel.

DE SALABERRY, LT. COL. CHARLES LEONIDAS D'IRUMBERRY, Crown Forester for the Province of Quebec, d. at the Manor House, L'Assomption, P. Q. 25 March, aged 62. He was a son of Col. C. M. d'I. de Salaberry, C. B., well known in Canadian history as the "hero of Chateaguay," and was a P. L. S. by profession. As such he formed a part of the first exploring party sent in 1856-7 to the Hudson's Bay Territory by the Can. Govt. At a later period, at the time of the Red River Rebellion in 1869, he was despatched in an official capacity to the seat of the disturbance, and there remained for some time. He was a man of unusual muscular strength.

DE SOLA, ALEX. ABRAHAM, LL.D. (1858) (Jewish). B. in London, Eng., 18 Sept., 1827; d. at New York, 5 June. After a careful education under the supervision of his father (Rev. D. A. de Sola, an eminent Hebrew divine and scholar), he devoted himself to Oriental literature and received a special diploma for his progress therein. He also won distinction for his contributions to general literature. He came to Montreal in 1847, in response to a call from the Portuguese Hebrew congregation of that city, the incumbency of which he continued to hold until his death. In the following year he was named Prof. of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in McGill University, the duties of which he discharged with commendable zeal. He had also held the Presidency of the Natural History Society of Montreal, an institution he had largely assisted in resuscitating. He frequently took part in the Somerville course of lectures before this body and lectured before other associations. Dr. de S. was the author of several valuable works relating to Jewish history, while his contributions to periodical literature were many and interesting. His body was brought to Montreal for burial.

DÉZIEL, MGR. JOSEPH DAVID (R.C.) B. at Maskinongé, P. Q., 21 May, 1806;

d. at Lévis, P. Q., of which he had been *curé* since 1856, 25 June. Ordained in 1830, he was successively vicar at Rivière du Loup (*en haut*), Gentilly and Maskinongé, and subsequently *curé* at St. Patrice de la Rivière du Loup, St. Pierre les Becquets, and St. Joseph de Lévis. His learning and piety were rewarded in 1880, by his appt. as Chamberlain to Pope Leo XIII. On a monument erected to Mgr. D. in the Ch. of Notre Dame de Lévis, he is described as the founder of the town of Lévis.

DICKSON, JOHN ROBINSON, M. D., (1842), M.R.C.P. (Lon.); F.R.C.S., (Edin.); M.R.C.S. (Eng.). B. at Duggannon, Tyrone, Irel., 15 Nov., 1819; d. at Wolfe Island, Ont., 23 Nov. Previous to leaving Irel, he studied at Belfast and Glasgow colleges, obtaining at the latter a license to practise midwifery, he being too young to take his degree. He came to Kingston, Ont., 1838, and, in the following year, removed to Peterboro', where he was associated with Dr. Hutchinson. In 1842, after a year's residence in that city, he obtained his degree, at N. Y., and in the same year established himself permanently in Kingston, where he spent the whole of his subsequently useful life. In 1854, Dr. D. was one of the most active in establishing the Medical College in Kingston, of which he was chosen Prof. of Surgery;—this institution was subsequently merged in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of U. C., for which he obtained a charter in 1866, and of which he became the Presdt., a position he continued to hold until his death. He was apptd. Surgeon to the Provincial Penitentiary in 1862; and, in 1869, he became Med. Supdt. of the Kingston Asylum for the Insane. In both institutions he introduced many changes with regard to the care and management of the inmates which were productive of very beneficial results. In 1878, he retired from the latter institution and thenceforward devoted himself to private consultation.

DRENNAN, SAMUEL T., ex-Mayor of Kingston, Ont. (1877). B. in the Moravian settlement, Tyrone, Irel., 20 Nov., 1819; d. at Kingston, Ont., 9 Feb. Came to Can. and settled at Kingston, 1841. Had been a successful business man, first in the dry goods, afterwards as a furniture manufacturer. Was an alderman of Kingston, from 1873 to 1877, and in 1878-9. He was also Pres. of the Liberal Conservative Assn. of that city. He was buried with Masonic honours.

DRUMMOND, HON. LEWIS THOMAS, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court (1864-73). B. in Londonderry, Irel. 28 May, 1813; d. in Montreal, 24 Nov. Mr. D. came to Can. with his mother, a widow lady, in 1825, and was ed. at Nicolet College. He studied law with the Hon. C. D. (afterwards Judge) Day, and was called to the Bar of L. C. in 1836; subsequently, in 1860, he was called to the U. C. Bar. He at once took a leading place at the Montreal Bar by his able defence of certain political prisoners who were implicated in the rebellion of 1837, and in 1843 was returned for Montreal in the Can. Assembly, in the Liberal interest, but Parlt. being dissolved shortly afterwards, he never took his seat. At the ensuing general election he was defeated, but in the same year was returned for Portneuf, which he represented until 1848, in which year he was apptd. Solicitor Genl. for L. C., in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. This office he retained until Oct., 1851, when he joined the Hincks-Morin Govt. as Attorney-Genl. for the same Province, continuing as such in the McNab-Morin and McNab-Taché Govts., up to the formation of the Taché-Macdonald (now Sir J. A.) Govt. in May, 1856, when he retired, owing to his claim to the leadership of the Assembly being ignored, and went into opposition. He again took office, as Atty.-Genl., in the two days' Liberal administration of Messrs. Brown and Dorion in 1868, on which occasion he was defeated in Shefford, which he had represented since 1848. Subsequently he was Comr. of Public Works, for a few months in

1863, in Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Govt. He had represented Lotbinière, from Oct., 1858 up to June, 1861, and Rouville, from the latter date up to 1863. It was at this period that he made the somewhat startling declaration that "the best armament for Canada was no armament at all"—a declaration which many believe cost him his seat in 1863, and thereby terminated his political career. Mr. D. was one of the most eloquent public speakers of his time. One of his legislative achievements was the solving of the question of the feudal rights of the Seigneurs of L. C. He m., in 1842, Josephite Elmire, eld. dau. of the late Hon. P. D. Debartzch, who survived her husband but a few weeks.

DUFF, HON. CHARLES, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of N. B., (1875). B., of Scottish parentage, at St. Mary's, York, N. B., 3 July, 1817; d. in St. John, N. B., 20 Dec. Called to the Bar in 1842, Mr. D. practiced in St. John until his elevation to the Bench. He very soon became distinguished for his close reasoning powers, and for his sound scientific knowledge of law, and attained a large and lucrative practice. At one period he was in partnership with Mr. L. J. Almon, and subsequently with Mr. Jeremiah Travis. He was created a Q. C. in 1860.

"As a Judge, the Hon. Charles Duff was known as one of the most painstaking and logical members of the Bench. His thorough honesty, strict impartiality, and unflinching determination to faithfully perform his duty, are all unquestioned and unquestionable facts. His physical constitution was unequal to the strain brought upon it by his unflinching determination to do the work that devolved upon him. A less conscientious man than he would have stood the strain better. As a lawyer he was very able; as a man he was one of the noblest works of God—an honest man; as a Judge he was without reproach."—*St. John News*.

DUMOUCHEL, HON. LEANDRE, M. D., (1835), Senator (1867). B. at St. Benoit, P. Q., 29 March, 1811; d. there 23 Sept. Elected to the Leg. Council of Canada for "Mille Isles," he there remained un-

til the Union of 1867, when he was called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation. A thorough Conservative all his life, he was one of the few of his countrymen who, during the Rebellion of 1837, advocated a more peaceful solution of the difficulties of the situation than a resort to arms. For this he aroused a strong feeling against himself on the part of the "patriots" of the day. He held the rank Lt. Col. in the militia.

DUNSFORD, JAMES WICKS, ex-M.P.P. for Victoria in Can. Assembly, 1861-67. The descendant of an ancient Eng. family, Mr. D. was b. in Eng., 1814, and came to Can. in 1837. Before entering Parlt., he served a long apprenticeship in the Municipal Council. In 1875 he was apptd Police Magistrate of Lindsay, Ont., where he d. 1 Nov. A Liberal in politics.

GAUDET, HON. JOSEPH, M. L. C. of Quebec (1877). d. at Gently, P. Q., 4 Augt., aged 64. Mr. G. sat for Nicolet in the Can. Assembly, in the Conservative interest, from 1857 up to the Union of 1867, when he was returned to the House of Commons, where he remained until his elevation to the L. C. He also represented the same county in the Quebec Assembly, 1867-71.

GIDNEY, ANGUS M., an old journalist. B. at Jemseg, N.B., 4 May, 1803; d. at Bridgetown, N.S., 20 Jan. His journalistic career commenced in 1843, when he succeeded the late Hon. Joseph Howe as ed. of the Halifax *Nova Scotian*. He was afterwards associated with that gentleman and Mr. W. Annand on the *Morning Chronicle*. In 1845, he purchased the Yarmouth *Herald*, a Liberal paper, which he published until 1851. He was subsequently ed. of the Digby *Acadian*, the Bridgetown *Register*, and the Bridgetown *Free Press*; and he contributed largely, in prose and verse, to the magazines of the day. For some years he was Sergt.-at-Arms to the N.S. Assembly.

GILBERT, HUMPHREY TISDALE, Police Magistrate of St. John, N.B. (1858-82).

The descendant of an old and well-known loyalist, he was born at "Willow Farm," Dorchester, N.B., 2 Jan., 1814; called to the Bar 1845, and for some years practised his profession in St. John, in partnership with his brother, Mr. W. J. Gilbert, Q.C. In the discharge of the duties of his office, he never shrank from the responsibilities forced upon him. He was a man of strict integrity and high principle, and his aim was to attain to the highest ideal of his office, to be "a terror to evil-doers, and a praise to them that do well." One of the most important cases which came under his jurisdiction was the commitment of the *Chesapeake* pirates in 1863. On this international question, at a time of great excitement, he discharged what he believed to be his duty in a bold and independent manner. He never married, and d. at "Willow Farm," 7 Feb.

GLASS, REV. CHARLES JORDAN (Presbyterian). B. in Scot., 1820; d. at Montreal, 28 Nov. After graduating with honours at Aberdeen, came to N.B., where he founded the Presbytery of York, and established the village of Glassville. He subsequently had charge at Springhill, N.S. He was the author of a treatise on Education and of a *Life of Sir William Wallace*.

GOVIN, GEORGE ALEXANDER. B. in Yamaska, P.Q., 1825; d. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 15 March. He was for a long period a leading lumber-merchant (being a mem. of the well-known firm of Beason Bennett & Co., of Quebec) and prominent politician of Three Rivers, and contributed much of his energy and public spirit towards increasing the prosperity and importance of that city. He was, in 1875, a candidate for Parliamentary honours.

GORDON, JOHN, head of the extensive mercantile firm of Gordon, Mackay & Co., of Toronto. B. at Latheron, Caithness, Scot., 1828; d. at Paris, France, 29 May. Coming to Can., when 13 years of age, he settled at Grenville, P.Q., then at Peterborough, and subsequently,

on the death of his father, removed to Hamilton. In 1859, the business, then as now one of the largest in Canada, was removed to Toronto. Mr. G., who was a man of great enterprise, started the Lybster Cotton Mills at Thorold, Ont., the first establishment of the kind in Ontario. He was also the chief promoter of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, and for 12 years its Presdt. For 2 years he was Presdt. of the Ontario Rifle Assn., and he was also connected with other public bodies and institutions. Mr. G. unsuccessfully contested West Peterborough for the House of Commons, in the Liberal interest, at the general election of 1872. His remains were brought to Toronto for interment.

"Characterized by great business capacity, indomitable energy, and unswerving rectitude."—*Toronto Telegram*.

GRANT, LT.-COL. JOHN, a retired merchant. B. in Montreal, 1823; d. at Como, P.Q., 20 Jan. Was for many years a mem. of the firm of Grant, Hall & Co., general lumberers and grain merchants, Montreal. He commanded the 5th "Royals," V.M., for some years, and was present with his batt. at Hemmingford and Pigeon Hill during the Fenian excitement. As a Dir. of the ill-fated Consolidated Bank, he lost heavily.

GRASETT, THE VERY REVEREND HENRY JAMES, D.D. (1877), Dean of Toronto (1867). B. at Gibraltar, 18 June, 1808; d. in Toronto, 20 March. Accompanying his father (Dr. Hy. Grasett, Deputy Inspector Genl. of Hospitals) to Quebec towards the close of the war of 1812, he there commenced his school education, afterwards prosecuting it at the Jesuit School in Montreal, where the elementary classics and mathematics were only accessible to him through the medium of the French language. After studying theology for a short time, so as to prepare himself for Holy Orders, he returned to Eng. in 1830, and entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his B. A. degree in 1834, and returned to Quebec.

He subsequently took his M. A. degree, at his *Alma Mater*, in 1842, and, in 1853, "after answering his opponyency and preaching a Latin sermon," was admitted to the degree of B.D. In 1877 he was admitted, *jure dignitatis*, to the degree of D.D. Ordained at Quebec in 1834, by Bishop Stewart, to whom he had acted as Secy. while at Cambridge, Mr. G. became curate of the Cathedral there; and, in July, 1835, was apptd. to officiate in the same capacity in St. James' Ch., Toronto. In 1839, on the Diocese of Toronto being erected, Mr. G. was apptd. domestic and examining Chaplain to the first Bishop, the late Dr. Strachan, and frequently accompanied that devoted prelate on his fatiguing pastoral visits and relieved him of much of the burthen of his extensive correspondence. In 1847, he succeeded Dr. Strachan as Rector of St. James' (a position he retained until his death), and also became acting Chaplain to the troops; and, in 1867, was apptd. Dean of Toronto. Dr. G. was an active mem. for 29 years of the old Bd. of Public Instruction of U. C., of which he became chairman; and he was, for some years Presdt. of the Religious Tract and Book Society. He m., in 1837, Sarah Maria, eld. dau. of the late Hon. John Stewart, Presdt. of the Ex. Council of L. C. His remains were interred in St. James' Cathedral, where a very handsome and costly memorial window has been placed by the congregation in remembrance of his ministrations.

"The Dean was a remarkable man. He lost none of his opportunities, but made the best of them. He gathered knowledge and information from every source. He was an accurate and well-read theologian. He was an accomplished reader of the Liturgical services of the Church. He was a painstaking, perspicuous, forcible and Scriptural preacher. His sermons were replete with illustrations, no less beautiful than just, and with striking and affecting passages. As a pastor he excelled."—*Evangelical Churchman*.

GREENSHIELDS, DAVID J., head of the long established mercantile firm of Samuel Greenshields, Son & Co., Montreal.

B. at Glasgow, Scot., 1826; d. in London, Eng., 4 Dec. Mr. G. was as well known in Montreal for his benevolence as he was respected for his many excellent business qualities, which were admirably shown in the enterprise with which he persisted in pushing the business of the firm of which he was the head into the very front rank of the dry goods trade in Canada. There was scarcely a charitable institution in Montreal which was not beholden to Mr. G. for support of some description or another, and the charities connected with the Scottish nationality have special reason to remember his benevolence. He was one of the pillars of the Presbyterian Church in Montreal, being for a number of years a member of St. Paul's Ch. He was also considered one of the fathers of curling in Montreal, and was for a number of years Presdt. of the Thistle Club. By his will the deceased bequeathed the sum of \$109,200 to different public institutions, which sum was divided as follows: To St. Paul's Church, to be invested and the interest expended by the minister for the poor, \$1,000; Montreal Thistle Curling Club, \$500; St. Andrew's Society, \$1,000; Mackay Institute, \$1,000; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$500; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$500; Hervey Institute, \$500; Trafalgar Institute, \$500; Boys' Home, \$500; Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Presbyterian Church, \$500; Young Men's Christian Association, \$200; Young Women's Christian Association, \$250; Working Girls' Association, \$250; Montreal Sailors' Institute, \$1,000; Female Home, \$250; Art Association, \$500; McGill University, \$40,000; Montreal General Hospital, \$40,000; Morrin College, Quebec, \$5,000; Queen's University, Kingston, \$5,000; Home Mission Fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, \$10,000.

ESDAILE, ROBERT, a Montreal merchant, where he was for many years Presdt. of the Corn Exchange Assn. B. in Perth, Scot., 1816; d. in Montreal, 5 July. He came to Montreal in 1837, and

during the Rebellion served in the Voltunteers, and was present at St. Eustache. Subsequently, he entered into the produce trade in partnership with his brother John, and they for many years carried on an extensive and successful business.

FAIRBANKS, HON. SAMUEL PRESCOTT, Q. C. (1845), the senior Queen's Counsel in and mem. of the Bar of N. S., d. at "Heatherstone," Dartmouth, N. S., 7 Dec., aged 87. Mr. F. was admitted as an attorney, in 1817, and called to the Bar in 1818. He was for some years a mem. of the Local Assembly and held the offices of Commr. of Crown Lands and Surveyor Genl.

FALCONER, THOMAS, F. G. S., F. R. G. S., late a County Court Judge in Eng., (1851-81), d. at Bath, Eng. 28 Augt. In 1850 was selected as the arbitrator to determine the boundaries between Canada and N. B. He was the author of a book on the Oregon question.

FARIJANA, F. C., C. E. A native of Russia, Mr. F. came to Can. about 10 years since and laboured successfully as an Engineer, being employed on several Govt. works. D. in Montreal, 6 May, aged 48.

FORGUES, REV. MICHEL (R.C.). B. at St. Michel de Bellechasse, P.Q., 13 Feb. 1811; d. at St. Laurent, Ile d'Orleans, P.Q. (of which he had been *curé* since 1865), 28 Nov. Being duly ordained he became, in 1837, Vicar of St. Roch de Québec, where he remained until 1840, in which year he was apptd. *curé* of Ste Marguerite, and was thenceforward successively *curé* at Ste Marie de la Beauce, Ste Monique, St. Gervais, Rimouski, and St. Laurent. He was one of the 9 priests whose names are inscribed on the Royal Charter granted to Laval University in 1852.

FRASER, HON. JOHN, who was apptd. to the Leg. Council, Can., 9 June, 1841, and resigned in 1843, d. at Charleston, S.C., 21 Apl., aged 91. He had previously, we believe, sat for Northumberland in the L. C. Assembly from 1825 to 1827. Mr.

F., who was a Quebec merchant, was one of the charter mem's of the Lit. and Historical Society of that city.

FRAZER, JOHN, M. D. (1843), ex-M. P. P. for Welland in the Can. Assembly, 1854-'57, d. at Fonthill, Ont., 7 Oct.

HARINGTON, THOMAS DOUGLAS, late Deputy Receiver-General of Canada (1858-78). B. at Windsor, Eng., 7 June, 1808; d. at Prescott, Ont., 13 Jan. In his youth was a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and afterwards an officer in Hon. E. I. Co's service. Coming to Can., in 1832, he entered the public service here in the same year. In 1841 he became chief clerk in the Provl. Secy.'s office, and, in 1858, Depty. Recr.-Genl., in which office he remained until his superannuation in 1878. Mr. H. was for many years identified with the Masonic Order in Can., and held for several terms the office of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Can., which was organized mainly through his efforts. He also took an active part in the formation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; and, in 1857, was elected its first Grand Principal. He had also held the office of Grand Sub-Prior of the Orders of the Temple and Malta. He was accorded a Masonic funeral, his remains being interred in the old Blue Church Burial ground at Augusta, Ont.

HALL, JAMES, C. E., P. L. S., ex-M. P. for Peterborough in the Can. Assembly (1848-51), and for East Peterborough, in the House of Commons (1874-78). B. in Clackmannanshire, Scot., Apl., 1806; d. at Peterboro' Ont., 11 Oct. Mr. H. came to Can. in 1820, with his father, who settled in Lanark, Ont. Here he practised as a Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, as well as at Halifax, N. S. (where he resided from 1829 to 1835), and at Peterboro'. After removing to the latter place he became, in 1856, Sheriff of Peterboro' and Victoria, and subsequently, on the counties being separated, of Peterboro' alone. He resigned the Shrievalty in 1872. He had also served as Mayor of Peterboro' and in the County Council. In politics he was a Reformer.

HALL, VICE ADMIRAL ROBERT, C. B., Navel Secy. to the Admiralty. B. at Kingston, Ont., 5 July, 1817; d. in London, Eng., 11 June. He entered the Royal Navy in 1833, and had served nearly continuously up to his death.

HALLEN, REV. GEORGE, B. A. (Ch. of Eng.) B. in Eng., 1794; d. at Penetanguishene, Ont., where he was chaplain to the Boys' Reformatory since its establishment, 3 Sept. He graduated B. A. at Trinity College, Oxford, and was ordained priest by the Bishop of Worcester, 1818. After serving as curate at one or two places in Eng., he came to Can., 1835, and settled in Medonte, Ont., where he built St. George's Ch. In 1840, he removed to Penetanguishene.

"He had always seemed more than any other man (known to the writer) to realize the character of the true saints of God." *D. Churchman.*

HAMILTON, GEORGE, manager of the banking firm of Manning & Co., at Brandon, Man., d. therein by his own hand, Augt. Deceased was but a young man, and had run a distinguished career in the service of Molsons' and the Ontario Banks. In the latter he had held the position of Asst. Manager, while in the former he had been manager at Toronto. He resigned some years previous to his death in order to proceed to Manitoba. He was a s. of Hon. John Hamilton, Senator of Kingston, Ont.

"Careful, steady and diligent to a degree, he rapidly rose to prominent positions in the banks in which he served, and the correctness of his life was marked by his every act."—*Q. Chronicle.*

HAMILTON, HON. JOHN, Senator (1867-82). B. at Queenston, Ont., 1801; d. at Kingston, Ont., 10 Oct. He was the s. of a Scottish gentleman, who, settling at Kingston towards the close of the last century, entered into a business partnership, in 1783, with Mr. Cartwright, at that place, and subsequently removing to Queenston, carried on a large and successful business with Mr. Wm. Dickson, father of Hon. Senator Dickson. After pursuing his studies at Edinburgh, Mr. H. acquired a knowledge of con m er

pursuits in the house of Gillespie, Moffat & Co., of Montreal, and while with them served as a sergt. of dragoons during the war of 1812-15. His interest being awakened to the importance of communication between the west and Montreal, he devoted the remainder of a long and useful life to initiating, and more or less perfecting, the lines of lake and river craft between Niagara, Toronto and that city. He had an interest in some of the earliest steam vessels plying on the route. He not only built and owned, but he chartered vessels, and for a number of years controlled most of the steamers on Lake Ontario. In 1840, in order to give closer attention to his business, Mr. H. removed to Kingston, and after trying one or two unsuccessful experiments with steamers of special construction to overcome the rapids of the St. Lawrence, finally settled his plans into a line of steamers to Prescott, and thence by stage-coaches to Cornwall, then by steamers again to "the Cedars," then by stage-coaches again to "the Cascades," and by steamer again to Lachine, and stage-coaches thence again to Montreal. Mr. Dickinson, of that place, with whom he was at one time associated, ascertained that steamers might ascend the river from a point 18 miles above Cornwall, and he erected a wharf at the spot which is still known as Dickinson's Landing. In winter the line was by coach and waggon, or sleighs, from Montreal the whole way to Toronto, and as far as Prescott this also was controlled, if not owned, by Mr. H. As time went on, canals were constructed to overcome the rapids of the St. Lawrence, more commodious steamers were built, adapted, as far as possible, equally to lake and river navigation. Mr. H. then for the first time in Canadian waters introduced iron vessels; he had the *Passport*, and subsequently the *Kingston*, designed and put together in Glasgow, taken apart again, and the various pieces sent out as freight to Montreal, where these fine vessels were built and launched on Canadian waters. They formed, with

the *Magnet* and the *Henry Gildersleeve*, for a number of years, a prosperous through line between Toronto and Montreal, descending the "Gallops," the "Long Sault," the "Cedars," the "Cascades," and the "Lachine" rapids, and returning by the canals. Mr. H. was called to the Leg. Council of U. C. in 1831, where he sat until the Union of 1840, when he was apptd. to the Leg. Council of Can. At Confederation, in 1867, he was summoned by Royal Proclamation, to the Senate, of which body he was, during his stay there, the senior member. In Jan., 1881, on the occasion of his completing his 50th year of service in Parlt, he was presented with an address of congratulation by his brother Senators (see A. R. 1880-81, p. 257). In addition to his other services, Mr. H. was chairman of the Governing Bd. of Queen's College, Kingston, from the granting of the Royal Charter in 1840 to his death; and he was, for many years, Pres. of the old Commercial Bank of the M. D. An interesting memoir of Mr. H., to which we are indebted for the facts of this notice, appeared in the *Toronto Mail*, Dec., 1882.

HAULTAIN, LT.-COL. FREDERICK WILLIAM, Registrar of Peterborough (1873). The s. of the late Maj.-Genl. Francis Haultain, of the British army, the deceased gentleman was b. at Brussels, in Belgium, 7 Nov., 1821; was ed. at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich; and, in 1839, entered the Royal Artillery as a 2nd Lieut. Retiring from the service in 1860, with the rank of Lt.-Col., he came to Can the same year, took up his residence at Peterboro', Ont., and in the following year was returned to the Legislature in the Liberal interest. At the general election in 1863, he did not present himself as a candidate, but in 1864, on the death of the sitting mem., he again contested Peterborough, and was returned. His political career ended with the union of 1867, a measure which had his warmest support. His course in the Legislature was marked by perfect

independence, for although elected as a Liberal he frequently supported the Conservative leader (now Sir John Macdonald), more especially on the Militia bill, and the defence of the Province. From 1869 to 1873, Col. H. was the agent and Secy. of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and resided in Montreal. He d. at Peterboro', Ont., 9 Dec.

HANNA, MOST REVD. MICHAEL, R. C. Archbishop of Halifax, N.S. B. at Killmallock, Limerick, Irel., 20 July, 1821; d. in Halifax, N.S., 17 Apl. His career was an uneventful one. He came to N.S. when 18 years of age, and finished his philosophical and theological studies at St. Mary's College, under the late Dean O'Brien, at the same time teaching younger students their classics. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1845, by Archbishop Walsh, for a time was charged with the Acadian Mission at Windsor, and for 9 months, laboured at Bermuda, W.I. Subsequently he became Vicar-Genl. of Halifax, and as such served as administrator of the Diocese on more than one occasion. In 1877, he succeeded the much lamented Dr. Connolly as Archbishop, and was consecrated at Halifax by the late Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh, and Papal Alegate. He was the founder of the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Halifax, as he was of the Catholic schools of that city. During his administration St. Mary's Cathedral was completed, and a chime of bells hung in the belfry.

"His cheerful disposition, his gracious hospitality, his ready sympathy with every kind of progress, the kindness of his heart, his fondness for young men, for books, for literature — all combined to render him most agreeable to men of the world."—*T. Mail*.

"In the cause of Catholic education his solicitude was unceasing, his efforts untiring. He saw that with an efficient system of Catholic education, the future of religion in Nova Scotia was assured, and therefore set his heart upon providing the youth under his care with its unmistakable advantages. By them, and indeed, by all classes of the Catholic people of Halifax, will his name and memory be cherished as a prelate who gave his life and all its en-

ergy and usefulness to the flock of which he was the good shepherd."—*Catholic Record*.

HAWLEY, JOSEPH ADOLPHE, an ex-journalist. B. in Montreal, 1824; d. there, from the effects of a fall, caused by his throwing himself while deranged from a window in the Notre Dame Hospital, 11 Dec. Ed. at Chambly College, he was called to the Bar, 1847, and practised his profession for some years in Montreal, retiring therefrom to enter the flour business, in which he amassed a fortune. In 1855-56 he edited *Le Pays* newspaper, and he was also author of some meritorious poems in the French language. By his will he left \$2,500 to the *Institut Canadien*. Deceased was a nephew of the late Mr. W. F. Hawley, the author of *Quebec, The Harp, &c.*

HÉBERT, MAJ. P. O. JOSEPH, a Canadian artillery officer. B. in Co. of St. John's, P. Q., 1853; d. at Cairo, Egypt, 1 Nov. He had formerly served as Capt. and Adjt. of the 65th "Mount Royal Rifles." He joined "B" Battery, C. A., for a short course of instruction and took a 1st class certificate. On 3 Dec., 1877, he was attached for a long course, and while still attached, was apptd. a Lieut. in the Battery. On volunteering for service in Egypt he was granted the local rank of Lieut. in the Royal Artillery. He embarked for Eng. in Augt., and proceeded at once to his destination, the battery to which he was attached having already preceded him. He reached Ismailia two days after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. His battery was then ordered home, but desiring to perform some foreign service he was transferred to "N" Battery, 2nd Brigade, R. A., camped on the outskirts of Cairo, and had only done a few days' duty when he was prostrated with fever. He was the only officer of the Canadian force who took part in the campaign, having obtained a year's absence and six months' pay in order that he might profit by the experience of active warfare. The remains of the gallant officer were buried with military honours at Cairo, two young Canadians (Lieuts. Freer and Seers) who were

serving with their regiments in Egypt, serving among the pall-bearers. Representatives from every battery in camp were present at the funeral. The following appeared in "Militia Orders" at Ottawa: "This young officer, only a subaltern in his battery (though a Major of Militia), anxious to learn his duty in that very best of schools—active service—obtained leave of absence for the purpose of serving in Egypt as a subaltern with the Royal Artillery. Unfortunately he did not arrive in time to take part in the decisive battle of Tel-el-Kebir, but he has none the less shown his devotion to duty, and has crowned his devotion by losing his life in the service of his Queen and country. The Major Genl. is confident that the militia in general, and the Schools of Gunnery in particular, will be grieved, as he is, at the sad news, and he directs that on receipt of this order the flags at the Royal Schools of Gunnery be hoisted half-mast for a day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Major Hébert."

HENWOOD, EDWIN, M.D. (1845), d. at Hamilton, Ont., 1 Nov. Was resident physician of the Toronto Hospital for some years, and, in 1848, took charge of the Hamilton Hospital, where he remained for 20 years.

HOOPER, REV. WILLIAM (Bible Christian), d. at Exeter, Ont., 1 March. He entered the ministry in 1840, in Eng., and, in 1845, was sent as a missionary to Am. He had been Presdt. of the B. C. Conference on several occasions.

HOPE, HON. ADAM, Senator (1877-82). B. at West Fenton, Dirleton, East Lothian, Scot., 8 Jan., 1813; d. at Hamilton, 7 Augt. Mr. H. came to this country in 1834, and at once entered mercantile life. Commencing business on his own account, at St. Thomas, Ont., in 1837, he removed to London in 1845, and to Hamilton, where he became senior partner in the firm of A. Hope & Co., wholesale iron merchants in 1865. He was a dir. of the Bank of Commerce, Presdt. of the Hamilton Provident and Loan So-

ciety, and also of Reform Assn. of the same city.

"He maintained his position to the close of his life as an honourable and successful merchant."—Toronto *Globe*.

HUGHES, ARTHUR HENRY (Surgeon Major), of the Indian Medical Dept., which he entered, Oct. 1869, d. at Bombay, India, 24 Apl., and was buried with military honours. Dr. H. was Professor of midwifery in the Grant Medical College, and was hon. surgeon major to the Bombay volunteers. B. in Toronto, 1847.

HUNT, WESTON, a Quebec merchant, d. there 21 Sept., aged 73. Mr. H. held a deservedly high place in the estimation of the people of Quebec. He had been a mem. of the City Council, Presdt. of the St. George's Society, and of the Bd. of Trade.

IBBOTSON, BENJAMIN, Emigration Agent for the Province of Quebec at Montreal, to which office he was appointed, 1872. B. at Versailles, France, 23 May, 1820; d. in Montreal, 18 July. Mr. I. in 1861, raised a company of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, and was on active service during the "Trent" affair and the Fenian excitement.

JONES, ORMOND, Registrar of Leeds, Ont. (1864). B. at Brockville, Ont., 7 Nov., 1811; d. there 7 Feb. He was a son of the late H. M. Chas Jones, by Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Stuart, of Kingston. Called to the Bar, 1834, he filled for some years the office of Surrogate Judge, and from 1858 to 1864, was Registrar of North Lanark. In 1853, he unsuccessfully contested Leeds, in the Conservative interest, for the Can. Assembly.

JOUETT, BEVERLEY R., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of N. B., an office he had held for many years; d. at Frederickton, N. B., 4th Augt., aged 79.

JOY MADAME, mother of the well-known Princess Salm-Salm, d. at St. Armand East, P. Q., in June. The old lady was choked to death by a piece of meat while eating, at dinner.

KELLOGG, HON. ENSIGN H., Commr.

for the U.S. to the Halifax Fishery Commission (1877), under Articles 22 and 23 of the Treaty of Washington, d. at Pittsfield, Mass., U.S., 23 Jan.

KENNEDY, REV. ANDREW (Presbyterian). B. at Leadhills, Lancashire, Eng., 12th Augt., 1789; d. at London, Ont., 19 May. Ordained in 1817, he laboured for 24 years in Scot., and, in 1841, came to Can., and was stationed at Lachute, P.Q., until 1847, in which year he removed to Western Can. Being attacked by partial paralysis of the throat he was compelled to give up public speaking almost entirely. He became the agent of the U. S. Bd. of Presbyterian Publications, and was thus enabled to disseminate large numbers of excellent works; and he, himself, contributed many excellent articles to the press. Mr. K. was probably the oldest Presbyterian clergyman living.

KIRKPATRICK, ALEXANDER SUTTON, Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney for Frontenac, Ont. (1868-82). B. at Kingston, Ont., 1835; d. there 31 March. He was called to the Bar in 1857, and practised, for some years, in partnership with his father, the late Mr. Thos. Kirkpatrick, Q.C., M.P. Mr. K. was an officer in the Kingston Field Battery, and took a constant interest in the welfare of the volunteer force.

KITTSOON, W. H., late Collector of Customs at Hamilton, Ont., d. there 2 May. B. at Sorel, 1808, he commanded a Company during the Rebellion of 1837, and entered the Customs service in 1840.

KNIGHT, COL. ALFRED, late Town Major of Quebec (1838-68). B. at Woodbridge, Suffolk, Eng., 19th Sept., 1793; d. at Quebec, 17 Augt. After serving for a short time in the militia, Mr. K. was gazetted on 18 June, 1812, to an Ensigny in the 62nd Regt., and was with that corps at the capture of Genoa (Italy) in Apl., 1814, under Lord W. Bentinck; and subsequently took part in the expedition up the Penobscot, under Genl. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, and was present at the taking of Castine and Hamiltown, Maine, U.S., in Oct., 1814. In 1815 he exchange-

ed into the 64th Regt. for the purpose of returning to Eng., but on arriving at the Mother-bank the Regt. received orders to proceed immediately to Ostend, where it landed shortly after the battle of Waterloo. He marched with his Regt. from Ostend to Paris, where it formed part of the army of occupation. In 1817, on the reduction of the army, Lieut. Knight was placed on temporary half-pay, and did not seek re-employment until 1825, when he was appointed to the 12th Regt., and served with that corps at Plymouth and Gibraltar until 1834. Having married in Feb., 1829, a dau. of Capt. Wm. French, of the same Regt., he retired upon half-pay in the early part of 1834, and emigrated to Can. During the Canadian Rebellion he commanded a Company of Veterans, which was disbanded early in 1838. In Sept. of that year he was apptd. Town Major of Quebec. In March, 1840, he was apptd. to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regt., from which he retired on half pay in Sept., 1845, on being promoted to an unattached company in special acknowledgment of his services at the great fires which devastated a portion of Quebec in that year. He received his commission as Major in the army, on the 11 Jan., 1858, and as Lieut.-Col. on 11 Dec. 1868; and having retired on full pay, received the honorary rank of Colonel on 12 May, 1869. One of his sons is Mr. A. F. A. Knight, the well-known merchant of Quebec.

LAFRAMBOISE, HON. MAURICE, a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec (1878). B. in Montreal, 18 Augt., 1821; d. there 1 Feb. Called to the Bar, 1843, he practised for some years at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.; was returned, in 1857, in the Liberal interest, to the Can. Assembly, where he continued to sit up to the union of 1867. He was Commr. of Public Works in the Macdonald-Dorion Administration, 1863-64. From 1871 to 1878, when he was apptd. to the Bench, he represented Shefford in the Quebec Assembly. He was the founder, in 1872, of *Le National* newspaper, Montreal.

“Throughout his entire career at the Bar, in

Parliament and on the Bench, the late Judge enjoyed, to a remarkable degree, the respect of his fellow-citizens, and his death has caused a very general feeling of regret."—*M. Gazette*.

LAJOIE, ANTOINE GERIN—a Canadian author. B. at Yamachiche, P. Q., 4 Augt., 1824; d. in Ottawa, 4 Augt. Ed. at Nicolet, he, while still at college, wrote, among other pieces, the well-known Canadian song—*Le Canadien Errant*—which is now, and has been for many years, one of the most popular songs of the French Canadian people. He was also the author of a drama—*Le Jeune Latour*—illustrating one of the most vivid pictures of Acadian life previous to the English occupation of that country, which was performed by his fellow students. After leaving college, he studied law with Mr. (afterwards Sir) L. H. Lafontaine, and was duly called to the Bar in 1848. He never practised his profession, devoting himself to journalism, and was editor of *La Minerve* from 1845 to 1852, when he was apptd. a French translator to the Can. Assembly. Later on he was transferred to the Library of Parliament as Asst. Librarian, and retained that office after Confederation. In 1880 he retired from the public service on a pension. For a short period, previous to his permanent public employment, he was Private Secretary to Hon. A. N. Morin, then co-leader of the Govt. Mr. L. was one of the founders in 1849 of the *Institut Canadien*, of Montreal, of which he subsequently was twice elected Presdt.; and he also took a leading part in establishing the *Soirées Canadiennes*, and the *Foyer Canadien*, two meritorious periodical publications, of which he became one of the Directors. His two principal works are the *Cathéchisme Politique, ou éléments du droit public et constitutionnel du Canada, mis à la portée du peuple* (1851); and *Jean Renard* (1864), a story of the Canadian forest, which became so popular as to run through several editions.

LANGÉVIN, MARIE JUSTINE, LADY, wife of the Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K. C. M. G., C. B., Minister of Public

Works of Can., to whom she was united in marriage in 1854. Lady L. was the dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Chas. H. Tétu, of Kamouraska, P. Q. She was a lady of much goodness of heart, and universally beloved by the poor and distressed for her acts of Christian charity. In 1860, her husband being at the time Mayor of the City of Quebec, she had the honour of opening with H. R. H. the Prince of Wales the grand ball given by the citizens of Quebec to our future Sovereign. The following eulogium translated from *Le Courrier du Canada* speaks more eloquently than we could hope to do of Lady L.'s amiable and benevolent career :—

"Before the open grave closes over Lady Langevin, we feel called upon to do homage to the life which has been extinguished, to write an eulogium simple and true as is our grief, of the noble lady whom death has snatched from the affection of her family. Lady L. filled so high a place in our society that her loss assumes the proportions of public mourning. She owed this place not so much to the exalted rank to which Providence had raised her, as to the qualities and virtues of which she never failed to set an example. The consort of a statesman whose brilliant career belongs to the history of our country, her inner life could not fail to be affected by the agitations of the Forum and the struggles of Parliament. She shared with contentment the good as well as the bad fortune of her illustrious husband. Ever courageous and devoted, she was able to withstand the twofold trial of defeat and victory. By this proof are the noblest characters distinguished. Society possessed in her the most perfect pattern of *la Grande Dame* who was of the world, but not worldly. It admired her universal benevolence, her affability, her exquisite tact, and that complete dignity of manner and language which was tempered by simplicity and without affectation. There was ample ground for doing justice to the Christian courage of which she gave proof in fulfilling the social duties of her high position. At home she was distinguished by the best virtues of wife and mother—devoted and affectionate beyond measure to her husband, shewing towards her children the tender kindness of a heart whence flowed goodness as from an inexhaustible fountain, and the solicitude of a mind whose supreme and only passion was to do good. The sanctuary witnessed her piety, whilst the dwell-

ings of the poor experienced her benefactions. It was the will of God that her life should bear the stern impress of misfortune. For three years she struggled to suppress the agonies of affliction which, like those of Rachel, were inconsolable. The stifled sigh ended by breaking the mother's heart. She has gone to join the angel called before her to the true country. We now behold only one side of things—a desolate home, an empty place which appears to fill the house with grief and solitude, children lamenting their mother, husband agonized by the pressure of unutterable sorrow. But what appears to us is only one side of the work at which labours the everlasting artificer. 'L'avez vous cru que cette vie fut la vie, que cette lumière fut la lumière, que ce monde fut le monde ?' * No, we believe it not. We know that there is a hereafter of immortality, and that the dead rise to incorruptible life; that the bonds of love exist beyond the grave, and that the communion of souls is no illusion; we understand full well that prayer is the golden chain which binds us to our well-beloved who are gone to their rest, and that the balm of Heaven alone can mitigate the cruel separation. Lady Langevin is no more: but she leaves behind her something more than a fine name inscribed on marble. She leaves a blessed memory, an example that will bear fruit, faithful affections which no time can obliterate. They by whom she was beloved, whilst they deeply grieve, will retain sweet and imperishable recollections—hope that cannot be extinguished."

Lady L.'s remains were interred in the chapel of the *Hotel Dieu*, Quebec, alongside those of her daughter, Mdlle. Marie Justine Léa Langevin, who d. 15 March, 1879. (See A. R. for that year, p. 407.) The funeral of Lady L. was one of the largest ever seen in Quebec, a large number of her husband's friends and political supporters from all parts of the Province being present on the sad occasion. Just previous to the ceremony a tender message of condolence from Lord Lorne and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, who were then in British Columbia, was received by the bereaved husband.

LANIGAN, GEORGE KNOX, journalist, d. in Montreal, 26 May, aged 73. Mr. L. came with his family, from Letterkenny, North of Ireland, to Canada, in 1847.

* Lacordaire.

He found a home with his father in Three Rivers, P. Q.; and after his recovery from typhoid fever, he removed with his family to Montreal, where he commenced school teaching in connection with Mr. Gilbert Scott. The year following he returned to Three Rivers, where he opened a school. Through the influence of the late Hon. J. E. Turcotte, it was well endowed by Govt., and raised to the status of an Academy. Success brought competitors for the loaves and fishes, and Mr. L. withdrew in disgust. He then started the *Inquirer* newspaper, the first number of which was published at Three Rivers, on 3rd June, 1854. The leading articles in this paper attracted a good deal of public attention, and Mr. L.'s services were engaged for the *Montreal Pilot*, also for the *Transcript*. Gradually the columns of the *Inquirer* became neglected, and it did not turn out the financial success of which it at first gave promise. It was sold to the late Mr. F. Stobbs, in Oct., 1859; and Mr. L. then removed with his family to Sherbrooke, P. Q., where some of the leading inhabitants had made him tempting offers. The result was the establishment of the *Sherbrooke Leader*. After some time he was induced to write for the *Quebec Daily News*, and for the *Chronicle*, and gradually the fate of the *Inquirer* overtook the *Leader*. The plant, which belonged to a company, was sold, and later on the Messrs. Bélanger started the *Sherbrooke News*, with Mr. L. as editor. After the demise of the *News*, the *Examiner* sprung into life, and Mr. L. was engaged as chief editor. He removed with his family to Montreal in 1880, but continued to write for the *Examiner* until the time of his death. For some years the deceased held the appt. of Immigration Agent at Sherbrooke. He was an uncle of the well-known Canadian *litterateur*, Mr. G. T. Lanigan, now on the editorial staff of the *New York World*.

"In politics he was a consistent Liberal; a powerful writer, sincere in his convictions, he ably wielded his pen in favour of those reforms which he felt would prove beneficial for the country at large."—*M. Star*.

LANTIER, JACQUES PHILLIPE, M.P. for Soulanges in the House of Commons (1872-82). B. at St. Polycarpe, P.Q., 21 July, 1814; d. there, 15 Sept. Ed. at Nicolet College, and St. Sulpice, Montreal, he early took a deep interest in public affairs, and, in 1844, was returned to the Can. Assembly, as the representative of Vaudreuil, where he remained until 1847. He did not again enter Parlt. until 1872, when he was elected for Soulanges, in the House of Commons, and retained the seat until his death, being throughout a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. When previously in Parlt. he had followed Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin. He was the author of a pamphlet on the Cascades and Coteau Landing Canal, and of another on the Harbour of Coteau Landing and Cascades Bay. Mr. L. enjoyed a wide popularity among his colleagues and fellow-countrymen;

LAWRASON, LAURENCE, ex-M.P.P. for London, Ont., in the Can. Assembly (1844-45). B. in Ancaster, Ont., 10 Augt., 1803; d. at London, Ont., 14 Augt. Mr. L. had been for many years engaged in trade, in which he amassed a fortune. He was a J. P. for 50 years, and in 1866 was apptd. Police Magistrate of London.

LEWIN, MRS. SARAH ANN, wife of Hon. J. D. Lewin, Senator, d. at St. John, N.B., 11 Feb., aged 69.

LOGAN, HOWARD J., of the editorial staff of the Montreal *Star*, d. in Montreal, 13 Nov., of typhoid fever, aged 25. He was a native of Amherst, N.S., and a writer of ability.

MACGREGOR, PATRICK, M.A., Barrister. B. in Perthshire, Scot., 1816; d. in Toronto 25 Jan. Coming to Can., 1833, Mr. McG. became master of the old Kingston Grammar School, where he had for a pupil the present Atty. Genl. Mowat of Ont. He gave up this situation to attend the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated, 1841, taking the degree of M.A., and gaining the Macpherson Bursary valued at £100.

Coming to Am., for the second time, he became Principal of the Walkkill (N.Y.) Academy, and was called to the N.Y. Bar. Returning to Can., he was called to the Ont. Bar in 1857, and continued to practise his profession in Toronto until his death. He was the author of a *translation of the Remains of Ossian* (London, 1841), and of a *System of Logic* (N.Y., 1862), both of which have been highly extolled.

MACAR, JOHN, Barrister, W.S. B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 1813; d. at Goderich, Ont., 20 Feb. He received the benefits of a university training, studied law, and became a Writer to the Signet. Coming to Canada, about 1843, he at once threw himself into the constitutional struggle then commencing, espousing the side of Baldwin and Lafontaine as against Lord Metcalfe. Being a man of sound reasoning powers, of great literary culture, and thorough erudition, he wielded a powerful pen in support of his party, and was justly regarded as one of the most rising public men of the day. Mr. M. was called to the Bar of U. C., in 1848, and was for some years a partner of the present Mr. Justice Gwynne, of the Supreme Court.

MARCOTTE, REV. J. B. H. (R. C.), B. at Deschambault, P. Q., 9th Jan., 1803; d. at Lavaltrie, P. Q., (of which parish he had been *curé* since 1847), 3rd Augt. He studied at the Montreal College, was ordained priest, 1827, became vicar of Blairfindie, where he remained until 1829, when he was appointed chaplain to St. James' Church, Montreal. From 1831 to 1847, he was *curé* of Ile du Pads.

MARLING, SAMUEL ARTHUR, M. A.; Inspector of High Schools of Ont., (1873), d. in Toronto, 19th Feb., aged 52. He was prominent for many years among the educationists of Ont. His career at the Toronto University, which he entered in 1850, was a most distinguished one. In 1851 he obtained prizes for proficiency in Greek and Latin classics and in composition in English verse. In 1852, he was placed first in the 1st class in *Litteris Hu-*

manioribus, and gained the Chancellor's medal for the "Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion." In 1853, on taking his degree, he carried off the highest University distinction, the gold medal for classics. Mr. M. during the subsequent twenty years previous to his appointment as Inspector of High Schools, was a successful head master of Grammar and High Schools at Bondhead, Newmarket, Chatham, and Whitby.

MARTINEAU, REV. DAVID, (R. C.) B. at St. Michael, P. Q., 31 May, 1815; d. at St. Charles de Bellechasse, P. Q., of which parish he was *curé*, 21 Dec. He was ordained, 1841.

MASSON, MADAME MARIE GENEVIEVE SOPHIE, relict of the late Hon. Joseph Masson, M.L.C., to whom she was married in 1818. B. at Laprairie, P. Q., 6 Oct., 1798; d. at Terrebone, P. Q., 30 Nov. The deceased lady, who was a dau. of the late Mr. J. B. Raymond, M. P., manifested great zeal in the twin cause of education and missionary effort. She was long the mainstay of Masson College (destroyed by fire in 1875); and contributed a large amount towards the erection, in 1879, of the new college at St. Boniface, Manitoba. The cause of the Church in her own Diocese was also liberally aided by this pious and exemplary lady. Mad. Masson was the mother of Hon. L. R. Masson, Senator, and of the late Hon. E. Masson, M.L.C. Her funeral was largely attended, many leading public men being present.

MERRITT, REV. BENJAMIN (Baptist), d. at Hampstead, N. B., 22 Aug., aged 69. Had been engaged in the ministry for nearly half a century.

"A man of great energy, and a powerful pulpit orator."—*St. John News*.

MILLS, MAJOR HIRAM, the founder of the Western Hospital, Montreal. B. in Virginia, U. S., 1796; d. in Montreal, 2 Aug. Coming to Montreal in 1861, little was known of his previous career, save that he had served in the Southern Militia, and was a Freemason of long standing, (since 1819). A man of quiet

and retiring habits, he was a liberal contributor to every benevolent object and enterprise, and was identified, as an officer and contributor, with many of Montreal's most important and charitable institutions. By his will (in which there is a clause requesting that no obituary be published of him) he made the following bequests: To the Canadian Sunday School Union, \$4,000; Ladies' Benevolent Society, \$400; General Hospital, \$1,000; Protestant Orphan Asylum, \$100; Bishop Bond, for use of the Anglican Church, \$1,000; Hervey Institute, \$100; St. Stephen's Church, \$200; St. Luke's Church, \$200; Protestant House of Industry, \$1,000; Dunham College, \$200; Auxiliary Bible Society, for the aid of the poor widows and Bible women, \$2,000; a special legacy to the Corporation of Montreal of \$15,000, to be invested and the interest used to buy and distribute bread to the poor of the city. The deceased had offered this last donation to the Corporation during his lifetime, but it was not accepted, as the city did not consider it was within its functions to act as the distributor of such a fund. In default of the Corporation refusing the legacy, the sum is to be used to endow a chair in McGill College. The residue of the estate goes, one-half to Eishop Bond or his successor as trustee to invest, the interest to be used for the churches in his diocese. The other half is left to Principal Dawson, of McGill University, to be invested, and the interest used as a memorial fund of the donor for the endowment of a chair or scholarship.

MONTIZAMBERT, EDWARD LOUIS, Law Clerk to the Senate of Canada (1867). B. in Quebec, 23 Sept., 1811; d. there, 17 Jan. He studied law under the late Sir Jas. Stuart, was called to the Bar of L. C., 1832, and practised in his native city until 1846, when, having been apptd. Law Clerk to the Leg. Council of Can., he moved with the Govt. to Montreal, where he continued to practise his profession, having as partners, at different times, Mr. Hartney and Hon.

Alex. Morris, late Lieut.-Gov. of Manitoba. Mr. M. was a most able and painstaking official, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of successive Governments. He was descended, through his mother, Miss Taylor (b. in Quebec, 1777), from U.E. Loyalists, his maternal grandfather having taken refuge in Can. in 1776. His paternal ancestor, an educated colonist from Perche, France, Pierre Boucher, received from Louis XIV. a patent of nobility, on 17 June, 1707, for services rendered the French Crown in the colony, as early as 1639. Pierre Boucher, a son of Gaspar Boucher, who came to Quebec in 1635, was apptd. twice Governor of Three Rivers under the French régime. He wrote a history of the colony, published in France in 1664, for the special information of the grandes of the Great Louis. Upon a translation of this work Mr. M. was engaged at the time of his death. From this celebrated Canadian worthy, Governor Pierre Boucher, have sprung a number of descendants:—Boucher de Niverville, Boucher de la Bruère, Boucher de la Broquerie, Boucher de Grosbois, Boucher de Boucherville, Boucher de Montzambert, or Mont-Isambert, the name of a district and small town in France.

MORRISON, ANGUS, Q.C. (1873), ex M.P. (1854-74). B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 20 Jan., 1822; d. in Toronto, 10 June. Mr. M. accompanied his father, the late Mr. Hugh Morrison, formerly of the 42nd Highlanders, to Can., in 1834; was ed. at U. C. College; studied law with Messrs. Blake & Morrison (the latter of whom was his brother, the present Hon. Justice Morrison); was called to the Bar, 1846; was subsequently elected a Bencher of the Law Society of U. C.; and created a Q.C., by Sir John A. Macdonald, in 1873. He sat in Parl. from 1854 to 1863, as mem. for North Simcoe, when he was defeated, and from 1864 up to 1874, as the representative for Niagara. In the latter year he unsuccessfully contested Centre Toronto. He had filled many other important public positions, among them the

Presidency of the Toronto Rowing Club and of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto, was an Alderman in 1853, and Mayor of the City, 1876-78. In his younger days he was the champion sculler of Toronto Bay. Mr. M. entered political life as a Baldwin Reformer, but subsequently became a devoted supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, and was one of the Conservative Parliamentary "whips." He was a genial, warm-hearted, unselfish man, and, both socially and politically, exceedingly popular with all classes. He died universally regretted.

MOSS, WILLIAM, journalist. B. at Toronto, 16 June, 1852; d. at Winnipeg, Man., where since 1879, he had been editor of the *Free Press* (Liberal) newspaper, 23 June. Ed. at Upper Canada College, he, for a time studied law with the firm of Harrison, Osler & Moss, of which his brothers, the late Chief Justice Moss and Mr. Chas. Moss, Q. C., were members, but becoming enamoured of journalism, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and was for some time connected with the press of that city. His remains were brought to Toronto for interment.

"He was one of the ablest journalists in the North West, and his loss will be felt, not only by the paper with which he was connected, but by the country as well."—*M. Free Press*.

"He was a powerful and scholarly writer, but while he held strong political views, he always agreed to differ kindly with those opposed to him, and never wittingly struck below the belt. The death of a young man of his great promise is a loss not alone to the *Free Press*, but to Canadian journalism."—*M. Daily Times*.

MORIN, REV. FRANCOIS (R. C.). B. at St. Michel de Bellechasse, P. Q., 20 Augt. 1806; d. in Quebec, 31 Jan. He studied originally for the legal profession, but finally determined on entering the Church, was ordained 1835, and named vicar of Deschambault, where, in 1837, he became *curé*. His subsequent appointments were to St. Joseph de la Beauce; St. Valier; Cap. Santé; Cap. St. Ignace; St. Pierre (R. du Sud); St. Alphonse du Saguenay; Notre Dame du Mont Carmel; St. Jean, Ile d'Orleans. At Mr.

M.'s request, his remains were interred among his old parishioners at Cap. St. Ignace.

MORPHY, HENRY BRINDLEY, D. C. L., Barrister (1856), d. in Toronto, 30 July. He obtained his degree from Trinity College, Toronto.

MUIR, GEORGE MANLY, late Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (1867-79). The son of the late Maj. A. C. Muir, of 41st Regt. of Foot, he was b. at Amherstburg, Ont., 16 Apl., 1807; called to the Bar, L. C., 1830; entered public service, as a clerk in the L. C. Assembly, 1831; was continued in the service of the Can. Assembly, after the Union, becoming clerk asst. of that body; at Confederation he was apptd. the first Clerk of the Quebec Assembly, and was superannuated in 1879. Mr. M. was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1869. He d. at Quebec, 8 July.

MUIRHEAD, MRS. ANNIE GRAY, wife of Hon. Wm. Muirhead, Senator, d. at Chatham, N. B., 11 Augt. Mrs. M. was the dau. of the late Mr. Alex. Gray, of Aberdeen, Scot.

MUNRO, PIERRE ANTOINE CONEFROY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Victoria College, Cobourg, d. in Montreal, by his own hand, 13 Apl., aged 71.

MCAULEY, HON. RODERICK, ex-M. P. in the P. E. I. Assembly, d. at Georgetown, P. E. I. in Jan., aged 92. A native of the Isle of Lewes, Scot., he was originally a Presbyterian clergyman, and came to N. S. as a missionary in 1831. Retiring from the ministry in 1840, he entered political life, and served for 8 years in the P. E. I. Assembly.

MCCONVILLE, LEWIS ARTHUR, M. P. for Joliette in the House of Commons (1880-82). B. at St. Paul d'Industrie, P. Q., 20 Dec., 1849; d. at Joliette, P. Q., 10 May. Ed. at Joliette College, Mr. McC. was called to the Bar in 1871. He was for a short time on the ed. staff of *Le Nouveau Monde*. In politics a Conservative.

MCCORD, ROBERT ARTHUR, late a

Lieut. in H. M's. 30th Regt. of Foot, d. in Montreal, 5 Nov., aged 36. He was the youngest s. of the late Hon. Justice J. S. McCord, and previously to entering the army served with the Montreal Volunteers on the Western frontier during the Fenian excitement, 1864-65.

MCCRAE, THOMAS, Police Magistrate of Chatham, Ont., (1855) d. there 29 Apl.

MCDONNELL, JR., WILLIAM, Barrister, (1874). B. at Lindsay, Ont., 2 Sept., 1849; d. there, 27 May. The deceased was a young gentleman of much promise in the literary as well as political arena. His contributions to the press were of a high order of merit and were much commended. He left behind a unfinished work which we hope to see completed and published. He filled several public positions of trust and responsibility and had before him a prospect of an useful and honourable career, for which his fine talents and many good qualities eminently qualified him. His funeral was the largest ever seen at Lindsay.

MCGAURAN, REV. BERNARD, (R. C.) B. at Ballissodare, Sligo, Irel., 14 Augt., 1821; d. at Goderich, Ont., 23 May. Ed. at St. Anne's College, P. Q., he was ordained at Quebec, 1846. For many years he was in charge of St. Patrick's, Quebec, and in 1856, founded St. Bridget's Asylum in that city.

MCGILL, HON. WILLIAM, ex-M. L. C. of P. E. I. B. at Kirkmichael, Dumfriesshire, Scot., 21 Nov., 1819; d. at Charlottetown, P. E. I., 4 Jan. He settled in P. E. I., 1832, where he entered into business. Was High Sheriff of Queen's 1858 and 1862. In 1853 he was returned to the P. E. I. Assembly, and, in 1873, to the L. C. He was an advanced Liberal.

MCKAY, ALEXANDER, M. P. P. for Pictou, in the N. S. Assembly (1863-67, and 1871-82). B. at West River, Pictou, N. S., 3 Apl., 1818; d. there, 16 Feb. His parents came from Sutherlandshire, Scot. Mr. McK. was a Conservative, and so much respected by his legislative colleagues that the N. S. Assembly, in

session at the time of his death, adjourned over, for the purpose of allowing its members to attend the funeral.

MCKEOWN, REV. HEZEKIAH (Methodist). B. at Nictaux, N. S., 1829; d. at Sussex, N. B., 14 Oct. Ed. at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and at the Biblical Institute at Concord, he was ordained in 1857, and was given Liverpool, N. S., as his 1st circuit, and passed to others, of more or less importance, up to 1879, when he was stationed at Exmouth St., St. John, N.B., where he remained until 1882. He was 7 times elected chairman of his circuit; and he was elected Præsd. of the Annual Conference of N. B. & P. E. I., in 1879.

"A man of much native talent, and was an effective speaker, both in the pulpit and on the platform."—*St. John News*.

MCLEOD, REV. JAMES ALEXANDER, M.A. (Ch. of Eng.), d. 16 Oct., aged 58. Was a graduate of Lennoxville, and for many years incumbent of St. Thomas, Montreal.

"A man of deep religious fervour."—*D. Churchman*.

MCNAB, ALEXANDER, for 31 years Crown Lands Agent for Bruce, Ont., d. at Southampton, Ont., 1 May, aged 73. He had formerly served at Bytown (now Ottawa) in the Ordnance Dept., under Col. By, R.E., and left there in 1832 to take a position in the old Commercial Bank of the Midland Dist.

NELSON, HORATIO ADMIRAL, head of the well-known firm of H. A. Nelson & Sons, Montreal and Toronto. B. at Richmond, N. H., U. S., 22 Oct., 1816; d. in Montreal, 24 Dec. He came to Montreal in 1840, and established himself in business in partnership with the late Mr. J. Butters, subsequently with Mr. O. S. Wood, and, in 1874, taking into partnership his four sons, established the house of H. A. Nelson & Sons. He was an Alderman of Montreal for 14 years, holding the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee during the greater portion of that time. In 1880 he unsuccessfully contested the Mayoralty. From 1878 to 1881 he represented Montreal

Centre in the Quebec Assembly, in the Liberal interest. Besides other important public positions, Mr. N. was a Dir. of Molsons Bank, Vice-Presd't of the Provincial Loan Assn., and Presd't of the Loan and Investment Assn.

"A large-hearted, upright and honourable citizen. . . . A man of sound judgment, sterling integrity, and of active and beneficial enterprise."—*M. Gazette*.

NESBITT, JOHN JAMES, shipbuilder. B. in Eng., 1802; d. in Quebec, where he had lived for 66 years, 26 June. He was one of the principal shipbuilders of the "Ancient Capital" in the days when shipbuilding was one of its prime industries, and had launched from his yard no less than 62 large vessels.

NORRIS, Wm., late a private soldier in the Enniskillen Dragoons, with which he took part in the battle of Waterloo, d. at Digby, N.S., 24 Apl., at an advanced age. "This brave old soldier," said the *Digby Courier*, "deserved a better fate than to be annually sold in his declining years to the lowest bidder. We earnestly hope this barbarous practice may soon give place to a better system, and that our poor may be provided with a Home where they may be visited by the philanthropic, where the young may be properly instructed, the idle made to assist in their own maintenance, and the aged and infirm cared for as humanity requires."

OLIVER, ADAM, ex-M.P.P. for South Oxford in the Ont. Assembly (1867-75). B. in St. John, N.B., 23 Dec., 1824; d. at Ingersoll, Ont., 9 Oct. He had been Warden of Oxford and Mayor of Ingersoll, and was a Liberal in politics.

OLIVIER, LOUIS EPHREM, M. D., ex-M.P. for Megantic in House of Commons (1878-82). B. at St. Nicholas, P.Q., 21 Dec. Dr. O. was a Liberal in politics, and sustained that party in Parlt.

ORTON, HENRY, M.D. (1857). B. at the "Manor House," Belston, near Nottingham, Eng., Dec. 1833; d. at Ancaster, Ont., where he had long practised his profession, 24 March. The deceased came of a race of medical men, his father,

after whom he was named, and 3 of his brothers, Surgeon Major T. J. Orton (on the staff in India), Dr. G. T. Orton, M.P. for Centre Wellington in the House of Commons, and Dr. Richd. Orton, of Guelph, Ont., being all eminent mems. of the medical profession, and we understand that for several generations every male mem. of the family (which is an old Leicestershire one) have been medical men. Dr. O. was ed. at Guelph Grammar School, and studied for his profession at Trinity College, Toronto, and Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He obtained his degree in 1857, and after practising for a short time at Hespeler, Ont., took up his residence at Ancaster, where the unfortunate accident occurred which caused his death. He was riding on horseback on 31 Jan., when his horse, taking fright at some ladies skating on a pond, dashed into an adjoining wood, and coming into contact with a tree, one of the doctor's legs was broken in two places, and he was thrown to the ground, and though he crawled to the road, remained some time before aid came. Serious internal injuries were sustained at the same time, and though the fracture of his leg united, he suffered intensely, but with remarkable cheerfulness and Christian patience, until death ended his sufferings some 8 weeks after the accident. Upon his death double invagination of the bowels was discovered, and from a medical point of view his case was very extraordinary, evincing what was thought impossible before, viz., that life could be sustained so long after an injury that usually results in death within a few days. Throughout the extensive section of the country in which his practice existed, Dr. Orton was held in the highest esteem, and his death was sincerely mourned. In the language of a local paper: "being foremost in every public charity and philanthropic enterprise, the widow, the orphan, and all needy in any way, will miss a helper ever ready to assist and advise." He was buried with Masonic honours; the Bishop of Niagara assisting at the ceremony.

PALMER, MRS. MARTHA ANN, wife of Hon. Justice Palmer, to whom she was united in marriage in 1849, d. at St. John, N.B., 28 Nov., aged 57. Mrs. P. was the dau. of Andrew Weldon, Esq., of Dorchester, N.B.

PATTERSON, REV. ROBERT SIM, M. A. (Presbyterian). B. at Pictou, N.S., 1800; d. at Bedeque, P.E.I., of which he had had pastoral charge since 1826. 16 Sept.. He was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. McCulloch, of Pictou, and was subsequently sent to Edinburgh, where he obtained his M.A. degree. At his death he was the oldest minister on the roll of the General Assembly.

PEMBERTON, GEO. TUDOR, Vice-Consul for Denmark and Italy, and head of the firm of Pemberton & Co., lumber and general commission merchants at Quebec, d. there, 10 May, aged 44. He was a s. of the late Hon. Geo. Pemberton, and was for some years in the Can. Civil Service.

PLAMONDON, REV. LOUIS THEODORE (R. C.). B. at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., 22 Jan., 1812; d. in Montreal, 5 March. Ordained, 1843, Mr. P. filled various important positions in the R. C. Church at Montreal, and was for some years Canon and Dean of the Chapter of the Cathedral in that city.

"He was gifted with marvellous powers of administration."—*Le J. de Québec*.

POULIN, REV. LOUIS ELOI (R. C.), d. at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., 10 Apl., aged 51, Ordained in 1855, Mr. P. had laboured successfully at St. Césaire, St. Denis, St. Aimé, Ste. Marie, St. Pie, Ste. Anne de Stuckeley, Ste. Hélène, Ste. Angèle, St. Paul, and St. Etienne de Bolton.

PRICE, HON. JAMES HERVEY, ex-M. P. P. (1841-51). B. in Cumberland, Eng. 1797; d. at Shirley, near Southampton, Eng., 13 July. Mr. P. was descended from an old Cumberland family, and spent the early parts of his life in Doctor's Commons, London. He came to Can. in 1828, and studied law with Mr. Geo. Rolph, of Dundas, and with Hon. W. H. (afterwards Judge) Draper, of Toronto, and commenced practising in 1833. From that

time he took an active part in politics, in the Liberal interest, and being returned to Parlt. occupied a prominent position as a legislator. On the resignation of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Govt., in 1843, he moved a resolution of confidence in the retiring ministry, and carried it by a majority of 46 to 23; seven years afterwards he carried an address to the Queen, to restore the Clergy Reserves to the Province by a majority of 46 to 23, which was the essential pre-requisite to a final settlement by the Can. Legislature. From the 26 April, 1848 up to 27 Oct., 1851, he held the Commissioner-ship of Crown Lands in the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration, and supported the several important measures introduced by that Govt. Being defeated for South York (which he had represented), at the ensuing general election, in 1851, he retired from public life and returned to Eng. Mr. P. was a staunch Liberal in politics, and a great favourite in the social circle. As a speaker he was distinguished for earnestness and straightforwardness, rather than fluency and force. He won the sympathy of his hearers by his suave manner and pleasant utterance, and if his logic was not always convincing, he made his hearers believe that he at least was convinced. As a lawyer, he was much respected and trusted by the rural population for the moderation of his charges, as well as the benevolent disinterestedness of his advice. His departure from Canada, as well as its cause, was regretted by a large circle of admirers.

RAINSFORD, CAPT. CHARLES, late H.M.'s 104th Regt., d. at Kingsclear, N. B., 24 Apl., aged 95. During the war of 1812, he, with his regt., marched from Fred-erickton to Quebec.

REID, KENNETH, M. D. (1864), M. R. C. S. (Lon.); M. R. C. P. (Edin.) The s. of Col. Jas. Reid, late 78th Highlanders, who served in the Peninsular campaign, he was born at Huntingdon, P. Q., 7 Dec, 1840, and, in early life, served in the Can. Civil Service. He took his medical degree at McGill College, and

held a diploma from the College of P. & Surgeons of L. C., afterwards continuing his studies at Edinburgh, London, and Paris. In 1869 Dr. R. took up his residence in N. Y., and was apptd. a Depty. Health Officer at Quarantine, a position he held for two years. In 1873 he opened an office for the practice of his profession, making a specialty of diseases of the eye and ear. He had been an occasional contributor to most of the notable medical magazines and reviews, and at the time of his death (which occurred suddenly in N. Y., 22 Jan.) was engaged in a translation from the French of a work on therapeutics which the Appletons of N. Y. had contracted to publish, but which is left uncompleted. He married, in 1877, Mrs. Emma J. Morgan, of Ohio.

RICHARDSON, CHARLES ANDERSON, N. P. (1826), Registrar of Stanstead (1844). B. in Quebec, 15 Sept., 1804; d. at Stanstead Plain, P. Q., 14 Oct. He had held the Postmastership of Lennoxville, P. Q., and the Wardenship of Stanstead.

RITCHIE, THOMAS WESTON, Q. C. (1867). S. of the late Wm. Ritchie, Esq., N. P., of Sherbrooke, P. Q., Mr. R. was b. in that town about 1827. He was called to the Bar, 1852, and removing to Montreal, entered into partnership with the present Mr. Justice Monk and Sir John Rose, Bart. He was for many years Counsel for the Crown at Montreal, and enjoyed a large commercial practice. He d. suddenly, at Newport, Vt., 4 Sept.

ROBINSON, REV. GEORGE CROKE (Anglican), Incumbent of Aylmer, P. Q. (1876), and Rural Dean of St. Andrew's, P. Q. (1872). B. at Waterloo, P. Q., 25 Aug., 1831; d. at Aylmer, P. Q., 12 Dec. Ordained by Bishop Fulford, 1864, he had served as Curate at Waterloo, and as Incumbent at Clarendon, before his appt. to Aylmer.

RONEY, JAMES MCGILL, Advocate (1865). D. in Ottawa, 23 Sept., aged 40. Mr. R. had held the office of Warden of Pontiac, and was, at his death, Mayor

of Portage du Fort. He contested Pontiac unsuccessfully for the Quebec Assembly, 1881.

ROSS, JOHN SYLVESTER, ex-M. P. for Dundas in Can. Assembly and House of Commons (1861-72, and 1878-82). B. in Osnabruck, Stormont, Ont., 1821; d. at Iroquois, Ont., where he had resided for many years, 1 July. Mr. R. had had a long municipal experience, was Presdt. of the Iroquois Milling Co. and Chairman of the High School Bd. He was a Conservative Liberal, and while a mem. of the old Can. Assembly, supported the measure in favour of Confederation.

"A splendid business man, and a far seeing legislator."—*T. Mail*.

ROSS, LEWIS, ex-M. P. for East Durham in the House of Commons (1872-78). B. in Fearn, Ross-shire, Scot., 1825; d. at Port Hope, Ont., where he was long engaged in business, 20 Sept. He was a dir. of the Midland Railway, and Chairman of the Public School Bd., and of the Port Hope Harbour Comms. In politics he was a strong Reformer.

"A worthy citizen, an enterprising and honourable business man, a conscientious politician."—*T. Mail*.

ROSSIN, MARCUS, merchant, d. on Railway train while on his way to Mayence, Germany, 19 March. Mr. R. in partnership with his brothers carried on an extensive business in Kingston and subsequently in Toronto for many years; and, in 1854, he and his brother Saml. evinced their public spirit by building a first-class hotel in Toronto, which is still known by their name. Mr. M. R. retired from business in 1865, and took up his residence at Hamburg.

ROULEAU, JOSEPH EDWARD, Registrar of Dorchester, P. Q., d. at Ste Hénédine, P. Q., 4 Augt.

ROY, CHARLES FRANCOIS, C.E., P.L.S., ex-M. P. for Kamouraska, in the House of Commons (1877-78). B. 14 Sep., 1835; d. at Ste Anne de la Pocatiere, P.Q., 13 Apl. Mr. R., who was a Civil Engineer and Provincial Land Surveyor, by pro-

fession, held the appt. of Colonization Agent for Gaspé, 1862-68. Represented Kamouraska in the Quebec Assembly from 1868 to 1877, when he was elected to the Commons. He was a Conservative in politics.

ROY, HON. PIERRE EUCLIDE, M.L.C., of Quebec (1873), d. at St. Pie, P.Q., 31 Oct. Mr. R. had long followed mercantile pursuits, and was a Conservative in politics.

ROYAL, JOSEPH COME SERAPHIN, eld. s. of Hon. Joseph Royal, M. P., d. in Montreal, 17 Nov., aged 24. After leaving the Jesuits' College, Montreal, he edited for some years the *Metis* newspaper at St. Boniface. He was a young gentleman of acknowledged ability.

RYERSON, REV. ADOLPHUS EGERTON, D.D. (1841), LL.D. (1861), late Superintendent of Education of Ontario. B. in the Tp. of Charlotteville, Norfolk, Ont., 21 March, 1803; d. in Toronto, 19 Feb. He was the 4th s. of the well-known loyalist, Col. Joseph Ryerson, who came to Can. from New Jersey, by way of N.B., in 1783, and enjoyed his half pay till his death in 1854. On the side of the mother there were remarkable natural endowments and that elevation and sanctity of character which projected their influence along the entire history of her four sons, each of whom rose to remarkable distinction, while at the same time there was a special individuality. William won distinction as a natural orator, whose magnetic force and impassioned utterance made itself felt in the pulpit, on the platform and in the halls of the Legislature. John was gifted with singular power of comprehension and some of the finest attributes of statesmanship. His keen vision and great personal influence left their permanent impress on the constitution of Canadian Methodism. Of George we refer to elsewhere (see *post*). It was reserved, however, for Egerton to embody much of the excellence of his elder brothers. Revered as a preacher, he became felt as a weighty factor in the direction of public affairs and has doubtless seldom

had his equal as an irresistible controversialist and debater. His educational advantages were comparatively limited, but the energy of his mind led him to pluck the rose of opportunity out of the thorny bosom of early disadvantage. With a persistency absolutely tireless he conquered all difficulties and continued through life to build up a massive superstructure of attainment which left him an acknowledged master in almost every realm of knowledge which the requirements of his life demanded. Dr. Ryerson entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1825, when 22 years of age. His great powers for public service did not leave him long in the seclusion of the pastorate, though he never failed to cherish lingering regrets that his life had not been consecrated more to the specific work of the ministry. Holding within the very fibre of his mental being an instinctive love of justice and right, the disabilities under which the ministry of Methodism, and, indeed, most other denominations, were placed by reason of the overshadowing tendencies to establish State Churches in Ontario, he entered the arena as an advocate for equal rights, and for several years rendered great service as the editor of the *Christian Guardian*, the official organ of the Methodist Church. In fact his acknowledged power, the incisiveness of his pen and the breadth of his view brought him forward as the recognised leader in the secularization of the clergy reserves. That equality which characterizes the different branches of the church and which is a crowning distinction in the social conditions of Canadian life was largely brought about by his eminent abilities and untiring labours. Dr. R.'s name, however, will be principally remembered in connection with the development of the great educational system of Ontario. For 30 years he held the office of Chief Superintendent of Education, being appointed thereto in 1844. To this work he gave his rare powers, and his success has been recognised to an ex-

tent which has given Canada name and fame amongst the nationalities of the earth. In the formulating of his educational work he eliminated the best elements of the New England free schools, of the Prussian system of national education, of the drill and thoroughness of the English high class academies, with many harmonizing and valuable additions from his own organizing genius. The result has been an educational system which at this hour commands the homage of the leaders in educational work in every civilized land. No pæan song of In Memoriam requires to be sung, no monument of marble or of brass need be raised to perpetuate the memory of Ryerson. Every common school, high school and academy over the great Province of Ontario will tell the coming generations the organizing force and transcendent power of the man who laid their foundations. As some acknowledgment of the greatness and value of his work, he was accorded his full salary as a retiring allowance on his withdrawal from the public service in 1875. In the department of literature Dr. R. will be best known by a few historic monographs and by his important work, the *Loyalists of America and their times* (1880), which already is becoming a standard authority on both sides of the Atlantic.* His qualities as a preacher would have given him distinction in any church. Though somewhat diffuse in diction, yet the majesty of his thought and the enthusiasm which entered into his delivery, combined with touches of real pathos, made him a power in the pulpits of our land. Every honour which Methodism could lay at his feet was freely given. He was her chosen representative to the churches in England and the United States, and when the constitution of the church was reorganized, he was elected as the first Presdt. of the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada. Like all truly

* A full list of Dr. R.'s writings will be found in the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, Ottawa, 1867.

great men, Dr. R. was marked by great simplicity of character. Warm in his friendship, genial in converse, childlike in his playfulness, devout and trustful in his spirit, to know him was to awaken a love which drew around him an ever increasing circle of admiring friends. Unnumbered thousands throughout the land wear the mantle of saddened feeling that the stately form and commanding presence, which even age could not rob of its impressiveness, will be seen no more. With him disappears one of the last of the pioneers, who laid broad and deep the foundations of Canada's noblest life, and who have left their impress on her institutions. To mark its sense of the country's loss, and to pay fitting honour to the memory of "the father of the educational system of Ontario," the Ontario Legislature, which was in session at the time of Dr. R's decease, adjourned its sitting for one day. A meeting was also held, shortly afterwards, to take steps for the erection of a suitable memorial to the deceased. His literary remains will also be published.

RYERSON, REV. GEORGE, (Catholic Apostolic). B. near Fredericton, N. B., 7 March, 1791; d. in Toronto, 19 Dec. Having, in 1802, removed with his father (the well-known loyalist, Col. Joseph Ryerson), to Port Ryerse, Ont., he was called upon at the outbreak of the war of 1812 to take part in the country's defence. He received a commission as Lieut. in the 1st Regt. of Norfolk Militia, and with it served until wounded, being the greater part of the time in command of the flank company. He took part in the capture of Detroit with Genl. Brock, and was the bearer of despatches announcing the fact to headquarters. He was afterwards so severely wounded at the battle of Lundy's Lane as to be left for dead on the field, and for several years was incapacitated for work. In the year 1819 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Ch. Being sent as a delegate to the Methodist Conference in Eng. in 1831 he met Edward Irving, and

became converted to his views. On his return to Canada he laboured with marked success to establish the Apostolic Church, and became the head of that body in America. With him d. the last of the older Ryerson family, and one of the few surviving officers of the war of 1812.

RUSSELL, ROBERT H., M. D. (Edin.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), d. in Quebec, where he had practised his profession for 40 years, 6 Dec., aged 63. Dr. R. had filled many honourable and important positions. During the Rebellion of 1837 he was Surgeon of the Quebec Cavalry. He had been Presdt. of the Quebec Medical Society, as well as of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province, of which latter body he was for 30 years a Governor. One of the founders of the Canada Medical Assn., he was elected first Treasurer of that body, and took a warm interest in its deliberations. An enthusiastic Irishman, he had filled for a term the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Society of Quebec.

SEELY, HON. ALEXANDER McLAUCHLAN, Presdt. of the Legislative Council of N.B. (1875-82). The grands. of a U. E. Loyalist, he was b. at St. John, N.B., 10 Feb., 1812; d. there, 10 July. Mr. S. was, for many years, largely engaged in the lumber trade and in ship-building. He took a prominent part in banking affairs (having been Presdt. of the Commercial Bank of N.B.), and closely identified himself with the educational and missionary societies of the Baptist Ch., of which he was a zealous member. He held a seat in the Legislative Council of N.B. from 1854 until his death. Mr. S. was also a mem. of the Senate of the University of N.B.

"In all his relations in life, his courteous manner, obliging disposition, and gentlemanly bearing, coupled with a high sense of honour will long be remembered as prominent features in his career."—*St. John News*.

SELWYN, MRS. MATILDA CHARLOTTE, wife of Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, F.R.S., Director of the Canadian Geological Sur-

vey, d. in Montreal, 27 Sept., during the absence of her husband on an exploring expedition in the North-West.

SEWELL, EDMUND W., shipbuilder, d. at Lévis, P. Q., 3 Feb., aged 54. Mr. S. was the originator of the scheme for the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence, and built the steamer *Northern Light*, which lately plied between P. E. I. and the main-land, for that purpose. He was a son of the late Col. John Sewell, C. M. G., and had been a Harbour Commr. for Quebec.

SHANLY, FRANCIS, C. E.— In the year 1836, Jas. Shanly, Esq., of "The Abbey," Queen's Co., and "Norman's Grove," Co. Meath, Irel., emigrated with his family to Upper Canada, and purchased lands in the T'ps. of London and Nissouri, Co. Middlesex. He fixed his residence on his property in the last named township, and called his place "Thorndale." From it, 20 years later, was named the now thriving village of Thorndale, a station on the St. Mary's and London Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Shanly d. in "Thorndale House," Oct. 1857, aged 79 years, leaving 6 sons and 1 daughter. Thorndale is still kept up as the family place. Francis Shanly (b. at "The Abbey," Stradbally, Meath, Irel., 29 Oct.. 1820; d. suddenly in a sleeping-car of the G. T. Railway, between Kingston and Brockville, 13 Sept.) was the youngest but one of the 6 sons. Finding after he came of age that he could turn his good education to better account than farming, he decided to adopt the engineering profession, then just beginning to offer a 'career' for Canadian youth. His first engagement was, in 1846, on the surveys of the Great Western Railway under Mr. Chas. B. Stuart, chief engineer; afterwards he became asst. to his brother Walter, then resident engineer on the Welland Canal. In 1848, the two brothers, foreseeing that a railway era was soon to open for Canada, went to the U. S. to seek practical experience in railway construction and management, and there

at once obtained engagements on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad—at that time a new and important enterprise. On the completion of the Ogdensburg road in 1850, Francis Shanly was appointed Resident Engineer under Jas. Worrall, chief engineer of the Lebanon Valley Canal, Pennsylvania, where he continued until 1852, making many friends in the part of the State where his work was carried on, and where his name is still held in affectionate remembrance. In 1852, Walter Shanly being apptd. Chief Engineer of the "Toronto and Guelph," soon to become part of the Grand Trunk Railway, invited his brother Francis to join him, as his principal assistant on that work and on which he remained until its completion in 1856, when he was appointed engineer of the Welland Railway. In the ten years succeeding 1858 he was actively engaged on many works in Canada, among others on the reconstruction of the "Northern (Toronto and Lake Huron) Railway." In 1868, the two brothers entered into contract with the State of Massachusetts to tunnel the Hoosac Mountain, a work of great magnitude and great difficulty, but which they successfully completed before the term of their contract had expired in 1874. While the tunnel was still in progress, and after its completion, Francis Shanly embarked as contractor, single-handed, in several railway undertakings in Ontario; completing all his engagements, though, owing to the greatly depreciated value of railway securities in those years, often at great pecuniary sacrifice and loss. In 1880 he was apptd. by the Govt. of Canada Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and at the time of his death was engaged in adjusting the very large claims of the contractors of that work against the Govt. Of singularly strong and vigorous constitution and possessing a nervous, energetic temperament, he was never known to complain of illness. Some few weeks previous to his death he had lost his son, a young man of great

promise, causing him to be greatly depressed and saddened, and there can be little doubt that his sudden death, the immediate cause of which was apoplexy, was in no small degree due to mental anguish.

SHAW, ROBERT, a Quebec merchant. B. in Glasgow, Scot., 1799; d. in Quebec, 25 Feb. Coming to Can. at 15 years of age he established himself in Quebec, where for many years he was a leading grocer. He served in the City Council, and was agent of the first European line of steamships running to Quebec and Montreal.

SHAW, ROBERT, M. P. P. for Queen's in the P. E. I. Assembly (1879-82). B. at New Perth, P. E. I., 2 Sept., 1845; d. at Charlottetown, 22 March. He was a graduate of Dalhousie College.

SMITH, MARY TALBOT, LADY, relict of the late Hon Sir Henry Smith, Kt., who, while Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, was knighted by H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, at Quebec, 1860, d. at "Roselawn," Kingston, Ont., 4 Oct., aged 69.

SMITH, SAMUEL BOIES, formerly a clerk in the Ex. Council Office of Can., d. in Toronto, 16 July; by his will, he bequeathed \$5,500 to Toronto city charities. Deceased was a s. of the late Hon. Saml. Smith, M.E.C. of U. C.

SOLOMON, GEO. T., Barrister, and Judge of Probates for Lunenburg, N. S., d. there 19 Aug., aged 82.

STAFFORD, REV. MICHAEL (R. C.) The s. of a native of Wexford, Irel., he was b. in Tp. of Drummond, Lanark, Ont., 1 March, 1832; he d. at Lindsay, Ont., of which place he was pastor, 12 Nov. He received his regular education at Perth (Ont.) High School, at Chambly College, and at the College of Ste. Thérèse, P. Q., studying theology at Regiopolis College, Kingston, of which institution, on his ordination in 1858, he was apptd. Director and Prof. of Philosophy and Metaphysics. Previous to his ordination he was asst. chaplain at the Penitentiary, and it was while engaged in this work that he became profound-

ly impressed with the intimate relationship between crimes of all dyes and drunkenness. He commenced at once to work for moderation, but like all earnest zealous workers he found that total abstinence was the only basis for real permanent effective work. His first regular charge was at Wolfe Island, where total abstinence ruled and there he recognised the fruits of it. When he was appointed to Lindsay in 1868, he found the condition of his congregation to be very miserable as a whole. He saw the necessity for temperance work and began it. In 9 years his parish became like that of Wolfe Island, the home of a sober, industrious and comfortably well-off people. Subsequently he lectured on temperance in many parts of Canada, and even at the request of Cardinal Manning, throughout the United Kingdom, whither he had gone for his health, which had always been delicate. By his energy, devotion and perseverance in the temperance cause he won for himself the name of the "Canadian Father Matthew," and a high place among the temperance reformers of the day. His efforts in the cause of education were also great, well directed and successful. His own parish had been a model one in this respect since he came to it. The schools flourished so that it was difficult providing buildings rapidly enough, and in their train came increased wealth. His efforts in the cause have had great influence throughout all Ontario, and even throughout Canada. In 1869, through his influence, the Educational Dept. of Ont. introduced into the Depository a supply of books for R. C. schools. He was offered the headmastership of the Ottawa Normal School, but declined owing to ill health.

"His long and disinterested labours, the practical work he wrought for religion and temperance reform, and the good he accomplished in various directions, are too generally known to need an extended reference at our hands. One of the most liberal and tolerant of men, his loss will be deplored by those of all shades of opinion."—*Toronto Globe*.

"Montreal owes him a debt for having during the 12th of July troubles, five years ago, exerted his influence to allay the strife which threatened to end in riot and bloodshed. For his deprecation of the unlawful attitude of his fellow-religionists at that time, he, for the moment, became very unpopular with many of the hottest of them, but with the return to cooler moods his popularity returned, and on his visit to this city a year later he was well received by all."—*Montreal Witness*.

"His influence was great, owing to his earnestness, his ability, his experience, and his general culture. He had travelled much and seen the world, was a man of refined manners and much tact. A taste, accompanied by a good deal of talent, for public discussion frequently led him into the discussions of the press; and even those who differed from him, as we did, will be the first to acknowledge his candour, his moderation, and his courtesy."—*Toronto Mail*.

STEVENS, MRS. RELIEF JANE, wife of Hon. G. G. Stevens, Senator, to whom she was united in marriage in 1847, d. at Waterloo, P. Q., 12 July, aged 66.

STIRLING, WILLIAM SAWERS, cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax, a position he had filled since the establishment of the Bank, about 30 years since, died at Halifax, N.S., 3 March. He had previously served in the Bank of B.N.A.

STREET, GEORGE DIXON, Q.C. (1865), Judge of Probates for Charlotte, N.B. (1866). B. at Calcutta, India, 8 Oct. 1812; d. at St. Andrew's, N.B., 12 Augt. Coming to N.B. in 1824, he studied for the Bar, was admitted to practice in 1835, and long enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He represented Charlotte in the N.B. Assembly, 1856-7, and was, for several years, Presdt. of the Charlotte County Bank.

SUZOR, CYRILLE THEODORE, Advocate. B. in Quebec, 5 Nov., 1833; d. there, 4 June. Mr. S. was called to the Bar, 1855; and created a Q.C. by Mr. Joly, 1879. He held for some years the office of Secy. to the General Council of the Bar of the Province of Quebec.

TANDY, WILLIAM, journalist, d. at Kingston, Ont., 3 Jan., aged 41. He edited for some years the Kingston *Daily Whig*, a Liberal journal. Mr. T. was an Englishman by birth.

"An able and fluent speaker, and a writer of great ease and vigour."—*Ottawa Citizen*.

TAYLOR, W. H., High Sheriff of Digby, N.S., d. at Digby, 15 Jan.

TAYLOR, JOHN FENNINGS, Deputy Clerk and 1st Clerk Assistant of the Senate. B. in London, Eng., 14 March, 1817; d. at Old Point Comfort, Va., U.S., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, 4 May. Mr. T., who was ed. at Radley, Eng., came to Can. in 1836, and, in the same year, was apptd. a clerk in the office of the Legislative Council of U.C. After the union of 1840, he was transferred to the Legislative Council office of Can., where, in 1846, he had reached the position of Clerk Asst., and, in 1855, had also become Deputy Clerk. He retained these offices in the Senate after Confederation. Mr. T. was known in the literary community as the author of 3 volumes of *Sketches of British Americans*; of a sketch of the *Life and Death of Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee*; and of 2 other vols.: *The Last Three Bishops apptd. by the Crown for the Anglican Church of Canada*; and, *Are Legislatures Parliaments?—A Study and Review*. A memorial window to Mr. T. has been placed in St. Alban's Ch., Ottawa, of which he was a devoted member.

"In private as well as in public life his urbanity of manner, his geniality and many sterling qualities endeared him to those with whom he came into contact, and his well-stored mind and keen and humorous perception of events, made him an entertaining and instructive conversationalist."—*Montreal Gazette*.

TIFFIN JOSEPH, SR., a Montreal merchant. B. there, 1814; d. there, 23 Nov. Mr. T., who was a dir. of the Exchange Bank, was for many years engaged in the East and West India and Lower Ports trade, in which he was successful. He served as a Volunteer in 1837, and was elected an Alderman of Montreal in 1855.

TOD, HON. JOHN, late a mem. of the Ex. Council of B.C. B. at Lochleven, Dumbartonshire, Scot., 1791; d. at Victoria, B.C., 31 Augt. Mr. T. entered the employment of the Hudson's Bay Co. at an early age, and filled many honourable and important positions in their service up to the period of his retirement in 1849.

For many years he was in charge of Thompson's River Dist.

TODD, MRS. SARAH ANN, wife of Dr. Alpheus Todd, C.M.G., Librarian of Parliament, to whom she was united in marriage in 1845, d. in Ottawa, 14 Dec., aged 56. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Capt. St. John, H.M.'s 9th Regt.

THORNE, EDWARD L., Chairman of the Bd. of Customs' Appraisers, St. John, N.B., d. there 23 Jan., aged 74. He had previously been in the dry goods and hardware business in St. John.

VAUGHAN, REV. EDWARD, a R. C. priest. B. at Westport, Irel., 1814; d. at Tracadie, N.S., 14 May. Shortly after his ordination, came to Can., and laboured at Almonte, Ont., and neighbourhood. About 14 years since, joined the Trappist order at Antigonish, N.S., where he remained until his death. For the 54 days preceding that event he was unable to partake of anything except water. He was a man of a wide range of scholarship.

VEZINA, FRANÇOIS, Cashier of *La Banque Nationale*. B. in Quebec, 30 Aug., 1818; d. there, 25 Jan. His business career commenced in the house of Babineau and Gaudry; and he was subsequently in the employment of the Canada Assurance Co., which went down under the weight of its losses by the great fire of 1845; and of the Quebec Building Society, of which he was Secy.-Treasurer. In 1849, he founded the *Caisse d'Economie Notre Dame*, of which he became Secy.-Treasurer, and, in 1856, the *Société de Construction Permanente*. On the foundation of *La Banque Nationale*, in 1859, he was named the first cashier of the new institution.

"An able banker and courteous gentleman."
—*Can. Spectator*.

VIDAL, MRS. CATHERINE LOUISE, wife of the Hon. Alex. Vidal, Senator, to whom she was united in marriage, 1847, d. at Sarnia, Ont., 19 Apl., aged 58. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Capt. W. E. Wright, R.N.

WALKER, MRS. ELIZA YULE, wife of

Maj. Genl. Fitzwilliam Walker, late R. C. Rifles, d. at Chambly Canton, P. Q., 15 Sept. Mrs. W.'s loss has been much felt by the poor of all denominations at Chambly.

WALSH, VERY REV. PATRICK, D.D., a R. C. priest, d. at Bedford, near Halifax, N. S., 2 Nov., aged 62. Ed. at St. Jarlath's and All Hallows, he came to N. S., 1816, and was ordained at Halifax, the same year. After labouring at Upper Prospect, Windsor and Liverpool, Dr. W. left N. S. for the U. S., where he remained for several years. He had lately returned, and was stationed at Bedford. To his generosity the new churches at Wolfville and Shelburne owe their existence.

WARREN, SAMUEL RUSSELL, organ manufacturer. B. at Tiverton, R. I., U. S., 1809; d. at Silver Spring, near Providence, R. I., 30 July. Mr. W., when 12 years of age, built a parlour organ; and at 18 he built an organ for the ch. at Bristol, R. I. After having been associated in business with the well-known Thos. Appleton, of Boston, Mass., he removed to Montreal in 1836, where he gradually built up a large business, the organs of S. R. Warren & Son being widely known and celebrated throughout the Dominion. In 1878 the factory was removed to Toronto. The total number of organs built by Mr. W. and his firm reaches nearly 800; the last one built by the deceased being for St. Alban's Ch., Ottawa. Mr. W. was a man of superior attainments, and was always master of the details of the newest systems of his art. He introduced the pneumatic lever, a system now extensively used in the U. S. in large organs, as early as 1851, and in 1852 he obtained a patent in the U. S. and Canada therefor.

WATSON, WILLIAM R., late Sheriff of Queen's County, P. E. I., d. at Charlottetown, where he was a leading merchant, 15 Jan.

WHITAKER, REV. GEORGE, M.A., late Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, d. in Eng., 28 Aug., aged 72. Ed. at Queen's College, Cambridge, he obtained the degree of B.A. in 1833, being junior

optime in mathematical honours, and 1st class in classics. In 1834 he was elected Fellow of his college, and in the following year was apptd. classical lecturer. He was ordained deacon by Dr. Allen, Bishop of Ely, in 1837, and priest, by the same bishop, in 1838. He had been for over ten years in charge of the vicarage of Oakington, Cambridgeshire, when he was selected, in 1851, to become the first Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, then newly established by the late Bishop Strachan. In that position he remained until 1881, when he resigned and returned to Eng., accepting the rectorship of Newton Tovey, Salisbury. In 1875 he was apptd. Archdeacon of York, Ont. Mr. W. was very popular with the High Ch. party, who desired and endeavoured on two occasions to elevate him to the bishopric of Toronto—on the first occasion when the See became vacant by the death of Bishop Strachan, and secondly upon the death of Bishop Bethune. Many will remember the struggles of his party on those occasions to place him at the head of the Anglican Church in that diocese. The Low Ch. party, however, were strongly opposed to him, and he was defeated on both occasions by the vote of the lay delegates. A type of the High Ch. clergyman of the old school, as distinguished from those who now claim that title, and who, whether rightly or otherwise, are termed Ritualists or Puseyites, the deceased gentleman had no sympathy with parties holding extreme views in either party of the great divisions of the Ch. of England. He rather strove by quiet and scholarly dignity to raise the status of the Ch. in all ways it was possible to do so, ever endeavouring at the same time to avoid any course that would give unnecessary offence to those without her communion. Of peculiar reticence of manner, the lamented gentleman required to be known to be fully understood, but when known there were few who did not value his acquaintance, and become impressed both with the simplicity and the earnestness of his character. A volume of his sermons delivered at Toronto, has been published since his death.

WILLIAMS, MRS. EMILY, wife of A. T. H. Williams, Esq., M.P. for East Durham in the House of Commons, d. at Penryn Park, Port Hope, Ont., 24 Dec. The deceased lady was a dau. of the late Hon. Benj. Seymour, Senator.

WOOD, HON. EDMUND BURKE, Chief Justice of Manitoba (1874). B. near Fort Erie, Ont., 13 Feb., 1820; d. at Winnipeg, 7 Oct. Ed. at Overton College, Ohio, where he took the degree of B.A., 1848, he studied law with Messrs. Freeman & Jones, of Hamilton, Ont.; was called to the Bar, 1848; created a Q.C., 1872; elected a Bencher of the Law Society, 1873; and was called to the Manitoba Bar, 1874. In 1853 he was apptd. Clk. of the County Court and Clk. of the Crown of Brant. Returned to the Can. Assembly for West Brant in 1863, he continued to represent that constituency up to the union of 1867, when he was returned to the Provl. Assembly as well as the House of Commons. In 1872, owing to the operation of the Act against dual representation, he abandoned his seat in the Commons, confining himself to the Ont. Assembly. After the resignation, however, of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Govt., in 1871, in which since 1867 he had held the Treasurership, he re-entered the Commons, being returned for West Durham in 1873, and took part in the "Pacific Scandal" debate. While in Parlt. he gained from Mr. Thos. D'Arcy McGee the *soubriquet* of "Big Thunder," and was known by that name for many years. While Treasurer of Ontario he was the author of the scheme for the settlement of the Municipal Loan Fund of U. C.; and he brought to a triumphant conclusion the financial arbitration between Ontario and Quebec consequent on Confederation. His reputation as a public man suffered somewhat in consequence of the accusation brought against him in 1871 of having betrayed his own leader at the time the Govt. was *in extremis*. He was undoubtedly an able man, but at the same time a most unscrupulous one.

WOOD, MARSHALL, the well-known sculptor, d. in Eng. in July. He exc-

cuted the statue, in marble, of the Queen, now standing in the Library of Parl. at Ottawa, and the busts of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and of Sir John A. Macdonald, and Sir G. E. Cartier, also in the Library. He was an Englishman by birth.

WORTHINGTON, THOMAS, late Commissioner of Inland Revenue (1867-71), d. at Trenton, Ont., 4 May, aged 78. He had entered the public service as Surveyor of Customs at Fort Erie in 1844, and, after serving in various capacities, retired on a pension, 1871.

WORTS, JAMES GOODERHAM, President of the Bank of Toronto. B. at Yarmouth, Norfolk, Eng., 4 June, 1818; d. in Toronto, 20 June. He accompanied his father to Can. in 1831, and shortly after his death, in 1834, took part in the milling business established by Mr. Worts, sen. In 1845, he became a partner in the milling and distilling business established by Mr. W. Gooderham, sen., and so was formed the house of Gooderham & Worts, which enjoys so wide a celebrity. An unusual success attended the partners, uncle and nephew, in their future business, until it now has assumed a magnitude truly astonishing when contrasted with its proportions 37 years ago. Now there are in the employ of the firm over 1,000 men, 160 being employed at the distillery alone. At the time of his death Mr. W. was Presdt. of the Bank of Toronto, in which institution he was largely interested. He was also a member of the Bd. of Trade, of which he was at one time Presdt. In addition, he was likewise one of the Directors of the Canada Permanent Building Society, and had also discharged with ability his duties as a member of the Harbour Commission, to which he belonged for a number of years. He was also Master of the Toronto Hunt. In all the positions of honour and trust held by Mr. W. during his extremely active lifetime, his integrity and sterling worth as a man and a Christian, distinguished him no less than

his rare ability and thorough mastery of business details and general principles. He died wealthy, being reputed to be worth \$2,500,000.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM MCKAY, B.A., B.C.L., ex-M.P. for Pontiac, in the House of Commons (1872-78). A grandson to Philemon Wright, who was the founder of Colonization in the Ottawa valley, he was b. at Hull, P. Q., 12 Nov., 1840; ed. at the High School, and at McGill University, at which latter he took the degrees of B.A. and B.C.L.; was called to the Bar of Quebec, 1863, and to that of Ontario, 1868, and practised his profession at Aylmer, P. Q., and in Ottawa, for some years, being, during a portion of the time, a partner of Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Q.C. He held a Lieutenancy in the Ottawa Field Battery, and served with his corps on the frontier during the last Fenian excitement. A thorough Canadian, he was a gentleman of fine talents, accomplished tastes, and of noble aspirations. Mr. W., like all his family, was a Conservative. He d. at New Edinburgh, near Ottawa, 17 Dec.

YATES, HORATIO, M. D. (1842). The s. of the late Dr. Wm. Yates, of Otsego Co. N. Y., and formerly of Sapperton, Derbyshire, Eng., he was b. at Otsego, 1822, and came to Kingston, Ont. (where he d. 11 March), when 12 years of age. He studied at the University of Philadelphia, and for many years enjoyed an extensive practice in Kingston. He re-organized the General Hospital there, and assisted in the re-establishment of Queen's College. In 1854, he was apptd. Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, &c., to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ont.

YOUNG, LEVI, an Ottawa lumberer. B. at Wiscasset, Maine, U. S., 5 Sept., 1805; d. in Ottawa, 30th June. His early life was spent at sea. Coming to Ottawa, 1855, he embarked in the lumbering business in which he was more than ordinarily successful.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Agricultural Products.—(see *Exports*).

Animals.—(see *Exports*).

Area and population of Canada, 1881.—Ontario, square miles 101,733, population 1,923,228; Quebec, square miles 188,688, population 1,359,027; Nova Scotia, square miles 20,909, population 440,572; New Brunswick, square miles 27,174, population 321,233; Manitoba, square miles 123,200, population 65,954; British Columbia, square miles 341,305, population 49,459; Prince Edward Island, square miles 2,133, population 108,891; North West Territories, square miles 2,665,252, population 56,446. Total square miles, 3,470,392. Total population, 4,324,810. (See A. R. 1880-81, p. 465 for extended information respecting the Census of 1881.)

Banks (see statements to follow).

Bill Stamps.—(see *Inland Revenue*).

Canadians living in the principal American States in 1870, 490,041; in 1880, 712,363, made up as follows:—California, 18,889; Connecticut, 16,444; Illinois, 34,043; Iowa, 21,097; Kansas, 12,536; Maine, 37,114; Massachusetts, 119,302; Michigan, 148,866; Minnesota, 29,631; Missouri, 8,685; Nebraska, 8,622; New Hampshire, 27,142; New York, 84,182; Ohio, 16,146; Pennsylvania, 12,376; Rhode Island, 18,305; Vermont, 24,629; Wisconsin, 28,965 (*American Census*).*

Canals.—Revenue in 1881-82, \$325,340.71; expenditure, \$2,076,675. (See *Inland Revenue*.)

Cattle.—Exported in 1882 to Europe, 35,738; to the United States, 16,145 (see *Exports and Imports*.)

Census (1881).—see *Area*. (For population of principal cities, religious statistics, and general Census returns see A. R. 1880-81, p. 465).

Chinese (see *Immigration*).

Civil Government.—Cost of, 1880-81, \$917,596; 1881-82, \$950,204.

Coal exported in 1881-81.—*Canadian*, 421,311 tons, valued at \$1,078,704, of which Quebec exported 337 tons; Nova Scotia, 196,905; New Brunswick, 13,465; British Columbia, 210,556; P. E. I., 48. The countries exported to were:—Great Britain, 6,120 tons; United States, 308,335; Newfoundland, 57,041; British W. Indies, 801; Spanish W. Indies, 18,885; French W. Indies, 402; British Guiana, 1,625; Mexico, 4,500; St. Pierre, 4,381; France, 300; Germany, 410; China, 5,670; Sandwich Islands, 12,170. The total output of the Nova Scotia mines in 1881 was 1,124,270 tons; of British Columbia mines, 280,056 tons.

Coin and Bullion.—(see *Exports*).

Companies incorporated by Letters Patent under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877."

Jan 4.—"The Upper Ottawa Towing Co." Capital, \$100,000, in 1000 shares of \$100 each; Corporate Members, John Lurin Murphy, Esq., Pembroke, Ont.; John Ham Sills, Ephraim G. Sills, of Frankford, Ont. and others, for constructing, ac-

* These figures include 4,000 inhabitants of Newfoundland.

quiring and maintaining, navigating, etc. on the Ottawa River, vessels for carrying passengers, freight, etc.

Jan. 9.—“*The Penman Manufacturing Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$250,000, in 2500 shares of \$100 each, for manufacturing and selling all kinds of cotton and woollen goods. Corporate Members, John Penman, manufacturer, Paris, Ont.; W. D. Long, wool merchant, Hamilton, Ont.; David Morrice, commission merchant, Montreal, P. Q.; and others.

Jan. 12.—“*The Toronto and Rapid City Land and Trading Co. (Limited)*.” Capital is increased from \$40,000, to \$500,000.

Jan. 24.—“*The Sarnia and Port Huron Ferry Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$4,480, in 64 shares of \$70 each, for constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating, etc., steam vessels for conveying passengers, goods, etc., between Canada and the U. S. Corporate Members, Reuben Palmer, Esq., and others of Sarnia, Ont.

Jan. 27.—“*The Canadian Iron and Steel Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring and working “Duryer’s Blow Pipe Process,” (as patented) in Canada, or any improvements thereon for smelting ores of gold, silver, etc., iron, and making iron, steel, etc., therefrom, etc., Corporate Members, Robt. Benny, merchant; J. H. Peck, merchant and manufacturer, etc., of Montreal and others.

Feb. 4.—“*The St. John Cotton Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$200,000, in 2000 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing, spinning, weaving, dyeing, etc., owning of buildings, machinery, plant, etc. Corporate Members, J. H. Parks, manufacturer, Portland, N. B.; Hon. T. R. Jones, V. S. White, Robt. Turner, merchants, St. John, N. B.; R. P. Starr, Alex. Shives, of Portland, N. B., ship owner; Hon. Isaac Burpee, gentleman, do.; T. W. Daniel, gentleman; C. R. Coker, surveyor to Lloyd’s Register of British and Foreign Shipping; J. De Wolfe Spurr, gentleman; Wm. Elder, publisher; Thos. Furlong, merchant; John McGuiggan, contractor; Dudne Breeze, merchant, and Thos. McAvity, Jr., merchant, all of St. John, N. B.

Feb. 27.—“*The Almonte Knitting Co.*” Capital, \$100,000, in 1000 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing knitted goods, buying and selling, owning or hiring of lands, docks, etc. within Canada. Corporate Members, Bennett Rosamond, woollen manufacturer, Almonte, Ont.; George Stephen, Presdt. Canadian Pacific Railway; Hon. D. A. Smith, ex-M. P.; Alex. Ewan, merchant; Jonathan Hodgson, do.; Robt. Mackay and J. A. Cantlie, do., all of Montreal, P. Q.; and Wm. Rosamond, woollen manufacturer, Cobourg, Ont.

March 14.—“*The British Canadian Colonization Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise, from the Dominion or Provincial Govts., or any corporation etc., of lands or any interest therein, in Canada, cultivating the same, and the erection of buildings thereon, etc., and to assist emigrants from other countries to come to Canada, etc. Corporate Members, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., Jas. Beaty, Jr., D.C.L., Q.C. M.P.; Robert Jaffray, merchant; F. C. Denison, barrister, all of Toronto, Ont., and G. A. Cox, Railway Manager, Peterborough, Ont.

March 14.—“*The Eureka Woollen Mill Co.*” Capital, \$30,000, in 3000 shares of \$10 each; for carrying on the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of woollen cloths, and owning and hiring of buildings necessary therefor in Canada. Corporate Members, Jas. McKay, farmer, Kingston, N. S.; J. W. Grant, miller, Hopewell; H. S. Poole, coal mine manager, Stellarton; D. C. Fraser, Barrister, New Glasgow, and others.

March 14.—“*The Primitive Methodist Colonization Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$100,000, in 1000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring by purchase, lease etc., from

Dominion or Provincial Govts., corporations or persons in Canada; interests in lands therein, cultivating and improving of same, etc. Corporate Members, R. J. Walker, merchant; Rev. Wm. Bee, Methodist minister, of Toronto and others.

March 14.—“*The Toronto, Manitoba and North-West Land Co. (Limited).*” Capital, \$100,000, in 2000 shares of \$50 each; for issuing stock, purchasing, holding, etc. lands freehold, and leasehold. Corporate Members, Alex. Manning, A. R. Boswell, A. W. Lauder, John Small, G. B. Gordon, Thos. Davies, Esqs., all of Toronto, Ont.

March 14.—“*The Temperance Colonization Society.*” Capital, \$2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring tracts of land in the North-West Territories of Canada, with a view of colonizing and settling the same, etc. Corporate Members, Geo. Maclean Rose, publisher; W. P. Page, editor *Canadian Farmer*; Arthur Farley, merchant; J. N. Lake, land agent; J. A. Livingston, manufacturer and importer; David Millar, merchant; Henry O'Hara, insurance agent; Dan. Rose, publisher, all of Toronto, Ont.; Robt. Barber, merchant, Streetsville, Ont.; J. R. Barber, do., Georgetown, Ont., and others.

March 15.—“*The Ottawa and North-West Land Co. (Limited).*” Capital, \$200,000, in 2000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring Govt. lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories of Canada, also from companies and individuals, colonizing etc., buying, selling, mortgaging etc., the advance of money to settlers on lands purchased from the Company to assist in improving the same, etc., erecting saw-mills, etc.; breeding, raising, buying, etc. horses, cattle, etc. throughout Canada. Corporate Members, Francis Clemow, coal merchant; C. T. Bate, Presdt. Ottawa Gas Co.; Chas. Magee, real estate agent; Hon. R. W. Scott, Q. C.; H. N. Bate, merchant; Dan. O'Connor, Barrister, all of Ottawa, Ont.; Robt. Blackburn, merchant, New Edinburgh, Ont.; E. A. C. Pew, Welland, Ont.; Alex. Fraser, lumber merchant, Westmeath, Ont.; Jas. McLaren, Presdt Bank of Ottawa, Buckingham, P. Q.

March 18.—“*The Canada Jute Co. (Limited).*” Capital, \$50,000, in 5000 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing and selling bags, and importing, etc. materials in manufacture thereof. Corporate Members, Hon. John Hamilton, senator; G. A. Drummond, merchant; Alex. Murray, merchant; John McDougall, manufacturer, and Joshua Collins, merchant, all of Montreal, P. Q.

March 20.—“*The North-West Cattle Co. (Limited).*” Capital, \$150,000, in 1,500 shares of \$100 each; for breeding, raising, buying and selling cattle, horses, etc., and carrying on the same in all its branches of stock raising in the Bow River Country, N.-W. T., &c. Corporate Members, Sir Hugh Allan, Kt.; Andrew Allan, gentleman; Thos. D. Milburne, gentleman; Chas. Stinson, merchant, all of Montreal, P. Q.

Apr. 3.—“*New Brunswick Steamship Co. (Limited).*” Capital, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each; for purchasing, constructing, acquiring, chartering etc., steamboats and sailing vessels for transportation of passengers, goods etc., as carried on by vessels trading between Canada and Great Britain, and other countries, etc. Corporate Members, Simeon Jones, banker; H. D. Troop, merchant; Hon. Isaac Burpee, M. P.; W. F. Harrison, merchant; John Stewart, do.; Geo. McLeod, do., all of St. John, N. B., and others.

Apr. 3.—“*Canadian Manufacturer's Publishing Co.*” Capital, \$5000, in 50 shares of \$100 each; for printing and publishing newspapers, books, periodicals, etc., and for promoting manufacturing and commercial industries. Corporate Members, Fredk. Nichols, journalist, Toronto, Ont.; Thos. Cowan, manufacturer, Galt, Ont., and others.

Apr. 3.—“*The Medical Specialties Manufacturing Co.*” Capital, \$8,000, in 80

shares of \$100 each ; for the purpose of manufacturing and selling drugs, medicines, etc., throughout Canada. Corporate Members, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., Montreal, P. Q.; Thos. C. Fields, gentleman, and George Simpson, merchant, of St. Andrews, P. Q., and others.

Apl. 8.—“*The Grape Sugar Refining Co. (Limited)*,” Capital increased from \$100,000, to \$200,000.

Apl. 8.—“*Montreal and Western Land Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$500,000, in 5000 shares of \$100 each ; for purchasing, leasing or otherwise acquiring land in Canada, for holding, using, etc., stocking with horses, cattle, etc. Corporate Members, Sir Hugh Allan, steamship owner ; Hon. Thos. Ryan, senator ; Andrew Allan, steamship owner ; G. A. Drummond, merchant ; Hugh McLennan, merchant, and A. T. Drummond, financial agent, all of Montreal, P. Q., and A. W. Ross, M.P.P., and Chas. S. Drummond, of Winnipeg, Man.

Apl. 17.—“*The Apothecaries' Hall Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$100,000, in 100 shares of \$1,000 each ; for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling drugs, chemicals, etc. Corporate Members, W. V. D. Lawrence, merchant ; Ebenezer Muir, agent, and J. S. Bates, cashier, all of Montreal, P. Q., and others.

Apl. 20.—“*The Farmers' North-West Land and Colonization Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$200,000, in 2000 shares of \$100 each ; for acquiring lands from the Dominion and Provincial Govts., or any corporation or persons, cultivation thereof and erection of buildings, machinery, etc. thereon. Corporate Members, Thos. Long, M.P.P.; Chas. Macdonell, miller ; George Moberly, barrister, all of Collingwood Ont., and others.

May 3.—“*The Stevens, Turner & Burns Foundry and General Manufacturing Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$250,000, in 5000 shares of \$50 each ; for carrying on a general brass and iron foundry business, etc. Corporate Members, Thos. A. Stevens, Wm. P. Turner, and John Labatt, of London, Ont., and others.

May 3.—“*The Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co.*” Capital, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each ; for acquiring land in Manitoba, and the North-West Territories, colonizing, settling and laying out lands, etc. Corporate Members, Alex. G. Ramsay, Wm. Hendrie, and Adam Brown, Esqs., all of Hamilton, Ont. ; John Dunlop, Esq., Woodstock, Ont. ; Jas. Crowther, Jas. Scott, Wm. Mulock, E. B. Osler, and Robt. H. Bethune, Esqs., all of Toronto, Ont.

May 3.—“*Toronto Patent Wheel and Waggon Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$25,000, in 250 shares of \$100 each ; for manufacturing, selling and dealing in all kinds of vehicles, and acquiring and working patents relating thereto. Corporate Members, Louis Bredannaz, Edmond Asmant, both of Montreal. P. Q. ; F. A. Howland, Lambton Mills, Ont. ; A. J. Stephens, Oliver A. Howland, barrister ; Saml. Trees, all of Toronto, Ont.

May 11.—“*The Canadian Patent Rail Joint and Supply Co.*” Capital, \$20,000, in 1,000 shares of \$20 each ; for acquiring and working patents for improvements in railway rails, plant and supply, and for the construction and manufacture of the same, etc. Corporate Members, Redmond Brough, C. E. ; Henry O'Brien, barrister ; Thos. Dill, mechanical engineer ; Wm. A. Brown, C.E., and Robt. Roddy, City Clerk, all of Toronto, Ont.

May 11.—“*The Saskatchewan Land and Homestead Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each ; for acquiring lands in Manitoba and N.-W. T., colonizing and laying out, surveying and improving the same, etc. Corporate Members, Ed. Gurney, Jr., manufacturer ; J. E. Rose, barrister ; Alex. Sutherland, D. D., all of Toronto, Ont. ; Dennis Moore, manufacturer, Hamilton, Ont., and others.

May 12.—“*The Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$600,000 in

6,000 shares of \$100 each ; for acquiring, leasing, colonizing and selling lands in Manitoba and N.-W. T. Corporate Members, W. R. Bell, farmer, Brockville, Ont.; John Northwood, farmer, Chatham, Ont.; H. J. Eberts, gentleman, Chatham, Ont.; Robt. Crawford, do., Brockville, Ont., and others.

May 12.—“*The York Farmers' Colonization Co.*” Capital, \$300,000, in 3,000 shares of \$100 each ; for acquiring lands by purchase, etc., from the Dominion or Provincial Govts., colonizing, settling and selling the same, etc. Corporate Members, N. C. Wallace, M.P.; Silas James, P.L.S., of Toronto, Ont., and others.

May 12.—“*The Dominion Lands Colonization Co.*,” Capital, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each ; for acquiring lands in the Province of Manitoba and N.-W. T., and colonizing, surveying and laying out of the same, etc. Corporate Members, H. S. Howland, banker; W. R. Brock, merchant; John Ginty, contractor; John Gillespie, merchant, all of Toronto, Ont., and others.

May 23.—“*The Stewart Rancho Co. (Limited).*” Capital \$150,000 in 1,500 shares of \$100 each, for purchasing or otherwise acquiring, settling, improving lands, etc., in the N.-W. T. of Canada, mining, farming, lumbering, stock raising, etc. Corporate Members—John Stewart, Archibald Stewart, McLeod Stewart, F. H. Chrysler, and J. J. Gormully, Esqs., all of Ottawa, Ont.

May 23.—“*The Anglo Canadian Rancho Co. (Limited).*” Capital \$100,000 in 200 shares of \$500 each ; for importing into, breeding and raising horses, cattle, sheep, etc., in the N. W. T. and elsewhere in Canada, etc. Corporate Members—James Craig, farmer, and George Craig, both of North Gower, Ont.; John Hodgins, barrister, of Ottawa, and others.

May 27.—“*The Austin Mining Co.*” Capital \$250,000 in 50,000 shares of \$5 each ; for purchasing or otherwise acquiring lands, and working mines, minerals, and mining rights, etc. Corporate Members, G. F. Austin, C.E.; J. A. Gemmill, barrister; McLeod Stewart, barrister; W. G. Perley, lumber merchant; W. A. Allan, merchant, all of Ottawa, Ont., and Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, P.Q.

June 27.—“*The Ball Electric Light Co. (Limited).*” Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each ; for manufacturing and dealing in electrical machines and appliances of all kinds, generally to supply electric light or power, electricity, or electrical appliances for all purposes in which they are applicable, etc. Corporate Members, F. A. Fitzgerald, oil refiner; Col. John Walker, manufacturer, of London, Ont., and others.

June 27.—“*The London and North-West Colonization Co. (Limited).*” Capital \$100,000 in 4,000 shares of \$25 each ; for acquiring lands in the N.-W. T. for colonization and settlement, etc. Corporate Members, Rt. Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Ont.; Jas. Corcoran, merchant, Stratford, Ont.; J. J. Foy, barrister, Toronto, Ont.; Thos. Coffey, publisher, London, Ont.; J. J. Gibbons, merchant, do., Ont.; John J. Blake, barrister, do.

June 27.—“*The Canadian Fruit Export Co. (Limited).*” Capital \$50,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each ; for purchasing and selling Canadian, American and Foreign patents, whether now issued or to be issued hereafter, regarding the saving of fruit or vegetables, packing of same, etc. Corporate Members, G. A. Cochrane, gentleman; F. E. Gilman, advocate; Thos. Craig, cashier; E. K. Greene, merchant; J. N. Greenshields, advocate, all of Montreal, P.Q.

June 27.—“*The Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co. of Canada (Limited).*” Capital \$400,000 in 4000 shares of \$100 each, for purchasing or otherwise acquiring, settling, improving, and cultivating lands and hereditaments in the N.-W. T. and elsewhere in Canada, etc. Corporate Members, G. G. Dustan, Esq., Woodside House, Halifax, N.S.; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto, Ont.; Hon. Alexander Morris, Toronto, Ont.; Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, merchant and senator, Montreal, P. Q.; J. S.

McLean, merchant and president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, N.S., and others.

June 27.—“*The Hamilton Land Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$100,000 in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for purchasing or otherwise acquiring lands or any interest therein in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. Corporate Members, V. E. Fuller, barrister; John Proctor, merchant; R. E. Kennedy, publisher, all of Hamilton, Ont.; G. A. Cox, railway manager, Peterborough, Ont.; Robert Jaffray, Toronto, Ont.

June 27.—“*The Craven Cotton Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$225,000 in 2,250 shares of \$100 each; for carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling cotton and other fabrics. Corporate Members, Clayton Slater, manufacturer; Ignatius Cockshut, gentleman, of Brantford, Ont., and others.

June 27.—“*The Morton Dairy Farming and Colonization Co. of Manitoba (Limited)*.” Capital \$1,000,000 in 10,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring lands or any interest therein in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. or elsewhere, etc. Corporate Members, T. H. Hodgson, merchant; A. J. Brice, merchant; George Bishop, engraver; Chas. Huston, manufacturer; Thos. Cramp, merchant, all of Montreal, and others.

June 27.—“*The Manitoba Land Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring, holding, leasing etc., and farming real estate in Manitoba and N.-W. T., etc. Corporate Members, P. J. Brown, contractor; S. C. Biggs, barrister; Hugh McK. Sutherland, M.P., lumber dealer; David Young, gentleman, all of Winnipeg, Man., and others.

June 27.—“*Lindsay Paper Mill Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$60,000, in 600 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing and dealing in paper pulp, card-board, straw-board and mill-board, etc. Corporate Members, A. A. Stevenson, publisher; Wm. D. O'Brien, agent; Richard Jellyman, merchant; Richard White, publisher; Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, senator; Henry Dobell, merchant; P. A. Peterson, engineer; H. J. Tiffin, merchant; Charles R. Hosmer, agent; Robert Campbell, merchant, G. W. Craig, agent; all of Montreal, and others.

June 27.—“*The Rainy Lake Lumber Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$350,000, in 3,500 shares of \$100 each; for purchasing, holding, selling, leasing timber, timber limits, etc. Corporate Members, Hugh McK. Sutherland, M.P.; J. S. Sutherland, lumber merchant; H. N. Ruttan, C. E.; P. J. Brown, contractor, all of Winnipeg, Man.; Wm. Buckingham, banker, Stratford, Ont.; S. J. Dawson, C. E., M. P., Prince Arthur's Landing.

June 27.—“*The New Brunswick and North-West Colonization Co.*” Capital, \$150,000, in 1,500 shares of \$100 each; for the purpose of acquiring a tract or tracts of land in the N.-W. T., with a view of colonizing and settling same. Corporate Members, G. A. Cochrane, gentleman; F. E. Gilman, advocate; Thos. Craig, cashier; E. K. Greene, merchant; D. T. Irish, agent; J. N. Greenshields, advocate; C. H. Cordingly, distiller, all of Montreal, P. Q.

July 10.—“*The Saskatchewan Furks Colonization Co.*” Capital, \$250,000, in 2,500 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring a tract or tracts of land in the N.-W. T., with a view to colonizing the same, etc. Corporate Members, G. B. Bradley, Geo. Eyvel, Albert Horton, and Geo. Johnson, all of Toronto, Ont., journalists; G. R. Kingmill, journalist, Ottawa, Ont.; Archibald McKee, do., Winnipeg, Man.; R. S. White, do., Montreal P.Q.; Wm. Dennis, do., Halifax, N. S.; F. R. Marceau, stenographer, Montreal, P. Q.

July 10.—“*The Saskatchewan Transportation Co. (Limited)*.” Capital, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each; for constructing, acquiring, chartering, navigating, etc., steamboats, barges, sailing vessels etc., for the carrying of passengers, goods, mails, etc. on and over lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba, etc. Corporate Members, Hugh McK.

Sutherland, M.P.; H. N. Ruttan, contractor; Amos Rowe, publisher, and P. J. Brown, contractor, all of Winnipeg, and Duncan Macmillan, M.P., London, Ont.

July 10.—“*The Provident and Commercial Land Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$600,000, in 6,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring lands in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., colonizing, settling and selling the same, etc. Corporate Members, W. F. McMaster, merchant; J. C. Black, commercial traveller; A. A. Allan, manufacturer; Hugh Blain, merchant, and others.

July 10.—“*Nova Scotia Steel Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$160,000, in 160 shares of \$1,000 each; for making steel from scrap steel, scrap iron and pig iron, the product to be manufactured into plough plates, spring steel, steel springs, etc. Corporate Members, Jas. D. McGregor, merchant, Graham Fraser, manufacturer, J. M. Carmichael, merchant, and D. C. Fraser, barrister, all of New Glasgow, N. S.; J. F. Stairs, manufacturer, Halifax, N. S.; H. S. Poole, mining engineer, Stellarton, N.S., and others.

July 15.—“*The North-West Land and Grazing Co.*” Capital \$150,000, in 1,500 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring a tract or tracts of land in N.-W. T., with a view of colonizing and settling the same, etc. Corporate Members, L. R. Harrison, barrister, St. John, N.B.; T. M. Mackelvie, quarry manager, Rockland, N.B., and others.

July 22.—“*The Wentworth Land Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring a tract or tracts of land in the N.-W. T., with a view of colonizing and settling the same, etc. Corporate Members, Geo. Roach, gentleman; H. D. Cameron, banker; Hugh Murray, merchant, all of Hamilton, Ont.; Robt. McKechnie, manufacturer, Dundas, Ontario, and others.

July 24.—“*Dominion of Canada Kennel Club (Limited)*.” Capital \$4,000, in 400 shares of \$10 each; for importing, buying and selling, training and exchanging; certain breeds of dogs, holding public exhibitions of dogs, etc. Corporate Members, Lindsay Russell, Esq., Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, A. O. F. Coleman, V.S., F. P. Austin, John Gilmour, and W. A. Allan, Esqs., all of Ottawa, Ont.

July 24.—“*The Rawbone Gun and Manufacturing Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing, buying, selling, and dealing in fire arms, etc. Corporate Members, J. L. Rawbone and W. G. Rawbone, arm manufacturers; Richard Hoskin, gentleman; Orlando Dunn, general agent, and others.

July 24.—“*The High Wood Rancho Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each; for purchasing or otherwise acquiring, settling, cultivating lands in the N.-W. T., developing resources of said lands, etc. Corporate Members, John Thorburn, Esq., McLeod Stewart, Esq., both of Ottawa, Ont.; John Hoskin, barrister; J. L. Blaikie, E. B. Osler, Esqs., of Toronto, Ont.; Alex. Gunn, M. P., merchant, Kingston, Ont.; James Trow, M.P., Shakespeare, Ont., Esqs.

Aug. 21.—“*The Canada Bank Note Engraving and Printing Co.*” Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each; for carrying on business as engravers and printers of bank notes, bonds, debentures, cheques, etc. Corporate Members, W. C. Smillie, engraver, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Henry Lyman, merchant; W. H. L. Marston, engraver; T. J. Gillelan, engraver, all of Montreal, P.Q.; and G. F. C. Smillie, of Plainfield, N.J.

Aug. 21.—“*The Watson Manufacturing Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$250,000, in 2,500 shares of \$100 each; for carrying on the manufacturing, buying, selling, repairing, and dealing in agricultural machines, implements, etc. Corporate Members, John Watson, manufacturer, of Ayr, Ont., and others.

Aug. 21.—“*The National Investment Co. of Canada (Limited)*.” Letters patent granted incorporating the shareholders of the said Company, it now being a

subsisting and valid corporation. Directors, Wm. Alexander, Esq., Presdt.; Hon. J. C. Ailkins, Vice-Presdt.; Wm. Galbraith, John Jacques, Prof. G. P. Young, E. C. Gurney, jr., A. V. De La Porte, J. G. Cooper, and N. Silverthorne, Esqs.

Augt. 21.—“*The Qu'Appelle Farm Syndicate (Limited)*.” Capital \$500,000, in 50,000 shares of \$10 each; for acquiring land in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., colonizing, settling, and selling the same, etc. Corporate Members, Alonzo King, and others, of Winnipeg, Man.

Augt. 21.—“*The North-West Trading Co. (Limited)*.” Power granted to include the following purposes, namely:—to acquire lands by purchase, lease, etc., in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., or elsewhere, from the Dominion or Provincial Govts.

Sept. 22.—“*The Bow River Ranche Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$40,000, in 4000 shares of \$100 each; for breeding, raising, buying, etc., cattle, horses, sheep, etc., and carrying on stock farming, at or in the Bow River country, N.-W. T., etc. Corporate Members, Chas. McMichael, Esq., Toronto, and others.

Sept. 23.—“*Dominion Cattle Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$800,000, in 8,000 shares of \$100 each; for breeding, raising, buying and selling, cattle, horses, sheep, etc., and carrying on the business of stock raising. Corporate Members, W. B. Ives, Esq., Q. C., M. P., Sherbrooke, P. Q.; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Compton, P. Q.; Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, Montreal; R. H. Pope, farmer, Eaton, P. Q.; Hugh Ryan, contractor, Perth, Ont.; J. P. Wiser, distiller, Prescott, Ont.

Sept. 23.—“*The Dominion Bridge Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing, constructing, erecting, etc., wood, iron, and steel bridges, and bridge building in all its branches, etc. Corporate Members, Job Abbott, C.E., of Toronto, and others.

Oct. 12.—“*The Canada Pulp Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each; for manufacturing and selling pulp and paper articles, etc. Corporate Members, John Forman, of Montreal, and others.

Oct. 12.—“*The Standard Publishing Co.*” Capital \$100,000, in 2,000 shares of \$50 each; for publishing a newspaper or newspapers for and in the interest of the regular Baptist denomination, etc. Corporate Members, Hon. William McMaster, Senator; Thos Lailey, William Elliott, L. J. Beemer, merchants; J. G. Scott, Q.C.; H. E. Buchan, M.D., all of Toronto, Ont., and others.

Oct. 12.—“*Midland Rolling Stock Co. (Limited)*.” Power granted to increase their capital stock, from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Oct. 14.—“*The Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Land Co. (Limited)*.” Capital \$450,000, in 4,500 shares of \$100 each; for acquiring lands, etc., in Manitoba and the N.-W. T. colonizing, improving, and selling the same, &c. Corporate Members, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, senator; F. E. Gibbs, miller, both of Oshawa, Ont.; Robert Doull, gentleman, Pictou, N. S.; J. A. McKenzie, barrister, Sarnia, Ont.; Hugh MacMahon, Q.C.; London, Ont., and others.

Oct. 27.—“*Dominion Transport Co.*” Capital \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each; for transporting by land by means of vehicles drawn by horses, of goods, merchandize, etc., in and about cities of Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Toronto, and principal places in Canada. Corporate Members, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, senator, Compton, P. Q.; Henry Judah, advocate, Montreal, P. Q.; John Cassils, merchant, Montreal, P. Q., and others.

Oct. 27.—“*The International Wrecking and Transportation Co.*” Capital \$50,000, in 2,000 shares of \$25 each; for the towing of vessels and timber, and general wrecking business, etc. Corporate Members, John Charlton, M.P., Lynedoch, Ont.; Thos. Charlton, lumber merchant, Lynedoch, Ont.; Lauchlin McCallum, M.P., Stromness, Ont., and others.

Nov. 22.—“*Cockshutt Plow Co. (Limited)*,” capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each; for the manufacturing and selling of ploughs, cultivators, and other agri-

cultural implements. Corporate Members, Jas. G. Cockshutt, manufacturer, of Brantford, Ont., and others.

Nov. 24.—"Gooderham and Worts (Limited)." Capital \$2,000,000, in 20,000 shares of \$100 each; for purchasing and acquiring the business heretofore carried on by the late Jas. Gooderham Worts and George Gooderham, as distillers, maltsters, etc., at Toronto, including all real estate, buildings, plant, etc., and carrying on the same throughout the Dominion. Corporate Members, George Gooderham, distiller, Jas. Gooderham Worts, Wm. Hy. Beatty, and Alfred Morgan Crosby, Esqs., all of Toronto, Ont.; David Smart, Esq., Port Hope, Ont.; E.S. Cox, Esq., broker; Thos. Frederick Worts, Esq., and Robt. Miles, Esq., accountant, Toronto, Ont., Trustees of Estate of the late Jas. Gooderham Worts.

Dec. 1.—"The Carling Brewing and Malting Co. of London." Capital \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100 each; for purchasing and taking over the business of brewing and malting at present carried on by Messrs. Carling & Co., and the goodwill thereof, the buying or leasing of the brewery and malting houses used by them, the buying or leasing of other breweries and malting houses, and carrying on throughout Canada the business of brewing and selling ale, porter, and other malt liquors. Corporate Members, the Hon. John Carling, brewer, Thos. Henry Carling, brewer, London, Ont.; John Beattie, Esq., New Brighton, Ont.; John R. Minhinneck, oil merchant, London, Ont.; Robt. Fox, appraiser, Lucan, Ont.; Wm. P. R. Street, bar-rister, London, Ont.

Dec. 14.—"The Canadian Locomotive and Engine Co. (Limited)." Granted powers to increase their capital from \$200,000 to \$300,000.

Copyright of Books, &c., 1882.—Copyrights registered, 224; certificates of do. granted, 87; trade marks registered, 160; industrial designs, do., 45; timber marks do., 21; fees received, \$4,956.

Criminals.—Total number in Canadian Penitentiaries on 30 June 1882, 1,128, of whom 34 were females, showing a decrease of 90 over 1881. The convicts were confined as follows: at Kingston, Ont., 601; at St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q., 317; at Dorchester, N. B., 101; in Manitoba, 101; in British Columbia, 52. Of those condemned during 1882, according to the Criminal Statistics, so far as supplied, 106 were natives of Quebec; 67 of Ontario; 28 of United States; 22 of Ireland; 19 of New Brunswick; 16 of England; 16 of Nova Scotia; 4 of France; 3 of Scotland; and 3 of P. E. I. Occupations.—Labourers, 155; shoemakers, 20; farmers, 10. Crimes.—Larceny, 114; horse stealing, 17; robbery, 13; burglary, 11; stealing from the person, 11; manslaughter, 9; murder, 9; arson, 9; rape, 8; assault, 7; bigamy, 7.

Customs Duties collected in Canada.—Total, 1880-81, \$18,500,785; 1881-82, \$21,708,837. (See Revenue and Expenditure.) Rate of customs duties per head of population, 1881, \$4.25; 1882, \$5.02. By Provinces:—Ontario, \$40,706,774; Quebec, \$9,155,570; Nova Scotia, \$1,757,996; New Brunswick, \$1,459,700; Prince Edward Island, \$198,586; Manitoba, \$1,054,601; North West Territories, \$51,755; British Columbia, \$679,207. Additional duties collected during last six months of 1882 \$12,248,231 (see Exports and Imports).

Education, Progress of (see p. 232.)

Elections under Canada or "Scott" Temperance Act, 1882:—Co. Inverness, N.S., 26 Jan., for 960, against 106; St. John, N.B. (city), 23 Feb., for 1,074, against 1,074; Fredericton, N. B. (2nd contest), 26 Oct., for 252, against 293. In all there have been 36 contests under the act with the following result:—carried in 28; lost in 7; a tie in 1.

Emigration from Britain to B. N. A.—In 1881, 34,361; in 1882, 53,475, made up as follows: English 27,763, Scotch 4,630, Irish 8,048, Foreigners 13,034 (Report to British Board of Trade), see Immigration.

Excise.—(see Inland Revenue).

Exports and Imports.—Total *Exports* in 1880-81, \$98,290,823; in 1881-82, \$102,137,203. In 1881-82.—*Imported for consumption* from Great Britain, \$50,597,341,—duty collected, \$10,011,811; from the United States, \$48,289,052,—duty collected, \$7,073,912.—*Exported* in 1881-82 :—Produce of the mine, \$3,141,181; of fisheries, \$7,697,608; of the forest, \$24,962,652; animals and their produce, \$21,405,805; agricultural products, \$35,589,698; manufactures, \$4,264,454; miscellaneous, \$609,766; coin and bullion, \$371,093; estimated amount of short returned, \$4,094,946. During the six months ending 31 Dec. (not covered by above), the value of goods entered for consumption was \$64,763,486, upon which a duty of \$12,248,231 was collected. The total value of the exports, during the same time, was \$62,235,910, made up as follows :—Produce of the mine, \$1,946,850; of fisheries, \$5,985,984; of the forest \$19,179,175; of animals and their produce, \$14,356,298; agricultural products, \$18,055,188; manufactures, \$2,234,124; miscellaneous, \$353,221; coin and bullion, \$105,100.

Failures in Business.—In 1881 there were 635 failures amounting to \$5,751,207; and in 1882, 787 amounting to \$8,587,657. In the United States in 1881 there were 5,582 failures, amounting to \$81,155,932; and in 1882, 6,738, amounting to \$101,547,564.

Fisheries.—Total value of produce in 1880-81, \$15,817,162; in 1881-82, \$16,088,672. Total value of fish exported, \$6,898,884. Departmental expenditure, \$92,700; receipts, \$23,687 (see *Exports*).

Great Britain.—Trade with (see *Exports and Imports*).

Homesteads taken up in the North-West in 1882—2,753 entries of 438,707 acres of land in all (see *Lands, Dominion*).

Immigration.—During the year 1880-81, an estimated number of 117,016 immigrants arrived in Canada; in 1881-82, 193,150—of these, in 1881, 47,991, in 1882, 112,458, respectively declared their intention of settling in Canada. The total number of persons who went into Manitoba and the North-West in 1882, was, in round numbers, about 70,600. The number of immigrants into British Columbia in 1882, 13,927, of these, 6,200 were whites, and 7,727 Chinese. The immigration of 1883, it is estimated will reach 150,000, 75,000 of whom will proceed to the North-west.

Imports (see *Exports and Imports*).

Indians.—The number of Indians in Canada is as follows :—Ontario, 17,126; Quebec, 11,089; Nova Scotia, 2,228; New Brunswick, 1,486; Manitoba and the Territories, 43,312; British Columbia, 35,052; Prince Edward Island, 312. 3,558 Indian children are reported to have attended schools during the year. Indian lands sold, 1881-82, 48,903 acres, amount realized, \$54,192; amount collected on old and new sales, \$70,475; amount at credit of Indian Fund (held in trust for Indians), \$3,147,271; expenditure during the year, \$257,277. The expenditure on account of the Parliamentary appropriation was as follows :—Manitoba and North-West Territory, \$1,099,706; N. S., \$4,490; N. B., \$4,498; B. C., \$40,333; P. E. I., \$1,994.

Inland Revenue.—Total revenue in 1881-82, \$6,610,233; total expenditure, \$522,344. This revenue was obtained from Excise duties and seizures (\$5,936,141.65), canals (\$304,014), slides and booms (\$98,606.67), hydraulic and other rents (\$27,486.72), minor public works (\$7,951.91), culling timber (\$46,780.64), weights and measures, gas and law stamps (\$30,746.27), bill stamps (\$158,493.61).* In 1882, over \$2,100,000 were expended by the Dept of railways and canals on the construction and repairs of canals. This amount has not been included in the expenditure in connection with Inland Revenue, being chargeable to capital account.

Insurance.—Fire Insurance, 1881-82.—*Net cash received for premiums* was \$4,211,307; for *gross amount of policies*, new and renewed, \$478,044,416; for *net amount at risk* at date, \$526,856,478; for *net amount of losses incurred* during the

* Bill Stamps have since been abolished.—Ed.

year, \$2,818,593; for net amount paid for losses, \$2,664,797; for unsettled claims not resisted, \$265,593; and for unsettled resisted claims, \$60,497. Under the above respective headings the Inland Marine Insurance business is as follows:—\$166,844, \$20,919,285, \$53,468, \$111,217, \$22,874, none, \$74,855. *Life Insurance*; total amount of premiums, 1882, \$3,544,605, against \$3,094,689 for 1881; net amount of policies in force, \$115,088,078, against \$103,290,932 for 1881; death claims paid, \$1,277,676, against \$1,388,201 in 1881.

Judges—Total number of in the Dominion: Superior Court, 80; County Court, 59, including 3 Stipendiary Magistrates for N.-W. T. (see *Justice*).

Justice, Administration of.—Cost of (to Dominion) \$581,695; (to the several Provinces): Ontario, \$251,119; Quebec, \$432,780; Nova Scotia, \$2,042; New Brunswick, \$14,181; Manitoba, \$150,000; British Columbia, \$73,753; P. E. I. \$20,675.

Lands, Dominion.—The following is a summary of returns from the Dominion Land Agents:—

	1881		1882	
	ENTRIES.	ACRES.	ENTRIES.	ACRES.
Homesteads.....	2,753	438,707	7,383	1,181,652
Pre-emptions	1,649	263,647	5,654	904,211
Sales	1,417	355,165	3,703	613,282
Totals	5,819	1,057,519	16,740	2,699,145

Total receipts from all sources—1880-81, \$352,000; 1881-82, \$1,618,366.

Lands, Indian (see *Indians*).

Law Societies, “Upper Canada,”—Hon. Ed. Blake, Q. C., M. P., Toronto, Treasurer; “Quebec (Province),” Wm. White, Sherbrooke, P. Q., *Bâtonnier General*, S. Pagnuelo, Q. C., Montreal, Secy.; Nova Scotia, Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Q. C., Halifax, Presdt.; “New Brunswick,” Wm. Jack, Q. C., St. John, N. B.; “Manitoba,” Fred. Mackenzie, Treasurer, Winnipeg; “British Columbia,” J. R. Hett, Victoria, Treasurer; “P. E. I.” Hon. John Longworth, Q. C., Charlottetown.

Libraries in Canada, Principal Public.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIAN.
Belleville.	Albert College	1,500	
Cobourg, Ont.	Victoria College	6,000	
Fredericton, N.B.	Legislative Library	10,000	H. G. C. Wetmore
Guelfh, Ont.	Free Public Library	3,631	J. R. Hosken
Halifax, N.S.	Legislative Library	25,634*	F. Blake Crofton
Kingston, Ont.	Royal Military College	1,911*	Maj. Douglas Jones
L'Assomption, P. Q.	L'Assomption College	5,000	Rev. F. H. E. Evenment
Lennoxville, P. Q.	Bishop's College	6,903	Rev. A. C. Scarth, M.A.
Montreal, P. Q.	Advocates' Library	12,000	Auguste Delisle
do. do.	McGill College	31,500	M. Williams Taylor, act-
do. do.	Mechanics' Institute	10,000	Henry Mott [ing
do. do.	Montreal College	30,000	Rev. D. Chevrier
do. do.	Presbyterian College	6,000	Rev. W. J. Dey, M.A.
do. do.	Y. M.'s Christian Assoc.	2,208	
Nicolet, P. Q.	Nicolet College	15,000	Rev. J. A. W. Douville
Ottawa, Ont.	Geological Survey	4,500	J. Thorburn, LL.D.
do. do.	Library of Parliament	104,000	Alpheus Todd, C.M.G.,
Quebec, P. Q.	Advocates' Library	5,000	[LL.D.
do. do.	Education Office	8,000	Paul de Cazes
do. do.	Laval University	80,000	Rev. J. E. Marcoux
do. do.	Legislative Library	30,000†	L. P. LeMay
do. do.	Literary and His. Society	15,000	
Sackville, N.B.	Mount Allison College	3,000	R. C. Weldon

* Includes pamphlets.

Libraries in Canada, Principal Public.—Continued.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIAN.
St. Hyacinthe, P.Q. Three Rivers, P.Q.	St. Hyacinthe College Séminaire des Trois- Rivières	14,000 5,700	Rev. J. S. Raymond Rev. R. Caisse
Toronto, Ont. do. do. do. do.	Canadian Institute Education Department Legislative Library	4,000 14,000 (w. 15,000, be- sides Parl. Journals.	G. E. Shaw, B.A. 6,000 pamphlets) Rev. Wm. Inglis
do. do. do. do.	Mechanics' Institute University of Toronto	10,750 24,640	W. H. VanderSmisen
Windsor, N.S.	King's College	7,000	W. R. Butler, B.A.
Winnipeg, Man.	Manitoba College	3,500	
Wolfville, N.S.	Acadia College	3,500	Rev. Dr. Sawyer

Longevity, Deaths from.

DATE OF DEATH	NAME.	PLACE OF DEATH.	AGE.	NATIVITY.
1881 May 1882	Mrs. Elizabeth Ginty,	Toronto, Ont.	104	Oldcastle, Meath, Ireland.
Jan. 3	Henry Thomas (Waterloo veteran),	Bowmanville, Ont.	100	
" 10	James Andrews (Penin- sular veteran),	Windsor, P.Q.	101	Omagh, Tyrone, Ireland.
" 29	Nicholas McQuade,	Stratford, Ont.	103	Ireland.
Feb. 1	Margaret McDonald,	Clear Spring, PEI	100	
" 2	Mrs. Elizabeth Bailey,	Lunenburg, N.S.	99 &	326 days.
" 9	Mrs. Lohnes,	" "	101	
" 12	Owen Quinn,	Golden Grove, NB	103	Ireland.
" 23	Mrs. Ellen Collins,	St. John, N. B.	104	"
" 28	Mrs. Low,	Ameliasburg, Ont.	103	
Mch. 27	Mad Bélanger, née Houde	St. Jean P. Joli, P.Q.	101	Quebec.
" "	Christina Green,	Stony Creek, Ont.	102	
April 20	Angus McDonald (a Waterloo veteran),	Uxbridge, Ont.	106	Islay, Scot.
" 28	Mrs. R. B. Cliff,	Queensbury, N. B.	101	New Brunswick.
" "	An old lady,	Sydney Mines, N.S.	105	
" "	Geo. Hilliard,	Ottawa, Ont.	110	Tralee, Irel.
" "	Wm. Johnston,	Wellesley, Ont.	112	Monaghan, Irel.
May	Etienne Pelchat,	St. Chas. de Belle- chasse, P.Q.	100	Quebec.
" "	Jas. Porter,	Cains River, N.S.	100	Donegal, Irel.
June 19	Jas. King,	Ottawa.	104	Lanarkshire, Scot.
" 20	Mrs. Janet MacDonald,	Fraser's Mills, N.S.	103	
" 26	Thos. Myler,	St. Basile, P.Q.	100	Wexford, Irel.
" "	Mrs. Isabella Sexton,	Ekfrid, Ont.	107	
July	Wm. Thompson,	South Ham, P.Q.	102	Belfast, Irel.
Sept.	Pierre Brault,	St. Sebastian, P.Q.	111	Quebec.
Oct. 4	M. McHugh,	Quebec.	107	Ireland.
" 11	Mrs. B. Davidson, née Pepin,	L'Original, Ont.	104	Quebec.
" 27	Miss Sarah Stewart,	Mariposa, Ont.	102	Skye, Invern.Scot.

Lumber, exported during 1881-82, Value of Canadian—\$24,962,652; countries, Great Britain, \$11,600,280; United States, \$10,902,529; Newfoundland, \$74,983; British West Indies, \$285,379; Spanish West Indies, \$119,417; British Guiana, \$52,482; Uruguay, \$107,303; Argentine Republic, \$179,588; France, \$690,187; Spain, \$107,523; Portugal, \$89,233; Belgium, \$56,706; Holland, \$56,800; Africa, \$63,155; Australia, \$269,282; China, \$72,332.

*Manufactures in Canada.**—We refer the reader to the article on Manufacturing Progress in Canada in the A. R., for 1880-81, as embodying many facts not contained in the present volume. According to the 3rd vol. of the census for 1881, (now in press), the total capital invested in Canadian industries amounted to \$165,302,623, showing an increase of \$80,812,161 since 1871. This amount was invested as follows : in Ontario, \$80,950,847 ; in Quebec, \$59,216,992 ; in Nova Scotia, \$10,183,060 ; in New Brunswick, \$8,425,282 ; in Manitoba, \$1,383,331 ; in British Columbia, \$2,952,835 ; in Prince Edward Island, \$2,085,776 ; in N.-W. Territories, \$104,500. The total value of the products of Canadian industries was \$309,676,068, being an increase of of \$78,122,339 since 1871, or 35.2. per cent. This amount was divided as follow : Ontario, \$157,989,870 ; Quebec, \$104,662,258 ; Nova Scotia, \$18,575,326 ; New Brunswick, \$18,512,658 ; Manitoba, \$3,413,026 ; British Columbia, \$2,926,784 ; P. E. Island, \$3,400,208 ; N.-W. Territories, \$195,938. The total number of hands employed was 254,935. The total value of Canadian manufactures exported up to the close of 1882, was \$5,191,050, the largest item of export being carriages, extract of hemlock bark, grindstones, scrap and other iron and hardware, sole and upper leather, boots and shoes, machinery, organs, oil-cake, sewing machines, ships, steel, tobacco, household furniture, doors, sashes and blinds, and other wooden manufactures, woollens. We append a list of some of the leading manufacturing establishments in Canada, with the value of their earnings, &c., during the past two years :—

* In 1882 Mr. A. H. Blackeby was apptd. by the Canadian Govt. to enquire into and report on the system of laws regulating labour in the State of Massachusetts, (see report, no date, *Commons papers*, 1883) ; while Mr. Wm. Lukes, was apptd. to report on the working of Factory regulations in England and on the Continent of Europe. (See do. do.)

MANUFACTURES.

FIRM NAME OR STYLE.	When estb'd	NATURE OF MANUFACTORY.	NAMES OF PARTNERS.	H'nds emp'd	GENERAL RESULTS FOR 1881 & 1882.
M. F. Beach & Co., West Winchester, Ont.	1871	Flour, meal and feed, etc.	William Bell	40	\$40,000.
W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont.	1864	Cabinet Organs		275 to 300	\$207,000.
Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Co.	.....	Sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, etc.	J. B. J. Robinson	30 to 40	
Canada Sugar Refining Co., Montreal	1854	Sugar refining	G. A. Drummond, <i>Presdt</i> ; F. R. Redpath, <i>V. Presdt</i> ; W. W. Watson, <i>Secy</i>	400	\$4,000,000.
Canada Clock Co., Hamilton, Ont.	1881	Clocks	Jas. Simpson, <i>Pres.</i> ; Adam Rutherford, <i>Sec.</i>	50	\$10,000 for portion of year only.
Cobourg Car Works	1870	Railway cars, snow ploughs, etc.	James Crossen	300	\$620,000.
James Smart Manufacturing Co	1881	Stoves, hardware, and railway supplies	Robert Gill, <i>Presdt</i> ; John M. Gill, <i>V. Presdt</i> ; Jas. Smart, <i>Managing Director</i> .	170	
Coaticook Knitting Co.	1872	Woolen knitted shirts and drawers	J. J. Fiske, <i>Manager</i>	75	\$90,000.
Cosgrave & Sons, Toronto	1862	Pale ales, extra stout, and lager bier	John Cosgrave, I. J. Cosgrave	75	\$370,000.
Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Bowmanville, Ont.	1872	Organs and pianos	Jesse H. Farwell, <i>Presdt</i> ; Jno. Wesley, <i>Sec.</i>	185	\$250,000.
Dominion Type Founding Co., Montreal	1830	Type	Alex. Murray, <i>Presdt</i> ; P. A. Crossby, <i>Manr.</i>	50	Satisfactory.
Elliott, Shirreffs & Co., Almonte, Ont.	1869	Fine tweeds	And. Elliott, Arch. Shirreff, John Elliott.	100	\$130,000.
Georgetown Paper Mills, Ont.	1854	Paper making, book and fine papers	John R. Barber	65	\$135,000.
King Bros., Lyster; Riviere Ouelle; SouthQuebec; Lake Matapedia; Thetford; Mines; St. Jean des Chaillons, P. Q. } King Bros. & Co., Pabos Mills, P. Q. }	1871	Lumber, etc., and crude asbestos	E. A. King, Charles King, James King..	250 1000	men in summer. men in winter.

MANUFACTURES.—Continued.

FIRM NAME OR STYLE.	When est'd.	NATURE OF MANUFACTORY.	NAMES OF PARTNERS.	H'nds emp'd	GENERAL RESULTS* FOR 1881 & 1882.
McClary Manufacturing Co., London, Ont.	1871	Stoves, hollowware	Jno. McClary, <i>Presdt.</i> ; W. M. Gartshore, <i>Sec.</i>	180 to 200	\$300,000.
Montreal Saw Works	1874	Saws	W. H. Hutton, <i>Presdt.</i> ; Chas. M. Whitelaw, <i>Secy.</i>	25	\$40,000.
Napanee Brush Co.	1879	Paint and other brushes	D. H. Preston, <i>Presdt.</i> ; James Russell, <i>Managing Director.</i>	73	\$50,000.
Ontario Cane Sugar Co., Tilsonburg, Ont.	1880	Syrup and sugar from sorgham.	Hon. T. N. Gibbs, <i>Presdt.</i> ; F. W. Gibbs, <i>Sec.</i>	20	\$5,000.
Oshawa Cabinet Co.	1869	Furniture		250	\$200,000.
Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, P. Q.	1868	Woolens	Bennett Rosamond, <i>Presdt.</i> and <i>Managing Director.</i>	500	\$625,000.
Rosamond Woollen Co., Almonte, Ont.	1871	Woollen and worsted goods		350	Goods made to the value of \$350,000. Increase of 25 per cent. over 1880.
John Routh & Co., Cobourg, Ont.	1875	Woollen tweeds	William Rosamond, John Routh	100	\$150,000.
Welland Vale Manufacturing Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	1873	Axes, edge tools, harvest tools.	William Chaplin, <i>Manager</i>	120	Satisfactory.
Walter Woods, Hamilton	1871	Brooms, brushes, and feather dusters		25	\$80,000.
Almonte (Ont.) Knitting Co.	1882	Shirts and drawers, &c., underwear		60	Good.
Auburn Woollen Co., Peterborough, Ont.	1873	Fine tweeds	Bennett Rosamond, <i>Managing Director.</i>		
M. F. Beach & Co., West Winchester, Ont.	1856	General manufacturers	J. T. Dennistoun, <i>Presdt.</i> ; Robert Dennistoun and Hon. Robert Hamilton, <i>Directors</i>	125	Good.
Thomas Davies & Co.	1849	Brewers and maltsters	Thomas Davies, <i>Principal</i>	30	\$40,000.
Dominion File Works	1871	Files and rasps	Geo. Outram, sr.; Fred. Outram, jr.	50	Good, and business increasing.
Thomas Graham & Co.	1874	Files and rasps	Thomas Graham, John Glendinning	30	Much improved.
				19	Very good.

David Graham	Shirts and drawers and knitting yarns	David Graham	19	\$20,000.
Lachute (P.Q.) Mills.....	Strong bakers' flour, pastry flour, oatmeal, granulated oatmeal, pot and pearl barley, Graham flour, cracked wheat, buckwheat flour and specialties.— (See advertisement.)	Mr. Fish, Mr. F. C. Ireland	20	Much larger than previously.
Massey Manufacturing Co., Toronto	Mowers, reapers, harvesters, &c.	H. A. Massey, <i>Presdt.</i> ; C. A. Massey, <i>V. Presdt. and Manager</i>	375	\$1,000,000.
Mono Saw Mills, Montreal.....	Lumber	J. K. Ward, <i>Proprietor</i>	150	\$175,000.
Ontario Trunk Factory, Toronto	Trunks, bags and satchels	Henry E. Clarke, M.P.P., M. Langmuir.	200	\$200,000.
Phoenix Woollen Mills, Newmarket, Ont.	Woollen goods.....	S. A. Russell & Co.....	17	Very good.
H. B. Rathbun & Co., Deseronto, Ont.....	the first woollen mill established in U.C.	H. B. Rathbun, E. W. Rathbun, and F. S. Rathbun	1700	41,100,000 feet B. M. lumber, 1,000,000 ft. B.M. short lumber, 18,000,000 shingles, 12,250,000 lath, 50,000 doors, 12,000 prs. sash and blinds, 1,000,000 feet lineal mouldings, 50,000 brls. flour, 260,000 pieces railway ties.
John Routh & Co.....	1849 Tweeds	William Rosamond, John Routh	145	\$170,000.
Thorold (Ont.) Woollen and Cotton Manufacturing Co.....	1875 Shirts and drawers.....	R. B. McPherson, <i>Proprietor</i>	50	\$100,000.
Victoria Wire Mills, Hamilton, Ont.	1882 Wire works	B. Greening & Co.....	55	

Mayors Elected in 1882.

Almonte, Ont., James Patterson, M.D. (resigned Feb); Bennett Rosamond (elected 18 Feb). *Amherstburg, Ont.*, Michael Twomey. *Arthabaskaville, P. Q.*, Bazile Th  roux, Jr. *Barrie, Ont.*, Henry Sewry. *Beauharnois, P. Q.*, L. A. Seers. *Belleville, Ont.*, Nelson Lingham. *Berlin, Ont.*, Jacob T. Shantz (resigned Feb). *Bothwell, Ont.*, J. W. Squire. *Bowmanville, Ont.*, Francis Ferrier McArthur. *Brampton, Ont.*, W. A. McCulla. *Brandon, Man.*, Thomas Mayne Daly, Jr. *Brantford, Ont.*, Wm. Watt. *Brockville, Ont.*, Wm. H. Comstock. *Buckingham, P. Q.*, James Maclaren. *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Benj. Hooper. *Chatham, Ont.*, E. W. Scane. *Chicoutimi, P. Q.*, Michel Caron. *Clinton, Ont.*, D. A. Forrester. *Cobourg, Ont.*, Lt. Col. J. Vance Gravely. *Collingwood, Ont.*, Adam Dudgeon. *Cornwall, Ont.*, Wm. Colquhoun. **Dresden, Ont.*, A. Trerice. *Dundas, Ont.*, Alex. R. Wardell. *Durham, Ont.*, David Jackson. *Emerson, Man.*, Thos. Carney. *Farnham, P. Q.*, Ed Donahue. *Fredericton, N. B.*, G. Fredk. Fisher, B. C. L. *Galt, Ont.*, David Spiers. *Goderich, Ont.*, Horace Herton. *Guelph, Ont.*, George Sleeman. *Halifax, N. S.*, George Fraser. *Hamilton, Ont.*, Lt. Col. Charles Magill. *Harriston, Ont.*, Saml. Robertson. *Hull, P. Q.*, Ezra B. Eddy. *Ingersoll, Ont.*, Thomas Brown. *Joliette, P. Q.*, Edward Guilbault, M. P. *Kincardine, Ont.*, Jas. Albert Macpherson. *Kingston, Ont.*, John Gaskin. *Levis, P. Q.*, Hon. George Couture, M. L. C. *Lindsay, Ont.*, F. C. Taylor. *Listowel, Ont.*, T. E. Hays. *Longueuil, P. Q.*, B. Normandin. *London, Ont.*, Edmund Meredith. *London East, Ont.*, M. Anderson. *Meaford, Ont.*, Chas Burns. *Milton, Ont.*, George Smith. *Mitchell, Ont.*, Joseph M. Cull. *Montreal, P. Q.*, Hon. J. L. Beaudry, M. L. C. *Mount Forrest, Ont.*, Josiah Hampton. *Nanaimo, B. C.*, Mark Bate. *Napanee, Ont.*, Chas. James. *Nelson, Man.*, Henry McKay. *New Carlisle, P. Q.*, Daniel Carcand. *Newmarket, Ont.*, Wm. Cane. *New Westminster, B. C.*, Loftus R. McInnes, M. D. *Niagara, Ont.*, Stephen H. Follett. *Niagara Falls, Ont.*, John Coulson. *Oakville, Ont.*, P. A. McDougald. *Orangeville, Ont.*, Jas. Henry, M. D. *Orillia, Ont.*, John McCosh. *Oshawa, Ont.*, Francis Rae, M. D. *Ottawa, Ont.*, Pierre St. Jean, M. D. *Owen Sound, Ont.*, Chas. Ed. Barnhart, M. D. (resigned), D. A. Creasor, Q. C. (elected 18 July). *Palmerston, Ont.*, M. Donelly. *Paris, Ont.*, Thos. O'Neail. *Pembroke, Ont.*, J. H. Metcalf. *Perth, Ont.*, Francis Alexander Hall. *Petrolia, Ont.*, Wm. H. Hammond. *Peterborough, Ont.*, Henry H. Smith. *Pictou, Ont.*, S. Wilson, Jr. *Pictou, N. S.*, John D. McLeod. Q. C. *Portage La Prairie, Man.*, Thos. Collins. *Port Hope, Ont.*, P. R. Randall. *Prescott, Ont.*, Saml. Irvine Boyd. *Quebec, P. Q.*, J. D. Brousseau, M. P. P., Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, Q. C. (elected 1 May). *Richmond, P. Q.*, Thomas Hart. *Ridgetown, Ont.*, H. D. Cunningham. *Sarnia, Ont.*, Joseph Lowrie. *Seaforth, Ont.*, A. Strong. *Selkirk, Man.*, Jas. Colcleugh. *Sherbrooke, P. Q.*, J. W. Wiggett. *Simcoe, Ont.*, Aquila Walsh. *Sorel, P. Q.*, Amed  e Gagnon. *Stratford, Ont.*, David Scrimgeour. *Strathroy, Ont.*, F. J. Craig. *St. Catharines, Ont.*, Patrick Joseph Larkin. *St. Germain de Rimouski, P. Q.*, J. O. L. Gouvreau. *St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.*, Louis Cote. *St. John, N. B.*, Simeon Jones. *St. Johns, P. Q.*, James O' Cain. *St. Jerome, P. Q.*, Hon. J. B. L. Villemure, M. L. C. *St. Lin, P. Q.*, Joseph Gauthier. *St. Mary's, Ont.*, J. J. Crabbe. *St. Thomas, Ont.*, Wm. Campbell Van Buskirk. *Terrebonne, P. Q.*, J. S. Archambault, M. D. *Thorold, Ont.*, John McDonagh. *Three Rivers, P. Q.*, S  v  re Dumoulin. *Tilsenburgh, Ont.*, T. B. Bain. *Toronto, Ont.*, Wm. Barclay McMurrich. *Trenton, Ont.*, Henry W. Day, M. D. *Truro, N. S.*, Chas. Blair Archibald; Chas. Bent, M. D. (elected in May). *Varenes, P. Q.*, E. N. Duchesnais. *Victoria, B. C.*, Noah Shakespeare, M. P. *Walkerton, Ont.*, David Moore. *Waterloo, Ont.*, Benj. Devitt. *Welland,*

* First election of a Mayor.

Ont., Stewart Lamont. *Whitby, Ont.*, W. H. Billings. *Windsor, Ont.*, John Coventry, M. D. *Wingham, Ont.*, Chas. Tait Scott. *Winnipeg, Man.*, Alex. Logan. *Woodstock, N. B.*, Randolph Ketchum Jones. *Woodstock, Ont.*, Warren Totten.

Meteorological Statistics (see p. 300).

Military College, Royal (see p. 241 for No. of graduates &c.) cost of maintenance, 1881-82, \$58,937.52.

Militia and Defence. The Militia system of Canada is divided into 12 Military Districts—Total established strength of the active Militia Force, 36,031. Drilled in 1882, 16,101. These figures do not include corps specially authorized to drill during winter, nor the permanent artillery "A" and "B" Batteries, Royal School of Gunnery, or the Royal Military College. The total cost in 1881, \$667,000.51; 1882, \$772,811.79.

Navigation, Opening and Closing of.—*Closing*—Charlottetown, 27 Dec., 1881; Montreal, 2 Jan., 1882; Quebec, 28 Nov., 1881; Toronto, 19 Dec., 1881; Winnipeg, 5 Nov. 1881. *Opening*—Charlottetown, 6 May; Halifax, always open; Montreal, 11 April; Quebec, 22 April; St. John, N.B., always open; Toronto, 27 Feb.; Winnipeg, 19 April.

Patents, Dominion Land.—Issued during the year ending 31 Dec., '82, 1,122 Dominion Land Sale Patents; 246 Patents of Dominion Land Grants (under 33 Vic.) and 1655 other Land Patents. Total 3,023.

Patents of Invention, 1882. Application for, 2,266; patents granted, 2,137; caveats filed, 198; transfers of patents registered, 955; fees received \$60,811.19, showing an increase of \$7,954.54 over the fees for 1881.

Penitentiaries.—No. of 5; total revenue, 1882, \$24,224; total expenditure, \$293,616 (see Criminals.)

Pensions, Judicial and Militia.—Amount of, in 1882, \$101,196.96.

Phosphate of Lime. Out-put for 1882, 17,181 tons valued at \$327,667 as against 15,601 tons valued at \$239,493 in 1881. The countries exported to were, Great Britain, 13,197 tons, United States, 2,080 tons, Germany, 1,469 tons, and Denmark, 435 tons.

*Police, Dominion Govt.** (stationed at the Dominion Capital) consists of 1 Commissioner (Mr. Augustus Keefer), 1 Supt. (Mr. A. P. Sherwood), 1 Inspector, 2 Sergts. and 14 men. It is probable the force will be considerably increased before long. Expenditure, 1881-82, \$12,841.11.

Police, North-West Mounted, consists of 1 Commissioner (Lt. Col. A. G. Irvine), 6 Superintendents, 12 Inspectors, 3 surgeons, 19 staff sergeants, 22 duty do., 25 corporals, and 386 constables. Cost of force in 1881-82 was \$368,456.47. The number of criminal and other cases tried before the commissioner and other magistrates in the several police districts during 1882 was 278, which included 3 cases for murder and 3 for rape.

Post Office system, Canadian.—The net revenue for 1882 was \$2,022,098.44; expenditure, \$2,459,356.48; deficit, \$437,258.04. Number of Post Offices in operation, 6,171; miles of post route, 43,097; rate of mail travel in miles, 1882, 18,691,996; letters transmitted, 56,200,000; post cards, 11,300,000; registered letters, 2,450,000; free letters, 2,390,000; newspapers and periodicals, 12,000,000; books, samples, patterns, &c., 7,186,000; parcels and parcel post, 394,000. There are 806 money order offices in the Dominion, and the orders issued during the year amounted to \$8,354,153.57. Number of Savings' Bank offices, 308; number of depositors, 51,463; total amount deposited during the year, \$6,435,989; amount of deposits and interest, \$9,473,661.53. The increase of revenue during the year 1882 over that of 1881 amounted to \$254,936. Total number of letters and papers under free

An O.C. covering Rules for the reorganization of the force, was passed 7 Nov. 1882.

delivery system in 1882, 20,933,640; in 1881, 16,961,880; increase, 1882, 3,971,760. The average passage by mail steamers, from Quebec to Liverpool during the year 1882, was 8 days, 23 hours; the average return passage, 9 days, 5 hours.

Properties, Stores and Materiel belonging to the Dominion Government since Confederation (1867). Total Expenditure on, \$135,004,995.40, divided among the Departments as follows: Railways, \$69,821,360.01; Canals, \$40,738,938.05; Public Works, \$17,443,179.69; Militia and Defence, \$3,555,024.50; Interior, \$141,000.00; Indian Affairs, \$65,000.00; Marine and Fisheries, \$2,873,318.23; Agriculture, \$8,405.00; Justice, \$193,985.64; Inland Revenue, \$113,075.78; Secretary of State, \$27,233.58; Post Office, \$24,474.92.

Railways in Canada.—The total number of Railways reported by the Chief Engineer of Govt. Railways as being in operation in Canada, in 1882, was 52, showing a length of line completed of 8,069.44. miles, and under construction of 3,189.16. miles, total 11,258.60. miles; an increase over 1881 of 582.56. miles. The nominal capital was:—

Ordinary share capital.....	\$ 142,936,524.63	
Preference “ “	71,531,940.40	
Bonded debt	92,487,932.42	
	Total.....	\$306,956,397.45
The Aid derived from the Dominion Govt...	80,757,559.86	
do do Ontario do ...	3,205,536.02	
do do Quebec do ...	11,433,097.89	
do do New Brunswick ..	1,583,665.00	
do do Nova Scotia.....	822,330.00	
do do Municipalities ...	8,809,944.63	
From other sources	2,043,279.45	
		108,665,412.85
	Total nominal capital.....	\$415,611,810.30

The nominal capital at the close of the previous year was \$389,285,700.31

There is, therefore, an increase of \$26,326,109.99 in the nominal capital, made up as follows:—Ordinary share capital \$14,875,004.53; Preference share capital \$65,480; Bonded debt \$7,596,619.09; Government and Municipal aid \$2,307,674.14; Other sources \$1,481,332.23. The capital per mile of railway completed and under construction is, therefore, \$36,903.08. The total *train mileage*, was 27,846,411 miles, an increase of 545,299 miles, or 1.99 per cent. The number of *passengers carried* was 9,352,335, against 6,943,671, an increase of 2,408,664, or 34.68 per cent. The tonnage of *freight* handled was 13,575,787 tons, against 12,065,323, an increase of 1,510,364 tons, or 12.51 per cent. The *earnings* of the Railways compare as follows:—Passengers \$10,018,478, an increase of \$1,795,224; freight \$17,729,945, a decrease of \$937,037; Mails and Express \$1,037,460, increase \$91,301; other sources \$235,857, increase \$90,525; Earnings of Railways not given in detail \$6,049, an increase of \$267; giving a total net increase of earnings of \$1,040,280. The earnings *per mile* of railway was, therefore, \$3,867; the *working expenses* amounted to \$22,390,708, an increase of \$2,407,982, net increase of \$1,269,290. The *net profit* was \$6,637,081, a decrease of \$1,229,010. The share and bonds liability per mile of railway complete and under construction is \$27,363; the capital liability for shares and bonds of railways in operation is approximately \$303,100,000. The net earnings of the year would thus be equal to a payment of a dividend of 2.21 per cent. upon the share and bonded liability. It is a significant fact that the increase in the receipts is by no means in proportion to that in the traffic, whether passengers or freight; the increase in the number of passengers carried being 34 per cent., and that in the receipts only 22 per cent., while the freight traffic shows an increase of 12 per cent.

in *tonnage*, and at the same time an actual diminution of 5 per cent. in the *receipts*.

On the Government Railways in operation, the Intercolonial, 840, the Prince Edward Island, 199 miles, and the Windsor Branch, 33 miles, the following is the revenue and expenditure in 1882:—*Intercolonial*, revenue \$2,079,262.66, expenditure \$2,069,657.48, profits \$9,605.18; *P. E. Island*, revenue \$137,267.54, expenditure \$228,259.97, loss \$90,992.43; *Windsor Branch*, revenue \$21,053.19, expenditure \$13,099.55, profit \$7,953.64. The total amount expended on Railways, by the Department of Railways and Canals, during 1881-82 was \$9,069,154.23, which included \$3,587,166.41, on construction of C. Pacific Railway, \$2,210,000 subsidy to the same road, and \$375,000, advance on rails to do as per contract.

The progress in the construction of the Pacific Railway during 1882 was very marked, the Company having built and graded 529 miles of the Prairie section, since the 1st January; while 450 miles of tracklaying was done at an average of 2.6 miles per day, perhaps the quickest work of the kind ever accomplished. At the close of the season grading was completed to a point 50 miles east of the Saskatchewan river, or about 600 miles west of Winnipeg, and the track was laid for nearly the whole of that distance. The best day's work in track-laying was made on the 29th August, when 4.1 miles were put down. The line between Winnipeg and Prince Arthur's Landing was partially ballasted, and a section of 40 miles, between Telford and a point near Rat Portage, was transferred by the Dominion Government to the Company. This portion of the road, although not in first-class order, is in fair condition for the passage of trains.

Of the British Columbia section 85½ miles were placed under contract in the spring of 1882, and are now nearly constructed. A section of 22 miles, east of Emory's Bar, has been laid, comprising some of the heaviest work yet done on the Railway. The Company have also constructed a branch of about 100 miles in length, running in a south-westerly direction from Winnipeg to Pembina Mountain, and this branch is now in operation. A sub-branch of 13 miles extends from this line to Gretna on the International boundary. The length of line completed in 1882 was, therefore very considerable, much of it being easy of construction, but some portions presenting difficulties of no ordinary magnitude.

It is proposed to undertake in 1883 that part of the Eastern Section of the Main line between Callendar and Prince Arthur's Landing, an estimated distance of 650 miles, and the remaining portion of the Prairie section, that is to say, from the Saskatchewan River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

One of the most noteworthy events of the year in the history of Canadian Railways was the fusion of the Grand Trunk and the Great Western Railways of Canada. It was in consequence of the war in rates between the five principal Trunk lines of American Railways, running between Chicago and the Eastern sea-board, that the shareholders of the Grand Trunk and of the Great Western Railway Companies renewed negotiations for the purpose of securing as much of the through trade as possible, and to obtain the local carrying trade of Canada at more favourable rates.

The first proposition on the part of the Grand Trunk was that a fusion should be made upon a proportion of the net receipts of the two undertakings. Subsequently, however, an offer was made that in consideration of the Great Western Company amalgamating with the Grand Trunk, the former should be guaranteed a minimum dividend of three per cent. upon their ordinary stock, to come before the Preference Stocks of the Grand Trunk; it being estimated that by means of the general saving which the amalgamation would bring about, there would be a clear gain of \$1,000,000 or more per annum. Of course this guarantee did not displace the first payment of the Preference stocks of the Great Western Company. The proportion

of the net revenue was to be divided, the Grand Trunk to have seventy per cent. and the Great Western thirty per cent.

Upon that basis an agreement was made; a Coalition Board was to be formed; the Great Western to have one-third of the representation, and the Grand Trunk two-thirds. It was understood that the net earnings of the united undertaking should mean the surplus of the earnings and revenues from all sources after payment of all working expenses. In all important respects this is the form in which the agreement was made between the Companies and confirmed by subsequent legislation. The date of the amalgamation was 12th August, 1882.

The results would appear to show that the favourable anticipations of the promoters of the fusion have been met. At a recent meeting of the Board the following dividends for the period between the 12th of August and the 31st December, 1882, were declared:—To the holders of Great Western preference capital £1 18s. 7d. per cent.; Great Western ordinary capital 5s. 2d. per cent.; Grand Trunk first preference stock £1 18s. 7d. per cent., second preference stock £1 18s. 7d. per cent., third preference stock £1 7s. per cent. It was also estimated that if capitalized at five per cent., the charge upon the united system would not be more than £5,000 per mile.

Rates of Customs Duties per Head of Population paid in each Province.

Years,	Ontario.	Quebec.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick	Manitoba.	British Columbia.	P. Edward Island.	Dominion.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1881.....	3 32	5 94	3 40	3 91	8 84	9 99	2 38	4 25
1882.....	3 82	6 74	3 99	4 54	16 00	13 72	1 82	5 02

Relief Funds:—Ab'ou Mines (N.S.)—Sum subscribed, \$30,861.75; no. of persons relieved, 161; no. now on the books to be relieved, 107; balance on hand \$23,380.04. (See A. R., 1880-81, p. 255.) *Muskoka Bush Fires (Ont.)*—A considerable sum was collected throughout Ont., but we have been unable to ascertain the full amount. Treasurer of the fund—Mr. J. W. Dill, Reeve of Bracebridge (See A. R. 1880-81, p. 269).

Revenue and Expenditure.

In 1881, Revenue.....	\$29,635,297.	Expenditure	\$ 25,502,564
1882, do.	33,383,455.	do.	27,067,103
Debt of Canada, 1881.....			155,395,780
do do 1882.....			153,661,650
Total Assets 1881.....	\$44,465,757.11		
do do 1882.....	51,703,601.19		
Net interest (debts and assets) 1881.....			6,918,465
do do do 1882.....			6,791,290

The average rate of interest was reduced from 4.44 to 4.40. Total capital expenditure, 1881-2, \$7,351,052. The decrease of the debt in the same period was \$1,734,129, making the total expenditure on capital account, in excess of decrease of debt, \$9,085,182. Current rate of interest on Govt. securities taken up in Canada in 1882 was 4 per cent. By the retirement of \$4,000,000 of debt bearing 6 per cent. and 5 per cent. interest, the average rate of interest payable was decreased during the year from 4.47 to 4.43 per cent., and on the debt payable in England from 4.43 to 4.39 per cent. A further sum of \$1,800,000 is in process of redemption in England. The average sterling purchase during the year was at the rate of about 84.5 per cent.

Securities in England, Canadian (see statements to follow).

Sheep.—Exported in 1882 to Europe, 75,905, value \$500,000 ; to the United States, 33,600, value \$900,000.

Superannuations, Civil Service.—The receipts on account of the fund during 1882 were \$46,426.39 ; the expenditure for the same period being \$160,319.95, representing payments to 394 persons superannuated. The highest yearly allowance to any one person is \$2,716.44, and the lowest \$18.00.

Surveyors, Dominion.—Total number of gentlemen admitted during 1882 to study for “D. L. S.,” 21 ; do. do. to practise, 45 ; total number of “D. L. S's” on the roll, 592. (Lindsay Russell, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Chairman of Bd. D. L. S., *ex-officio* ; Robt. Lang, D. L. S., Dept. of the Interior, Secretary). *Provincial Land Surveyors, Ontario.*—Students admitted 1882, 71 ; to practise, 9. *Quebec.*—Students do. do. 5 ; to practise 15. (E. T Fletcher, Secy-Treas. of Bd. Quebec.)

Telegraphs, Government.—The length of land lines and sub-marine cables operated by the Dominion Government in 1881 approximated 1,900 miles, of an estimated cost value of \$352,652. The cost of the annual maintenance amounted to \$48,000, and the total revenue received was \$22,255. In 1882 there were 13 sub-marine cables of 152 miles in all, and 8 systems of land lines 2,580 miles in all, a total length of 2,732 miles constructed at an estimated cost of \$450,000.

Tobacco, Manufacture of Canadian ; 1878, returned for duty, 16,614 lbs. ; 1879, 8,930 lbs—duty 20 cents per lb. ; 1880, 61,136 lbs.—duty, 14 cents ; 1881, 397,276 lbs.—duty 8 cents ; 1882, 492,402 lbs.—duty do. Duty in 1883, 2 cents per lb.

Shipping of Canada.—The Trade and Navigation returns, furnish the following—

Tonnage of Vessels Built, Registered and Entered Inwards and Outwards.

	Tonnage of Vessels Built.	Registered.	Inwards & Outwards.
1881.....	79,364	70,210	13,802,432
1882.....	68,240	78,076	13,379,882

Vessels employed in Coasting trade in 1882.

ARRIVED.		DEPARTED.	
Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
37,996	7,515,476	37,770	7,275,588

Works, Dominion Public.—The total amount expended during the year 1881-82 was, on construction, \$1,366,065.76 ; on repairs, \$307,881.36 ; on staff and maintenance, \$211,016.95, total \$1,884,964.07. The heaviest items of expenditure were for Dorchester (N.B.) Penitentiary, \$55,625.10 ; St John (N.B.) Custom House, \$25,765.20 ; St. John (N.B.) Post Office, \$31,325.76 ; Durham Terrace, extension, Quebec, \$18,529.11 ; Fortifications, do., \$18,017.59 ; Hamilton Postoffice, \$38,147.26 ; Ottawa Public Buildings, \$211,847.29 ; Rideau Hall, \$30,680.00 ; Stoney Mountain (Man.) Penitentiary, \$16,982.93 ; Manitoba Parliament Buildings, \$17,017.00 ; Owen Sound (Ont.) Harbour \$29,942.57 ; dredging Maritime Provinces, \$45,742.64 ; surveys and inspections, \$27,060.09 ; telegraph extension, B. C., \$43,356.38 ; land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence &c., \$42,290.58 ; deepening St. Lawrence River, between Quebec and Montreal, \$194,000 ; Quebec Harbour improvements, \$55,000 ; Lévis (P. Q.) graving dock, \$50,000 ; Esquimalt, (B. C.) graving dock, \$37,769.22.

MEETINGS OF BANKS, PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, DIVI-

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK.	HEAD OFFICE.
6 June, '82.	Bank of Montreal.....	Montreal.....
21 June, '82.	Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	Montreal.....
5 June, '82.	Quebec Bank.....	Quebec.....
12 July, '82.	Standard Bank of Canada.....	Toronto.....
5 July, '82.	Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Toronto.....
	Bank of British North America.....	London, Eng.....
11 July, '82.	Bank of Commerce.....	Toronto.....
21 June, '82.	Bank of Toronto.....	Toronto.....
20 June, '82.	Bank of Hamilton.....	Hamilton.....
13 Dec. '82.	Bank of Ottawa.....	Ottawa.....
Jan. '83.	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....
1 May, '82.	Bank of New Brunswick.....	St. John, N. B.....
Dec. '82.	Bank of British Columbia.....	London, Eng.....
Jan. '83.	Bank of Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth, N. S.....
31 Jan. '83.	People's Bank of Halifax.....	Halifax.....
	Banque du Peuple.....	Montreal.....
15 Feb'y. '82.	Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....
11 Jan. '83	Banque de St. Jean.....	St. John's, P. Q.....
16 Jan. '82.	Banque d'Hochelega.....	Montreal.....
May, '82.	Banque Nationale.....	Quebec.....
31 May, '82.	Dominion Bank.....	Toronto.....
9 Oct. '82.	Molsons Bank.....	Montreal.....
	Maritime Bank of Dominion of Canada...	St. John, N. B.....
31 Jan. '83.	Halifax Banking Company.....	Halifax.....
	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Windsor, N. S.....
	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Halifax.....
15 May, '82	Compagnie de Pret et de Credit Foncier...	Montreal.....
20 June, '82.	Federal Bank.....	Toronto.....
20 June, '82.	Ontario Bank.....	Toronto.....
	Banque Jacques Cartier.....	Montreal.....
7 June. '82.	Eastern Township Bank.....	Sherbrooke.....
15 July, '82.	Exchange Bank.....	Montreal.....
Feb'y. '82.	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	Fredericton, N. B.....
April, '82.	Union Bank of Prince Edward's Island...	Charlottetown.....
	Union Bank of Lower Canada.....	Quebec.....
	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	Halifax.....
	Pictou Bank.....	Pictou, N. S.....

NOTE.—It will be seen by the dividends paid that our Banking institutions have on the part of the Heads of the leading Banks that the expansion of business en- less great caution be exercised by our monetary institutions, a period of depression

DENDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS ON 31st DEC., 1882.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.	STOCK	DIVID'S. DECLARED.
C. F. Smithers, Pres. W. J. Buchanan, Gen. Mngr.	199½	{ 1 Dec '81 4% b. 1% { 1 June '82, 5%
Hon. Jno. Hamilton, Pres. G. Hague, Gen. Mngr.	122¼	{ 1 Dec. '81 } 3½ p. c. { 1 June '82 } each.
Jas. G. Ross, Pres. J. Stevenson, Cashier.	Not q.	{ 1 Dec. '81, 3 p. c. { 1 June, '82, 3½ p. c.
Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Pres. J. L. Brodie, Cashier.	115	{ 3 Jan. '82 } 3 p. c. { 3 July '82 } each.
W. H. Howland, Pres. D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	136	{ 3 Jan. '82 } 3½ p. c. { 3 July '82 } each.
J. H. Brodie (Chairman Court of Directors) R. R. Grindley, Gen. Mngr.	Not q.	5 per cent. per ann. { Jan. '82 } 4 p. c.
Hon. Wm. McMaster, Pres. W. N. Anderson, Gen. Mngr.	132	{ July '82 } each.
Geo. Gooderham, Pres. Duncan Coulson, Cashier.	172½	{ 1 Dec. '81 } 3½ p. c. { 1 June '82 } each.
John Stuart, Pres. E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier.	113½	{ Dec. '81 } 3½ p. c. { June '82 } each.
James MacLaren, Pres. Geo. Burn, Cashier. . . . .	.....	{ June '82 } 2½ p. c. { Dec. '82 } each.
John S. Maclean, Pres. Thos. Fyshe, Cashier.	147½	{ 1 Aug '82 } 4 p. c. { 1 Feb. '83 } each.
Hon. J. D. Lewin, Pres. W. Girvan, Cashier. . . . .	.....	4 April '82, 4 p. c.
R. Gillespie, Chairman. H. Hughes, Gen. Mngr. . . . .	.....	12 Sept. '82, 6% pr. an.
Hon. L. E. Baker, Pres. Thos. W. Johns, Cashier. . . . .	.....	1 Feb. '82, 3 p. c.
G. H. Starr, Pres. Peter Jack, Cashier.	112¼	31 Aug. '82, 3% 6 mos.
C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., Pres. A. A. Trottier, Cashier.	85½	4 Sept. '82, 2½ p. c.
G. C. Dessaulles, Pres. R. St. Jacques, Cashier. . . . .	.....	{ 1 Aug. '81 } 4 p. c. { 1 Feb. '82 } each.
Louis Molleur (fils), Pres. Ph. Baudouin, Cashier. . . . .	.....	{ 2 July '82 } 3 p. c. { 2 Jan. '83 } each.
F. X. St. Charles, Pres. J. E. Brais, Cashier.	96	5 per cent. per ann.
Hon. I. Thibaudeau, Pres. P. Lafrance, Cashier. . . . .	.....	3½ per cent 6 mos.
James Austin, Pres. R. H. Bethune, Cashier.	196½	{ 1 Nov. '81 } 4 p. c. { 1 May '82 } each.
Thos. Workman, Pres. F. W. Thomas, Gen. Mngr.	125	{ 2 Oct. '82, 3½ p. c. { 2 April, '83, 4 p. c.
Thos. MacLellan, Pres. Alfred Ray, Cashier. . . . .	.....
W. M. Harrington, Pres. W. L. Pitcaithly, Cashier.	109	
..... Walter Lawson, Cashier.	135	
..... W. S. Stirling, Cashier.	117½	30 Aug. '82, 3% 6 mos
D. C. Papineau, Pres. G. N. Fauteux, Cashier. . . . .	.....
S. Nordheimer, Pres. H. S. Strathy, Cashier.	151	{ 1 June '82 } 3½ p. c. { 1 Dec. '82 } each.
Sir W. P. Howland, Pres. C. Holland, Gen. Mngr.	111	17 June '82 6% p. an.
A. Desjardins, M.P., Pres. A. L. de Martigny, Cashier.	117½	3 per cent. 6 mos.
R. W. Heneker, Pres. Wm. Farwell, Gen. Mngr.	122	{ 2 Jan. '82 } 3½ p. c. { 3 July, '83 } each.
M. H. Gault, Pres. Thos. Craig, Mang. Dir.	175¼	4 qr. div'ds. 2 p. c. e.
Hon. A. F. Randolph, Pres. J. W. Spurden, Cashier. . . . .	.....
Chas. Palmer, Pres. Geo. McLeod, Cashier. . . . .	.....	8 per cent. per ann.
Andrew Thompson, Pres. P. McEwen, Cashier.	94	2 per cent. 6 mos.
Thos. E. Kenney, Pres. Geo. Maclean, Cashier.	133	
Hon. R. P. Grant, Pres. Thos. Watson, Manager.	108	

enjoyed unusual prosperity during the year. There seems to be a belief however, that un-
 derprises during the past few years has reached its limit, or nearly so, and that un-
 similar to that which existed previous to 1879, may ensue in Canada.

BANKS.

Name of Bank.	CAPITAL.			LIA- Notes in Circulation
	Capital Authoriz'd.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital Paid Up.	
ONTARIO				
Bank of Toronto	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,181,052
“ Hamilton.	1,000,000	1,000,000	763,700	675,564
“ Commerce	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,231,130
Dominion Bank	1,500,000	1,256,650	1,248,315	953,373
Ontario “	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,049,410
Standard “	1,000,000	764,600	762,500	474,846
Federal “	3,000,000	1,632,500	1,622,060	1,478,445
Bank of Ottawa	1,000,000	940,100	633,040	562,958
Imperial Bank	1,500,000	1,382,300	1,320,402	1,171,356
Totals	\$ 18,500,000	\$ 16,476,150	\$ 15,854,027	\$ 10,778,134
QUEBEC.				
Bank of Montreal	12,000,000	12,000,000	11,999,200	5,085,628
“ “ British N. America ...	4,866,666	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,005,669
“ du Peuple	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	185,993
“ Nationale	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	908,415
“ Jacques Cartier	500,000	500,000	500,000	416,483
“ Ville Marie	500,000	500,000	464,240	347,460
“ St. Jean	1,000,000	540,000	225,990	172,740
“ d'Hochelega	1,000,000	685,200	685,060	448,117
Eastern Township Bank	1,500,000	1,479,600	1,399,714	877,383
Exchange “	500,000	500,000	500,000	440,837
Molsons “	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,831,160
Merchants' “	6,000,000	5,798,267	5,712,240	3,715,969
Quebec “	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	763,504
Union Bank of L. C.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	862,323
St. Hyacinthe Bank	1,000,000	504,600	247,690	211,621
Totals	\$ 39,466,666	\$ 37,474,333	\$ 36,700,800	\$ 17,273,264
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bank of Yarmouth	400,000	400,000	383,830	91,359
“ Nova Scotia	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,016,496
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth ..	280,000	280,000	245,021	41,652
Merchants' Bank of Halifax ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	900,000	652,765
Peoples' “ “	800,000	600,000	600,000	190,138
Union “ “	1,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	147,013
Pictou Bank	500,000	500,000	200,000	143,120
Halifax Banking Company	500,000	500,000	500,000	267,528
Commercial Bank of Windsor ...	500,000	500,000	260,000	91,962
Totals	\$ 5,980,000	\$ 5,780,000	\$ 4,588,851	\$ 2,622,006
PRINCE EDWARD ISL'ND.				
Union Bank	Not obliged to make Re	turns.		
Merchants' Bank. }				
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Bank of New Brunswick	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	578,692
Maritime Bank	2,000,000	698,200	698,000	261,177
Peoples' “				
St. Stephen's Bank	200,000	200,000	200,000	215,959
Totals	\$ 3,200,000	\$ 1,898,200	\$ 1,898,000	\$ 1,055,828
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Bank of British Columbia	Not obliged to make Re turns.			

NOTE.—The cents belonging to each item have not been inserted, but their

BANKS.

ASSETS.			Liabilities not included under other Heads.	Total Liabilities.	Total Assets.
Dom. Gov't Deposits.	Prov'l. Govt. Deposit.	Other Deposits.			
\$ 67,308	\$	\$ 4,045,046	\$ 397,728	\$ 5,691,136	\$ 8,829,892
46,705	.....	1,385,612	48,298	2,156,181	3,099,141
1,017,395	372,593	14,885,262	235,774	19,742,157	27,793,643
52,362	.....	5,453,374	379,946	6,839,056	8,806,450
415,719	550,184	3,150,770	347,427	5,513,512	7,382,002
114,118	186,658	1,873,150	43,117	2,691,891	3,555,654
111,791	171,867	5,602,386	984,704	8,349,195	10,753,195
43,893	.....	879,084	26,529	1,512,466	2,235,857
240,896	315,159	3,679,760	132,610	5,539,734	7,392,120
\$ 2,110,190	\$ 1,596,411	\$ 40,954,450	\$ 2,596,133	58,035,332	\$ 79,847,958
7,439,354	429,359	14,933,704	775,214	28,663,273	46,734,206
26,058	.....	5,066,106	36,392	6,134,225	11,836,547
4,186	100,000	1,525,332	31,426	1,846,939	3,648,950
223,536	11,157	1,929,114	154,952	3,227,177	5,284,918
43,693	250,000	1,172,026	3,638	1,885,842	2,567,126
50,875	.....	281,556	11,001	690,893	1,184,431
65,954	.....	250,974	.....	489,671	737,056
35,206	22,868	507,080	7,687	1,021,961	1,751,478
85,176	27,869	2,044,785	32,528	3,067,694	4,773,161
154,805	100,000	2,281,565	405,663	3,382,872	4,207,118
296,881	9,467	4,612,872	630,755	7,381,139	9,894,668
1,018,429	4,794	8,138,633	894,763	13,772,594	20,640,692
373,744	150,000	3,788,503	34,936	5,110,719	8,055,179
209,351	117,199	1,562,591	386,195	3,132,661	5,202,028
1,497	3,295	629,461	.....	825,876	1,146,005
\$ 9,028,783	\$ 1,226,011	\$ 48,725,315	\$ 3,405,162	\$ 80,658,541	\$ 127,663,558
60,301	.....	241,410	11,646	404,720	817,999
383,795	44,902	2,628,510	251,262	4,315,000	5,631,527
.....	.....	63,258	.....	104,910	400,034
214,563	2,383	1,360,355	121,607	2,352,308	3,559,257
21,502	36,463	447,138	11,801	707,044	1,410,916
38,984	.....	498,718	30,339	715,056	1,321,513
.....	.....	526,792	46,765	716,678	973,856
.....	.....	524,704	34,250	816,485	1,371,099
46,741	.....	185,180	9,930	333,784	696,914
\$ 766,519	\$ 83,749	\$ 6,476,102	\$ 517,608	\$ 10,465,990	\$ 16,183,118
223,596	.....	1,451,288	271,765	2,525,343	4,100,852
191,227	.....	279,107	24,773	756,287	1,271,496
46,452	.....	113,151	1,997	377,560	647,488
461,276	.....	1,843,547	298,536	3,659,192	6,019,837

addition has been added to the respective totals.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the London, Eng. *Canadian Gazette*).

NOTE.—In the case of divisible Stocks or Bonds in various amounts, the quotation is always per cent.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES.

	AMOUNT OUTSTANDING.	RATE OF INTEREST.	INTEREST DATES.	DENOMINATION OF BONDS.	PRESENT QUOTATION.	DATE OF REDEMPTION.
British Columbia, 1865*	£100,000	6	April 1 .. Oct. 1	£500, £200, £100	106½	April 1, 1894.
Ditto 1877	150,000	6	Jan. 1 .. July 1	200, 100	119	July 1, 1907.
Canada	4,447,000	6	Jan. 1 .. July 1	1,000, 500, 100	101½	1883-4.
Ditto 1860	6,446,636	5	Jan. 1 .. July 1	Consolidated stock,	103	
Ditto, 1868 (Intercol. Ry. loan)	500,000	5	April 1 .. Oct. 1	1,000, 500, 100	110	Oct. 1, 1903.
Ditto, 1868	6,300,000	4	April 1 .. Oct. 1	1,000, 500, 100	111½	
Ditto, 1874, '75, '76, '78, '79	12,000,060	4	May 1 .. Nov. 1	1,000, 500, 100	104	
Compton, Quebec, 1873	46,000	6	Jan. 1 .. July 1	100	.....	July 1, 1896.
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	April 1 .. Oct. 1	.....	.....	.....
London, Ontario, 1873	31,000	6	May 7 .. Nov. 7	100	.....	Nov. 7, 1893.
Ditto, 1875	99,800	5	June 30 .. Dec. 31	200	104	Aug. 31, 1893.
Ditto, 1877	45,100	6	Jan. 1 .. July 1	200, 100	.....	July 1, 1896.
Ditto, 1879	80,000	6	April 1 .. Oct. 1	250	108	April 10, 1898.
Montreal, 1873	417,600	5	May 1 .. Nov. 1	500, 100	106	
Ditto, 1874	641,200	5	May 1 .. Nov. 1	500, 100	106	
Ditto, 1879	191,100	5	May 1 .. Nov. 1	500, 100	106	
New Brunswick*	846,900	6	Jan. 1 .. July 1	1,000, 500, 100	108	1886-91.
Nova Scotia*	225,000	6	Jan. 1 .. July 1	500, 100	105	Jan. 1, 1886.
Ottawa, June 1873	102,720	6	May 1 .. Nov. 1	500, 200, 100	115	

Ditto, October 1873	120,700	6	May 1	Nov. 1	500	200	100	115	Nov. 1, 1893.
Ditto, 1875	92,400	6	April 1	Oct. 1	500	250	100	112	Oct. 1, 1904.
Ditto, 1875	62,000	6	June 1	Dec. 1	500	250	100	115	June 1, 1895.
Quebec City, 1872, 1875	320,000	6	Jan. 1	July 1	500	200	100	113	
Ditto, 1873	115,000	6	Jan. 1	July 1	500	100	100	112	July 1, 1893.
Ditto, 1878	102,739	6	Jan. 1	July 1	200	100	100	114	July 1, 1908.
Ditto, 1880	49,750	6	Jan. 1	July 1	500	250	100	111	Jan. 1, 1910.
Quebec Province, 1874	767,400	5	May 1	Nov. 1	1,000	500	100	111	May 1, 1904.
Ditto, 1876	860,000	5	May 1	Nov. 1	1,500	500	200	111	May 1, 1906.
Ditto, 1879	\$3,000,000	5	May 1	Nov. 1	\$1,000	\$500	[100	105	1908.
Ditto, 1880	\$861,100	4½	Jan. 1	July 1	£20				
St. Catharine's City	90,900	6	May 1	Dec. 31	100	£100			Nov. 1, 1894.
Winnipeg City, 1875	51,300	6	June 30	Nov. 1	500				Dec. 31, 1907.
Ditto, 1883	226,500	6	June 30	Dec. 31	500				

* Loans secured on the Dominion.

NOTES.

Canada, 1860.—This issue may be paid off Jan. 1, 1885, or subsequently on the Govt. giving not less than three months' notice. It may be converted into bonds to bearer of £1,000, £500, and £100.

Canada, 1868-78.—This issue is guaranteed by the British Govt. £1,500,000 (Intercolonial Railway Bonds) is to be paid off Oct. 1, 1903; £1,500,000 (Intercolonial Railway Bonds), April 1, 1908; £1,500,000, Oct. 1, 1910; £1,500,000, Oct. 1, 1913; and the remaining £300,000 (Rupert's Land Bonds), April 1, 1904.

Canada, 1874-1879.—These bonds may be had to bearer or registered. They are to be paid off—£4,000,000, May 1, 1904; £1,000,000, Nov. 1, 1905; £2,500,000, Nov. 1, 1906; and £4,500,000, Nov. 1, 1908.

Montreal.—The original amount of the 1873 loan was £500,000, of the 1874 loan of £750,000, and of the 1879 loan of £200,000. All three are being repaid by annual drawings from an accumulative sinking fund of 1½ per cent. per annum for each loan, the drawings for the 1873 loan taking place April 1, for the 1874 loan in Oct., and for the 1879 loan in Oct. 1.

Ottawa, 1873.—The bonds are to be repaid by May 1, 1903, drawings to the amount of £20,000 to take place at the end of each term of 10, 15, 20, and 25 years, and £22,750 at the end of 30 years. The first drawing took place in Oct., 1882, and the bonds then drawn are to be paid off on May 1, 1883.

Quebec City, 1872-5.—£100,000 is to be paid off Jan. 1, 1892, and £220,000 July 1, 1905.

Quebec Province, 1874.—The original amount was £800,000, and bonds to the amount of £32,600 have been brought from the sinking fund when the price was par or under.

Quebec Province, 1879.—Though a dollar loan payments are made in sterling in London by the Bank of Montreal.

Quebec Province, 1880.—The original amount was £878,600, drawings taking place June 1 and Dec. 1, on a scale which is to repay the loan within 39 years.

St. Catharine's City.—Of the principal £41,000 is due Sept. 1, 1896; £30,000 Dec. 31, 1896; £15,400 April 22nd, 1896; and £4,500 June 30, 1898.

RAILWAYS.

	Price.
Albert Railway of New Brunswick, £123,200 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of £200 ; coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1 ; redeemable Dec. 1, 1897..	—
Atlantic and St. Lawrence, £1,127,800 6 per cent. shares of £100 ; coupons payable March 15 and Sept. 15	133
Buffalo and Lake Huron, £525,135 registered shares of £10 ; dividends payable in March and Sept.	11½
Ditto, £297,600 5½ per cent. first mortgage irredeemable bonds of £100 ; coupons payable March 1 and Sept. 1.	122
Ditto, £466,158 5½ per cent. second mortgage irredeemable bonds of £100 ; coupons payable March 1 and Sept. 1.	122
Canada Central, £469,100 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of £500 and £100 ; coupons payable April 1 and Oct. 1	106
Canada Southern, \$14,000,000 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of \$1,000, with coupons payable in New York Jan 1 and July 1 ; redeemable Jan. 1, 1908	99
Canadian Pacific, \$100,000,000 5 per cent. shares of \$100 ; dividend payable March and Sept.	60
Chicago and Grand Trunk, \$6,600,000 stock ; not known here.	—
Ditto, £1,239,600 6 per cent. first mortgage bonds of £1,000, £500 and £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and the principal Jan. 1, 1900.	112
Ditto, £750,000 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds ; coupons payable in New York Jan. 1 and July 1, and the principal Jan. 1, 1895 ; held chiefly in Holland.	—
Grand Trunk Junction, £275,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of £1,000, £500, and £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1, and July 1, and the principal Jan. 1, 1901.	102
Grand Trunk of Canada, £4,270,575 5 per cent. irredeemable debenture stock ; interest payable Jan. 14, July 14	116
Ditto, £496,700 6 per cent. second equipment bonds of £1,000, £500 and £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and redeemable July 1, 1919.	123
Ditto, £3,218,149 first preference stock, ranking for 5 per cent. until ordinary gets 3, and afterwards for 6	106½
Ditto, £2,327,794 second preference stock, ranking for 5 per cent. until ordinary gets 3, and afterwards for 6.	92
Ditto, £7,168,055 third preference stock, ranking for 4 per cent. until ordinary gets 3, and afterwards for 5.	51⅔
Ditto, £13,412,553 ordinary stock.	21⅔
Ditto, £2,773,900 Great Western 5 per cent. Debenture stock, with interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1 ; registered or with coupons.	116
Ditto, £991,500 Great Western 6 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, and principal Dec. 1, 1890.	112
Ditto, £505,753 Great Western 5 per cent. cumulative preference stock.	112
Ditto, £6,117,024 Great Western ordinary shares of £20 10s.	15¾
Hamilton and North-Western, £450,000 first mortgage bonds of £100 ; coupons payable June 1 and Dec. 1, and principal June 1, 1898.	108
Michigan Air Line, £310,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of £1,000, £500, £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and principal Jan. 1, 1902.	96
Midland of Canada, £525,000 Midland Section first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1, redeemable Nov. 1, 1908	94

	Price.
Midland of Canada, £60,000 5 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and principal Jan. 1, 1912 ; may be registered	93
Montreal and Champlain Junction, £172,600 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of £1,000, £500, and £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and principal Jan. 1, 1902.....	96
Newfoundland, £400,000 first mortgage (Southern Division) 6 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and principal July 1, 1932.	94
Northern of Canada, \$3,256,286 first mortgage sterling 5 per cent. bonds of £500 and £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, and principal in 1902 ; may be registered	104
Ditto, \$779,153 Northern Extension 6 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, repayable July 1, 1893.....	108
Ditto, \$1,381,646 second preference 6 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, and principal July 31, 1884.....	101
Ditto, \$471,093 third preference 6 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable April 1 and Oct. 1, irredeemable.....	—
Ditto, \$730,000 6 per cent. preference stock, registered.....	67½
Quebec Central, £556,000 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, redeemable July 1, 1911.....	65½
St. John and Maine, £545,374 shares of £100.....	37½
St. Lawrence and Ottawa, £200,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of £50 and £100 ; coupons payable June 15 and Dec. 15	67½
Toronto, Grey and Bruce, £410,900 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1.....	67½
Welland, £50,000 preference 6 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 ; redeemable Nov. 1, 1894.....	—
Ditto, £100,000 first debenture stock, 6 per cent.....	—
Ditto, £50,000 second debenture stock, 6 per cent.....	—
Ditto, £163,656 ordinary shares of £20 or \$100	—
Wellington, Grey and Bruce, £459,500 first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of £100 ; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1, redeemable July 1, 1891.....	97
Western Counties, N.S., £459,500 5 per cent. B debenture bonds of £100 ; coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1.....	—

NOTES.

Albert Railway.—On the placing of the bonds in 1882, five years' interest to June, 1887, was invested in consols, and what may not have been needed at the end of the five years is to remain as a reserve fund to secure future coupons.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence.—Leased to the Grand Trunk, that company guaranteeing the named interest.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Recent dividends: 5s. per share for half-year to Dec., 1881; 5s. 3d. to June, 1882; and 5s. 3d. to Dec., 1882.

Canada Central.—The bonds mature Oct. 1, 1899, and the Dominion Govt. guarantees the interest on them, the company only having to provide £10,000 a year as sinking fund. This sinking fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds when at or under 105, and to drawings when the price exceeds that. The amount was originally £500,000.

Canada Southern.—These bonds form the only mortgage. The New York Central guarantees the interest for 20 years from 1877.

Canadian Pacific.—The proceeds of land sales may be and are used to supplement net revenue to make up the dividend to 5 per cent.

Chicago and Grand Trunk.—The company's line is practically part of the Grand Trunk system, and is in all respects controlled by it, though separate accounts are kept. No dividend has yet been paid on the ordinary stock.

Grand Trunk Junction.—The bonds are secured by a rental from the Chicago and Grand Trunk. The issue is part of a mortgage of £350,000.

Grand Trunk.—As from the 12th August, 1882, this company takes the place of the old Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies of Canada. The agreement is based on the net earnings of the united undertakings being divided in the proportion of 70 per cent. to the Grand Trunk stocks and 30 per cent. to the Great Western stocks. If in any one year ending with Dec. 31 such 30 per cent. does not admit of a dividend of 3 per cent. on Great Western ordinary capital recourse is to be had to the Grand Trunk portion, but the Great Western dividend may never exceed 3 per cent. as long as anything is due to Grand Trunk stocks for such assistance.—*Stock Exchange Year Book.*

In addition to the capital herein given, there is £3,111,500 in debentures, which is held by the Canadian Gov., interest on which is now deferred until 6 per cent. has been earned on the ordinary stock. The accounts to June 30 and Dec. 31 are submitted in Oct. and April. For the period from August 12, 1882, to Dec. 31, the full dividend on Grand Trunk first and second preference stocks was paid, and a dividend at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the third. Great Western shares got $3\frac{1}{4}$.

Michigan Air Line.—The line is, for 22 years from Jan. 1, 1882, to be worked by the Grand Trunk, and interest is secured upon the Air Line's gross receipts.

Montrea and Champlain Junction.—The line is, for 21 years from Jan. 1, 1881, to be worked by the Grand Trunk, the latter guaranteeing 5 per cent. on the bonds.

Midland of Canada.—The system is under the control of the Grand Trunk, but the company's bonded debt is not guaranteed by the Grand Trunk.

Newfoundland.—The Company has a subsidy from the Newfoundland Government for a period of 35 years from 1881, amounting on this division to £10,800 per annum, and also a land grant, aggregating on this division 500,000 acres. The proceeds of the sales of land are to be applied to the redemption of the bonds by purchase at the current market price, not exceeding 120 per cent., or if such purchase cannot be effected, by drawings at 120 per cent. The bonds will be accepted by the company at 120 per cent. in payment for lands, and any bonds so received by the company will be cancelled.

Northern of Canada.—The ordinary stock (\$815,200) is not known here. Accounts made up to Dec. 31, and submitted in Toronto in March. For 1880 the preference stock got $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; for 1881, nil. The Northern Extension bonds may be exchanged for first mortgage bonds, the rate to be arranged between the company and the holder wishing to exchange.

Quebec Central.—Until July 1, 1886, interest is to be provided by the Province of Quebec. The line was opened June 1, 1881.

St. John and Mainc.—Accounts made up to June 30 and Dec 31, and submitted in Nov. and May. In May, 1881, the dividend was 10s. per share, but there has since been no distribution in consequence of the large amount standing to the debt of "new equipment account" to be liquidated.

St. Lawrence and Ottawa.—Coupons due June, 1882, and since are unpaid. A sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum is to accumulate for the payment off of the bonds in 1910, unless they can sooner be bought at or under par.

Toronto, Grey and Bruce.—The coupons due July, 1873, and since are unpaid,

except that £1 5s. has been paid on account of each of the coupons due June, 1882, and Dec., 1882.

Welland.—Accounts made up to Dec. 31, and submitted in July. For 1881, only the interest on the preference bonds was paid. Interest on the preference bonds is cumulative, but on the debenture stocks it is non-cumulative.

Wellington, Grey, and Bruce.—The line is worked by the Grand Trunk, the Wellington receiving 30 per cent. of the gross receipts, and the Grand Trunk sets aside a further percentage for redeeming the bonds by drawings in May and Nov. £1 15s. per coupon is overdue from Jan., 1880, and all subsequent coupons are in complete arrear. The amount was originally £532,000.

Western Countries.—The Nova Scotian Govt. guarantees interest until redemption, and that takes place by the application of £1,350 a year to annual drawings.

LAND AND LAND-ADVANCE COMPANIES.

	Price
Dominion of Canada Freehold Estate and Timber, Limited, £90,000, shares of £1, fully paid.....	—
Ditto £60,000 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures of £100; interest Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, redeemable at £120 by 12 annual drawings, commencing Aug. 1, 1884.....	—
Dominion of Canada Land and Colonization, Limited, £73,620, shares of £10, chiefly with £8 paid.....	—
Grange Trust, Limited, \$993,950, shares of \$50, with \$5 paid.....	—
Great North-West and Manitoba Land, Limited, £7,000, shares of £5, fully paid.....	—
Ditto, £12,245 ordinary shares of £5, with £2 paid, ranking equally with foregoing.....	—
Hudson's Bay, £1,500,000 fully paid shares of £15, without liability.....	31
Huron and Erie Loan and Savings \$ shares of \$ paid....	—
Land Corporation of Canada, Limited, £250,000, shares of £10, with £3 paid	2½
London and Canadian Loan and Agency, Limited, \$4,000,000, shares of \$50, with \$7 paid.....	—
Manitoba and North-West Loan, Limited, \$1,250,000, shares of \$100, with \$ paid.....	—
Manitoba Investment Association, \$500,000, shares of \$100, with \$30 paid..	—
Manitoba Land Company, Limited, £50,000, fully-paid shares of £10.....	—
Manitoba Mortgage and Investment, Limited, £250,000, shares of £10, with £1 paid.....	1¾
Ditto, £200,000, shares of £10, with 10s. paid.....	—
National Investment of Canada, Limited, \$1,460,900 shares of \$100, with \$20 paid.....	—
New Brunswick Land and Lumber, Limited, £513,000, 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds of £100; coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.....	82½
Newfoundland Land, Limited, £129,678, shares of £3, full-paid.....	4½
North British Canadian Investment, Limited, £500,000, shares of £10, with £2 paid.....	2½
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage, Limited, £500,000, shares of £10, with £2 paid.....	2½
Ditto, £100,000, shares of £10, with £1 paid.....	—
Ontario Investment Association, Limited, £100,000, 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of £100 and £500; coupons payable Jan. 1 and July 1.....	—
Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, \$100,000, fully-paid shares of \$50..	—

Peterborough Real Estate Investment, Limited, \$1,493,600, shares of \$100, with \$25 paid.....	—
Scottish Manitoba and North-West Real Estate, Limited, £76,960, shares of £10, with £5 10s. paid ..	—
Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land Limited, £118,000, shares of £10, with £4 paid	5½
Ditto, £132,000, shares of £10, with £3 paid, ranking equally with foregoing	—
Trust and Loan Company of Canada, £1,000,000. shares of £20, with £5 paid, with liability up to £20.....	5
Ditto, £500,000, shares of £20, with £3 paid, ranking equally with, and with the same liability as the foregoing.....	3
Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, \$2,000,000, shares of \$, with \$ paid.....	—

NOTES—continued.

Dominion of Canada Freehold Estate.—No report has yet been issued.

Dominion of Canada Land.—Accounts to March 31, submitted in August. The period up to March 31, 1882, was occupied in clearing the lands acquired by the company.

Grange Trust.—Accounts to June 1, submitted at Toronto in same month. Dividend for 1881-2, 9 per cent Reserve fund \$838. Debentures have been issued in this country by E. C. Maddison & Co. 31, Lombard Street, E. C. Interest is paid Jan. 1 and July 1, by the National Bank of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane, E. C.

Great North-West and Manitoba Land.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in February. A portion of the land is under cultivation by the company, and steam ploughing machinery has recently been sent out to Canada for this purpose. Loans on mortgage. £6,584.

Hudson's Bay.—Accounts to May 31, submitted in June or July, and interim meeting in Nov. Dividends: 1880-1, 14s. ; 1881-82, 14s. In 1882 £2 per share was returned on account of capital. Nothing has been paid on account of 1882-3.

Huron and Erie.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted at London, Ont., in Feb. Dividend for 1882, 10 per cent. Reserve, \$320,000. Debentures are issued by J. G. Dickson, 8 York Buildings, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Land Corporation of Canada.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in April. Dividend for 1882. 5s. per share.

London and Canadian Loan and Agency.—Accounts to Aug. 31, submitted in Oct. in Toronto. Dividend for seven years past, 10 per cent. Debentures are issued through Mackenzie and Black, 28 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Manitoba and North-West Loan.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted at Toronto in Jan. Dividend for 1882, 8 per cent. Reserve, \$70,000. Debentures are issued in this country through J. T. Moncrieff, 15 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

Manitoba Investment.—Accounts to June 30, submitted in July in Winnipeg. Dividend for 1880-1, 10 per cent. ; 1881-2, 8. Reserve, \$7,500. Debentures are issued through Macrae, Flett and Rennie, 57 Castle Street, Edinburgh, and Morton, Rose & Co., Bartholomew Lane, London, E. C.

Manitoba Land.—Accounts to Feb. 28, submitted in May. The first report will be submitted in May, 1883.

Manitoba Mortgage and Investment.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in March. Dividend for 1882, 8 per cent. Reserve, £5,000. There are also Debentures to the amount of £194,000.

National Investment.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted at Toronto in Jan. Divi-

dividend for 1882, 7 per cent. Reserve, \$15,000. Debentures are issued in this country by Mill and Bonar, 15 Hill Street, Edinburgh.

New Brunswick Land.—The company took 1,600,000 acres of land from the New Brunswick Railway Company. After the working expenses and interest on these bonds have been met, £2,000 a year is to be set aside for redeeming the bonds by purchase, together with the proceeds of the lands sold. All payments are guaranteed by the railway company.

Newfoundland Land.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in Dec. following. No dividend so far.

North British Canadian Investment.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in April. Dividend for 1880, 1881, and 1882, 8 per cent. Reserve fund, £19,500; debentures, £350,000.

North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage.—Accounts to Nov. 11, submitted in Aberdeen in Dec. For six years to Nov. 1882, the dividend was 10 per cent. Reserve, £30,000; debentures and deposits, £450,000.

Ontario Investment.—The bonds form a part of a mortgage of £400,000, and a sinking fund of 2 per cent. per annum is to accumulate for repayment of the bonds July 1, 1902, unless they have sooner been purchased in the open market. The subscribed capital is \$2,650,000, and \$580,371 is paid up. Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted at London, Ont., in Feb. Dividend for 1882 and several previous years, 8 per cent. Reserve, \$500,000. In addition to the sterling bonds there are also currency debentures.

Ontario Loan and Debenture.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted at London, Ont., in Feb. Dividend for 1882, 8 per cent. Reserve, \$260,000. Debentures are issued by Borthwick, Wark and Co., Bartholomew House, London, E. C.

Peterborough Real Estate.—Accounts to May 31, submitted at Peterborough, Canada, in July. Dividend for 1881-2, 7 per cent. Debentures are issued through Finlayson and Auld, 150 West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Manitoba and North-West.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in March in Edinburgh. Dividend for 1882, 6 per cent. There are loans on mortgages to the amount of £4,336.

Scottish Ontario and Manitoba Land.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in April in Glasgow. Dividend for 1882, 15 per cent. Reserve, £12,000. Debentures, £90,000.

Trust and Loan of Canada.—Accounts to March 31 and Sept. 30, submitted May and November. Dividends: in 1881, 6; in 1882, 5½. Debentures, £749,246. Reserve, £139,492.

Western Canada Loan and Savings.—Account to Dec. 31, submitted in Feb. in Toronto. Dividend for 1882, 10 per cent. Reserve fund, \$370,000; contingent fund, \$11,200. Debentures are issued in this country by Bell, Begg and Cowan, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh, and Morton, Rose and Co., Bartholomew House, London, E. C.

BANKS.

	Price.
Bank of British Columbia, £250,000, fully-paid shares of £20, with liability up to £40	22
Ditto, £192,000, shares of £20, with £10 paid, with liability up to £40, ranking equally with the foregoing	11
Bank of British North America, £1,000,000, in fully-paid shares of £50, without further liability	56
Bank of Montreal, £2,465,589 in stock, with liability extending to further equal amount .....	..

NOTES.

Bank of British Columbia.—Dividend: 6 per cent. per annum for two half years to June, 1882, and 8 for half year to Dec. 1882, declared in Feb. or March and Aug. or Sept. Reserve, £44,000.

Bank of British North America.—Accounts made up annually to Dec. 31, and submitted in June, but dividends are paid in Jan. and July in respect of the half years immediately preceding. For five years to 1881 inclusive the dividend was 5 per cent., but for 1882 the rate was 6. At Dec. 31, 1882, the “rest,” or undivided profit, amounted to £182,000.

Bank of Montreal.—Accounts made up annually to April 30, and submitted in June in Canada. For 1880-81 and 1881-2 the dividend was 10 per cent., and on account of 1882-3 5 per cent has been paid. Undivided profit, £1,174,000.

MINING COMPANIES.

	Price.
Canada Gold, Limited, £15,000, fully-paid shares of £1.....	—
Canadian Copper and Sulphur, Limited, £329,560 fully-paid shares of £4..	7
Gold Mining Association of Canada, Limited, £109,930, fully-paid shares of £1	—
Lake Superior Native Copper, Limited, £25,000, fully-paid vendors' shares of £1	—
Ditto, £24,499, fully-paid ordinary shares of £1.....	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto, £50,501, ordinary shares of £1, with 10s. paid.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

NOTES.

Canada Gold.—No dividend has yet been paid.

Canadian Copper.—Accounts to Sept. 30, submitted Dec. Report to Sept. 1882, showed a debit to revenue of £40,407. Debentures, £12,500, the interest on which is paid.

General Mining.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in April, but an interim meeting is held in Nov. Dividend for 1881, 8s. per share. Reserve, £42,050.

Gold Mining of Canada.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in Jan. The works have just been completed, and active operations will commence in the spring.

Lake Superior Native Copper.—Vendors' shares do not rank until dividends amounting to £1 per share have been paid on ordinary shares. Accounts to June 30, submitted in August. The opening up of the mines is in progress.

COAL AND STEEL COMPANIES.

	Price.
General Mining, Limited, £219,752, fully-paid shares of £8.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway, Limited, £50,000 cumulative 10 per cent. first preference shares of £10, with £6 paid	8
Ditto, £14,500, fully-paid non-cumulative 6 per cent. second preference of £10	4
Ditto, £250,000, fully-paid ordinary shares of £10.....	3

NOTE.

Sydney and Louisburg Coal.—After the preference dividends have been met, two-thirds of the surplus profits go to the ordinary shares, and one-third to the first preference shares. Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in May. No dividend yet paid on preference or ordinary shares. At December, 1881, there was a credit balance to profit and loss of £1,784.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

	Price.
British Canadian Lumber and Timber, Limited, £163,000, fully-paid A 10 per cent, preference shares of £10.....	10
Ditto, £103,000, fully-paid B shares of £10.....	—
Quebec Timber, Limited, £30,000, fully-paid A shares of £10.....	—
Ditto, £25,000, fully-paid B shares of £10.....	—
Western Canada Oil, Lands and Works, Limited, £200,000, fully-paid shares of £100.....	—
Ditto, £99,850, fully-paid B shares of £50, ranking equally with A.....	—
Ditto, £199,700, A 12 per cent. non-cumulative debentures of £100.....	—

NOTES.

British Canadian Lumber and Timber.—Accounts to Dec. 31, usually submitted in March in Edinburgh. For 1881, 10 per cent. was paid on both classes. Sinking fund, £3,783.

Quebec Timber.—Accounts to Dec. 31, submitted in Feb. in Edinburgh. The A shares rank first for a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and, after a sinking fund of £2,400 per annum has been provided, the B shares take 10 per cent., the surplus profits being divided between the A and B shares in the proportion of the capital of each class. If the profits in any year are not sufficient to meet the dividend to the A. shareholders and the sinking fund, the deficiency is to be made up out of the profits thereafter, before anything is paid on the B shares. When the sinking fund (with interest) shall amount to a sum equivalent to the whole capital £55,000, it is provided that the difference between A and B shares is to be abolished, both classes then to rank equally. For 1882 the B shares got 3 per cent.

Western of Canada Oil, Lands and Works.—Accounts to March 31, submitted about June 1881-2, closed with a credit balance of £578, but debenture interest is not being paid.

ADDENDA.

Gold Mining. Value of yield in 1881 in British Columbia, \$1,013,000; number of miners employed, 2,940; average yield per miner, \$683 per annum; total value of gold produced from 1858 to 1882, \$46,685,000. In Nova Scotia, 1881, 10,756 ounces were produced, against 13,234 ounces in 1880; number of mines were 33, and mills employed, 30; the maximum yield per ton was 6oz. 3dwt. 16gr. The value of gold-bearing quartz exported from Canada in 1881-82 was \$930,151.

APPENDIX.

Statement of Dominion Bye Elections, 1882, held previous to the General Election.

The names of the unsuccessful candidates are given in *Italics*. [Abbreviations:—
c. stands for "Conservative," l. for "Liberal," i. for "independent," w.m. for "working man."]

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	VOTES POLLED.	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Feb. 16th	South Simcoe, Ont.	c. Lt.-Col. Richard Tyrwhitt, farmer (Bradford, Ont.) l. <i>John S. Lucas</i> , (Churchill, Ont.)	1757 870	Death of the sitting mem. (Mr. W. C. Little).
March 9th	New Westminster, B. C.	c. Joshua A. R. Homer, commission merchant (New Westminster) l. <i>John McLennan</i> (do).	306 168	Elevation of sitting mem. (Dr. T. R. McInnes,) to the Senate.

STATEMENT OF VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS, 20TH JUNE, 1882.

***ADDINGTON.**

c. John Wm. Bell, farmer (Desmond, Ont.).....1659
l. *John B. Aylesworth* (Newburg, Ont.)1157

ALBERT.

c. John Wallace, farmer (Hillsborough, N. B.) 784
l. *Alex. Rogers*, merchant (Hopewell Hill, N.B.)..... 723

***ALGOMA.**

c. Simon James Dawson, C.E. (Prince Arthur's Landing, Ont.)1707
l. *Hon. Wm. Macdougall*, C.B., Q.C. (Ottawa)1112

ANNAPOLIS.

l. Wm. Hallett Ray, farmer (Clement's Port, N.S.)1430
c. *R. E. Fitzrandolph* (Bridgetown, N.S.)1368

ANTIGONISH.

l. Angus McIsaac, barrister (Antigonish, N.S.)1068
c. *Chas. B. Whidden*, merchant (do)..... 735

***ARGENTEUIL.**

c. Hon. John Joseph Caldwell Abbott, D C.L., Q.C. (Montreal)—acclamation.....

BAGOT.

c. Hon. Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Q.C. (Montreal)—acclamation

BEAUCHE.

c. Joseph Bolduc N.P. (St. Victor de Tring, P.Q.) 2153
 l. *François Xavier Lemieux*, advocate (Quebec) 889

BEAUHARNOIS.

c. Joseph Gideon Horace Bergeron, B.C.L., advocate (Montreal)—acclamation

*BELLECHASSE.

c. Lt.-Col. Guillaume Amyot, advocate (Quebec) 1186
 l. *Ernest Pacaud*, journalist (do) 1044

BERTHIER.

c. Edward Octavien Cuthbert, seigneur (Berthier, P.Q.) 1138
 l. *Louis Sylvestre* 1120

BONAVENTURE.

c. Louis Joseph Riopel, LL.B. N.P., barrister (New Carlisle, P.Q.)—acclamation

*BOTHWELL.

c. John Joseph Hawkins, gentleman (Brantford, Ont.) 1520
 l. *Hon. David Mills*, journalist (London, Ont.) 1504

*BRANT NORTH.

l. James Sommerville, journalist (Dundas, Ont.) 1603
 c. *G. R. Currie* (Blenheim, Ont.) 652

*BRANT SOUTH.

l. Wm. Paterson, merchant (Brantford, Ont.) 1473
 c. *Alfred Watts*, manufacturer (do) 1297

*BROCKVILLE.

c. John Fisher Wood, barrister (Brockville, Ont.) 1277
 l. *William H. Comstock*, manufacturer (do) 1272

BROME.

l. Sydney Arthur Fisher, farmer (Knowlton, P.Q.) 1399
 c. *S. N. Boright* (Sutton Flats, P.Q.) 1290

*BRUCE, NORTH.

c. Alexander McNeill, barrister (Warton and Paisley, Ont.) .. 1250
 l. *James Gillies*, farmer (Gillies Hill, Ont.) 1162

*BRUCE, EAST.

l. Rupert Mearse Wells, barrister (Toronto) 1558
 c. *Alexander Shaw*, barrister (Walkerton, Ont.) 1497

*BRUCE, WEST.

l. James Somerville, conveyancer (Lucknow, Ont.) 1833
 c. *J. H. Scott*, barrister (Kincardine, Ont.) 941

CAPE BRETON.

c. Wm. McDonald, merchant (Little Glace Bay, N.S.) 1297
 c. Murray Dodd, Q.C. (Sydney, N.S.) 1237
 c. *Wm. M. McLeod*, M.D. (do) 1124
 l. *Newton L. McKay*, Q.C. (do) 1013
 c. *Hector F. McDougall*, merchant (Christmas Island, N.S.) 934

CARDWELL.

c. Thomas White, journalist (Montreal) 1407
 l. *J. F. McLaughlin*, miller (Toronto) 1066

CARIBOO.

c. James Reid, merchant (Queenelle, B.C.)—acclamation

CARLETON, N.B.

l. David Irvine, farmer (Centreville, N.B.) 1812
 c. *Hon. Wm. Lindsay*, merchant (Woodstock, N.B.) 1653

*CARLETON, ONT.

c. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. Q.C. (Ottawa) 1185
 i. c. *Rev John May*, M.A., Inspector of Schools (do) 629
 l. *Erskine H. Bronson*, lumberer (do) 617

CHAMBLY.

c. Pierre Basile Benoit, farmer (St. Hubert, P.Q.) 822
 l. *M. E. Berthiaume*, N.P. (St. Bruno, P.Q.) 283

CHAMPLAIN.

- c.* Hypolite Montplaisir, farmer
(Cap de la Madelaine, P.Q.) ..1773
l. Arthur Turcotte, advocate
(Three Rivers, P.Q.) 614

CHARLEVOIX.

- c.* Simon Xavier Cimon, contrac-
tor (Murray Bay, P.Q.)..... 954
l. J. A. J. Kane, advocate. 601

CHARLOTTE.

- l.* Hon. Arthur Hill Gillmor,
millowner (St. George, N.B.)..1558
c. Hon. Benj. Robt. Stevenson,
Q.C. (St. Andrews, N.B.).....1244

CHATEAUGUAY.

- l.* Edward Holton, B.C.L., ad-
vocate (Montreal)..... 860
c. Francis A. Quinn, advocate
(do.)..... 799

* CHICOUTIMI & SAGUENAY.

- c.* Jean Alfred Gagné, advocate
(Chicoutimi)1773
c. L. N. Catellier, merchant,
(do.)..... 657

COLCHESTER.

- c.* Hon. Archibald Woodbury
McLelan (Londonderry, N.S.)..1887
l. Frederick A. Lawrence, barris-
ter (Truro, N.S.)..... 1452

COMPTON.

- c.* Hon. John Henry Pope, far-
mer (Cookshire, P.Q.)1612
l. Hugh Eybert Cairns, mill-
owner (East Clifton, P.Q.) 823

* CORNWALL & STORMONT.

- c.* Lieut.-Col. Darby Bergin,
M.D. (Cornwall).....1819
l. James Bethune, Q.C. (To-
ronto)1370

CUMBERLAND.

- c.* Hon. Sir Charles Tupper,
K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., M.D.
(Ottawa).....acclamation

DIGBY.

- l.* Hon. Wm. Berrian Vail, gen-
tleman (Halifax, N.S.)1123
c. John Chipman Wade, Q.C.
(Digby, N.S.)..... 871

DORCHESTER.

- c.* Chas. Alex. Lesage, M.D.
(Ste. Claire, P.Q.).....acclamation

DRUMMOND & ARTHABASKA.

- c.* Désire Olivier Bourbeau, mer-
chant (Victoriaville, P.Q.).....2421
l. Lawrence J. Cannon, advocate
(Arthabaskaville, P.Q.).....1811

DUNDAS.

- c.* Chas. Erastus Hickey, M.D.
(Morrisburg, Ont.).....1719
l. Theodore F. Chamberlain, M.D
(do.).....1630

DURHAM, EAST.

- c.* Lieut.-Col. Arthur T. H Wil-
liams, gentleman (Port Hope,
Ont.)1638
l. Lewis Ross, merchant (do.)...1257

DURHAM, WEST.

- l.* Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C.
(Toronto).....1497
c. Christopher W. Bunting, pub-
lisher (do.).....1379

* ELGIN, EAST.

- l.* John Henry Wilson, M.D.
(St. Thomas, Ont.).....2221
c. Thos. Arkell, merchant (do.)..2097

* ELGIN, WEST.

- l.* George Elliott Casey, gentle-
man (Fingal, Ont.).....2110
c. Alex. Clark, farmer (Harwich,
Ont.)1305

* ESSEX, NORTH.

- c.* James Colebrooke Patterson,
barrister (Windsor, Ont.)...1714
l. Joseph A. Kilroy, grocer,
(do)1022

* ESSEX, SOUTH.

- c.* Lewis Wigle, storekeeper,
(Leamington, Ont.).....1475
l. Wm. McGregor, banker (Wind-
sor, Ont.)..... 1415

FRONTENAC.

- c.* Lieut.-Col. Geo. Airey Kirk-
patrick, LL.B., Q.C. (King-
ston Ont.)—acclamation.

* GASPE.

- c.* Hon. Pierre Fortin, M.D.
(Quebec)—acclamation.

GLENGARRY.

- c.* Donald MacMaster, B.C.L.,
Q.C. (Montreal)1499
l. Hon. Donald Alexander Mac-
donald, capitalist (do)1276

GLOUCESTER.

- c. Kennedy Francis Burns, store-keeper (Bathurst, N.B.)....1205
 c. *Onesiphon Turgeon*, lobster packer (do) 564
 l. *Hon. Timothy Warren Anglin*, journalist (St. John, N.B.).. 540

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

- c. William Thos. Benson, manufacturer (Cardinal, Ont.)....1187
 l. *Jas. Miller*, manufacturer, (Spencerville, Ont.).....1039

* GREY, EAST.

- c. Thomas Simpson Sproule, M. D. (Markdale, Ont.).....1934
 l. *Peter Christie*, farmer (St. Vincent)1520

GREY, NORTH.

- l. Benj. Allen, merchant (Owen Sound, Ont.).....1457
 c. *Saml. Jonathan Lane*, Q.C. (do).....1385

* GREY, SOUTH.

- c. George Landerkin, M. D., (Hanover, Ont.)1765
 c. *George Jackson*, gentleman (Durham, Ont.).....1689

GUYSBOROUGH.

- l. John Angus Kirk, farmer (St. Marys, N.S.)..... 818
 c. *Alfred Ogden*, gentleman, (Cape Canso, N.S.)..... 628

HALDIMAND.

- l. David Thompson, grain merchant (Deans, Ont).....1490
 c. *William Hamilton Merritt* gentleman (Toronto)1364

HALIFAX.

- c. Malachy Bowes Daly, barrister (Halifax, N.S.).....2811
 c. Matthew Henry Richey, Q.C. (do)2785
 l. *Hon. Alfred Gilpin Jones*, merchant (do)2720
 l. *H. H. Fuller*, merchant (do) ..2563

HALTON.

- l. Wm. McCraney, lumber merchant (Oakville, Ont).....1822
 c. *George Crawford McKindsey*, ex-Sheriff (Milton, Ont).....1739

HAMILTON.

- c. Francis Edwin Kilvert, barrister (Hamilton, Ont).....2666
 c. Thomas Robertson, Q.C. (do) 2612
 l. *Dennis Moore*, merchant (do) 2194
 l. *Amilius Irving*, Q.C. (do) 2146

HANTS.

- c. Wm. Henry Allison, gentleman (Newport, N. S.).....1386
 l. *Wm. Curry*, barrister (Windsor, N. S.).....1341

HASTINGS, EAST.

- c. John White, manufacturer (Roslin, Ont).....1386
 l. *Harford Ashley* do, (Belleville, Ont).....1333

HASTINGS, NORTH.

- c. Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, journalist (Belleville, Ont).....1408
 l. *William Coe*, miner (Coehill, Madoc, Ont).....1057

HASTINGS, WEST.

- c. Alexander Robertson, barrister (Belleville, Ont).....1317
 l. *James Brown*, iron-founder (do)1081

HOCHELAGA.

- c. T. C. Alphonse Desjardins, banker (Montreal)—acclamation

HUNTINGTON.

- l. Julius Scriver, gentleman (Hemmingford, P. Q).....1206
 c. *Chas. Peers Davidson*, D.C.L., Q.C. (Montreal) 591

*HURON, EAST.

- c. Thos. Farrow, farmer (Bluevale, Ont)1631
 l. *Wm. Sloan*, M. D. (Blyth, Ont).....1571

*HURON, SOUTH.

- l. John McMillan, farmer (Constance, Ont).....1021
 c. *W. J. Shannon*, (McKillop, Ont).....1024

*HURON, WEST.

- l. Malcolm Collin Cameron, barrister (Goderich, Ont).....1736
 c. *Robt. Porter* (Kirkton, Ont)..1707

IBERVILLE.

- l. Francois Bechard, farmer (Mount Johnson, P. Q)—acclamitn

INVERNESS.

- c.* Hugh Cameron, M.D. (Mabou, N. S.).....1912
l. *Saml. MacDonnell*, Q. C. (Port Hood, N. S.).....1062

JACQUES CARTIER.

- c.* Désiré Girouard, D. C. L., Q. C. (Montreal)..... 994
l. *Hon. T. A. Rudolphe Laflamme*, D.C.L., Q.C. (do) 731

JOLIETTE.

- c.* Edward Guilbault, manufacturer (Joliette, P. Q.).....1215
c. *J. N. Alfred McConville*, advocate (do)..... 992

KAMOURASKA.

- c.* Chas Bruno Blondeau, contractor (St. Paschal, P. Q.)...1107
l. *Guillaume Bouchard*, trader (Quebec).....1089

*KENT, ONT.

- c.* Henry Smyth, real estate agt. (Chatham, Ont).....2223
l. *James Samson*, M. D. (Rondeau, Ont).....2066

KENT, N. B.

- c.* Gilbert Anselme Girouard, merchant (Buctouche, N. B.)..1412
l. *George A. McInerney*..... 773

KINGS, N. B.

- c.* George E. Foster, gentleman (Apohaqui, N. B.).....1536
c. *Lt. Col. James Domville*, manufacturer (St. John, N. B.)....1465

KINGS, N. S.

- c.* Douglas Benj. Woodworth, barrister (Kentville, N. S.)...1707
l. *Fredk. Wm. Borden*, M. D. (Canning, N. S.).....1357

KINGS, P. E. I.

- l.* Peter Adolphus McIntyre, M. D. (East Souris, P. E. I)..2124
l. Jas. Edwin Robertson, M. D. (Montague, P. E. I) } double,2002
c. Augustine Colin McDonald, (Montague, Bridge, P. E. I).... } return,1941
c. *Ephriam Bell Muttart*, M. D. (Souris, P. E. I).....1854

KINGSTON.

- l.* Alexander Gunn, merchant (Kingston, Ont),..... 889
c. *Michael Sullivan*, M.D. (do) 797

*LAMBTON, EAST.

- l.* John Hy. Fairbank, banker (Petrolia, Ont).....1734
c. *John A. Mackenzie*, barrister (Sarnia, Ont).....1569

*LAMBTON, WEST.

- l.* Jas. Fredk. Lister, barrister (Sarnia, Ont)..1652
c. *Andrew C. Clark*, merchant (do).....1311

*LANARK, NORTH.

- c.* Joseph Jamieson, barrister (Almonte, Ont).....1382
c. *Donald G. McDonell*, barrister (do).....1313

*LANARK, SOUTH.

- c.* John Graham Haggart, gentleman (Perth, Ont.)—acclamat'n

LAPRAIRIE.

- c.* Alfred Pinsonneault, farmer, (St. Jaques Mineur, P.Q.)... 675
l. *Jean Emery Robidoux*, B.C.L. Advocate (Montreal)..... 572

L'ASSOMPTION.

- c.* Hilaire Hurteau, N.P. (St. Lin, P.Q.).....1019
l. *Joseph Gauthier* (do)..... 852

LAVAL.

- c.* Lieut. Col. Joseph Alderic Ouimet, LL.B., Q.C. (Mon-) treat—acclamation.

*LEEDS AND GRENVILLE (NORTH).

- c.* Chas. Fredk. Ferguson, M.D. (Kemptville, Ont).....1048
l. *Francis T. Frost*, manufacturer (Smith's Falls) Ont. 762

LEEDS, SOUTH.

- c.* George Taylor, merchant, (Gananoque, Ont).....1993
l. *Chas. E. Britton*, manufacturer (do).....1716

LENNOX.

- c.* Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C., (Ottawa).....1492
l. *David W. Allison* (Adolphus-town, Ont).....1292

LEVIS.

- c. Hon. Joseph Goderick Blanchet, M.D. (Levis, P.Q.) 1935
 l. *Louis Honore Frechette*, advocate, (Montreal) 1528

* LINCOLN AND NIAGARA.

- c. John Chas. Rykert, Q.C. (St. Catharines, Ont) 1826
 l. *James Norris*, shipowner, &c. (do) 1731

* LISGAR.

- l. Arthur Wellington Ross, barrister (Winnipeg) 760
 c. *Hon. John C. Schultz*, M.D. (do) 720

L'ISLET.

- l. Philippe Baby Casgrain, advocate (Quebec) 545
 c. *H. J. J. Chouinard*, do. (do) 480
 c. *Joseph Dufour* 244

LONDON.

- c. Hon. John Carling, brewer, (London, Ont) 1485
 l. *John Campbell*, manufacturer (do) 1238

LOTBINIERE.

- l. Côme Isaie Rinfret, M.D. (St. Croix, P.Q.) 1025
 c. *Arthur Davidson Ross*, C.E., Seigneur (Beaurivage, P.Q.) 812

LUNENBURG.

- l. Thos. Twining Keefer, merchant (Bridgewater, N.S) 1169
 c. *Charles Edwin Kaulback*, shipowner, etc., (Lunenburg) 1032

* MARQUETTE.

- l. Robt. Watson, contractor, &c., (Portage la Prairie, Man) 1074
 c. *E. McDonald*, miller, (do) 886

MASKINONGÉ.

- c. Lt. Col. Frederick Houde, journalist (Montreal) 1084
 c. *George Caron*, merchant (St. Léon, P.Q.) 1085

MEGANTIC.

- c. Louis Israel Coté dit Frechette, merchant (St. Ferdinand d'Halifax, P.Q.) 1204
 l. *Louis E. Olivier*, M.D. (do) 1085

* MIDDLESEX, EAST.

- c. Duncan Macmillan, barrister (London, Ont.) 1949
 l. *Isaac Longford* (London Tp.) 1454

* MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

- c. Timothy Coughlin, farmer (Offa, Ont) 1741
 l. *Lionel E. Shipley*, do. (Grey-stead, Ont.) 1632

* MIDDLESEX, SOUTH.

- l. James Armstrong, farmer (Pond Mills, Ont.) 1678
 c. *John Rayner* 812

* MIDDLESEX, WEST.

- l. George Wm. Ross, Inspector of Public Schools (Strathroy, Ont) 1651
 c. *Nathaniel Currie*, farmer (Glenceo, Ont) 597

MISSISSQUI.

- c. Hon. George B. Baker, M.A., Q.C. (Sweetsburg, P.Q.) 1426
 l. *George Cloyes*, advocate (do) 1273

* MONCK.

- c. Lauchlin McCallum, farmer (Stromness, Ont.) 1445
 l. *George A. McCallum*, M.D. (Dunnville, Ont.) 1420

MONTCALM.

- c. Firmin Dugas, millowner (Montcalm village, P.Q.) 828
 c. *Octave Magnan*, farmer (St. Alexis, P.Q.) 812

* MONTMAGNY.

- c. Auguste C. P. R. Landry, farmer (St. Pierre R. du Sud, P. Q.) 815
 l. *Phillipe Auguste Choquet*, Advocate (Montmagny, P.Q.) 695

MONTMORENCY.

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- c. Michel Joseph Charles Coursol, Q.C. (Montreal)—acclamation.

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- * NORFOLK, NORTH.
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- * NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST (ONT.).
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 l. *Francis Wayland Glen*, manufacturer (Oshawa, Ont.).....1668
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- * PERTH, NORTH.
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 i. *Robert Jones* (Mitchell, Ont.) 1682
- PERTH, SOUTH.
 l. *James Trow*, gentleman, (Shakespeare, Ont.)1896
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 c. *John Burnham*, barrister, (Ashburnham, Ont.)1417
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- c. John Bryson, lumber mer-
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- l. John Milton Platt, M.D.
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- c. Hon. Joseph Royal, LL.D.,
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- c. Joseph Guillaume Bossé, Q.C.
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l. Jacques Malouin, Q.C. (do) .. 855

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- l. Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, B.C.L.
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- c. Louis Adolphe Billy, advocate (Rimouski, P.Q.)1648
 l. *Jean Baptiste Romuald Fiset*, M.D. (do)1540

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- c. George Auguste Gigault, N.P. (Ste. Césaire, P.Q.)1199
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- c. Moss Kent Dickinson, manufacturer (Manotick, Ont.)....1644
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- l. Michel Esdras Bernier, N.P. (St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.)1336
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- l. François Bourassa, farmer (St. Valentin, P.Q.) 892
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- c. Louis Leon Lesieur Desaulniers, M.D. (Montreal) 842
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- l. Hugh McKay Sutherland, lumber merchant (Winnipeg)1485
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- l. Thomas Robertson, farmer (Barrington, N.S.) 912
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- c. Robt. Newton Hall, LL.D., Q.C. (Sherbrooke)—acclamation

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- l. Hermon Henry Cook, lumber merchant (Toronto)1468
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- c. D'Alton McCarthy, Q.C., (Toronto).....1761
 l. *Chas. Alfred Drury*, farmer (Crownhill, Ont.).....1511

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- c. Lt.-Col. Richard Tyrwhitt, farmer (Bradford, Ont.).....1441
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- c. Jacques Phillipe Lanthier, farmer (St. Polycarpe, P.Q.) . 761
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- c. Hon. Sir Hector Louis Langevin, K.C.M.G., C.B., LL.D., Q.C., (Quebec)—acclamation.

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 l. *James David Edgar*, barrister (Toronto)1422

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 l. *Wm. Needler*, miller (do)1517

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- c. Hugo Kranz, merchant (Berlin, Ont.)1459
 l. *David Sovereign Bowlby*, M.D. (do)1402

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- l. James Livingston, merchant (Baden, Ont).....1580
 c. *Saml. Merner*, gentleman (New Hamburg, Ont).....1372

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- c. John Ferguson, M. D (Niagara Falls, Ont).....1965
 l. *Britton Bath Osler*, Q. C. (Toronto).....1833

*WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

- c. George Turnor Orton, M. D. (Fergus, Ont).....2208
 l. *Hon. Sir R. J. Cartwright*, K.C.M.G. (Kingston, Ont)..2056

*WELLINGTON, NORTH.

- l. James McMullen, merchant (Mount Forrest, Ont).....1911
 c. *Josiah Burr Plumb*, gentleman (Niagara, Ont).....1891

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- l. Jas. Innes, journalist (Guelph, Ont).....1790
 c. *Jas. Goldie*, miller (do) ...1672

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- l.* Thomas Bain, farmer (Strabane, Ont).....1295
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- l.* Lewis Springer, farmer (Barton, Ont).....1253
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- c.* Josiah Wood, M.A., banker (Sackville, N. B.).....2620
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l. *Frank Killam*, ship-owner, &c. (do)..... 903

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- l.* John Pickard, lumber merchant (Fredericton, N. B.)....2359
c. *Hon. John James Fraser*, Q.C. (do).....1442

*YORK, EAST (ONT).

- l.* Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, gentleman (Toronto).....1857
c. *Alfred Boulbee*, barrister (do) 1749

YORK, NORTH (ONT).

- l.* Wm. Muloch, M. A., barrister (Toronto).....1830
c. *James Anderson*, gentleman (Georgina, Ont).....1721

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- c.* Nathaniel Clarke Wallace, merchant (Woodbridge, Ont).1561
l. *Thos. Hodgins*, M. A., Q. C. (Toronto, Ont).....1324

* Those constituencies marked by an * were affected by the Act 45 Vict., Cap. 3, re-adjusting the Representation of the House of Commons. (See p. 63 of this volume.)

Cost of Dominion General Election :—Ontario, \$67,393 ; Quebec, \$37,561 ; Nova Scotia, \$9,907 ; New Brunswick, \$9,608 ; Manitoba, \$3,574 ; British Columbia, \$3,740 ; P. E. Island, \$2,601. Deposits forfeited, \$4,000. Total, \$130,387.

Statement of Dominion By-Elections held subsequent to the General Election, 1882.

Date.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Aug. 23	Terrebonne, P. Q.	<i>c.</i> Hon. J. A. Chapleau, LL.D. Q.C., (Ottawa)	accl.	Acceptance of office of sitting member (Mr. G. A. Nantel.)
Sept. 2	Bagot, P. Q.	<i>c.</i> Flavien Dupont, N.P., (St. Liboire). <i>l.</i> <i>Odilen Desmarais</i> ,	1,408 1,107	Resignation of sitting mem. (Hon. J. A. Mousseau.)
Oct. 27	Soulanges, P. Q.	<i>c.</i> Geo. R. L. H. S. De- Beaujeu, gentleman, (Coteau du Lac, P. Q.) <i>c.</i> <i>J. W. Bain</i> , merchant, (St. Polycarpe, P. Q.)	748 745	Death of sitting mem. (Mr. J. P. Lanthier)

Dominion Bye-Elections, 1882.—Continued.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Nov. 7	Kings, N.B.	<i>c.</i> Geo. E. Foster, gentleman (Apohaqui, N.B.) <i>c.</i> <i>Lt.-Col. Jas. Domville</i> , manufacturer, (St. John, N.B.)	2,005	Unseating of sitting mem. (Mr. G. E. Foster.)
Dec. 7	Joliette, P.Q.	<i>c.</i> Edouard Guilbault, manfr., (Joliette).... <i>c.</i> <i>J. N. Alfred McConville</i> , advocate, (Montreal).....	1,723 1,070 767	Unseating of sitting member (Mr. Ed. Guilbault.)

Provincial Bye-Elections, 1882.

ONTARIO.

Oct. 18	Bruce, South.....	<i>l.</i> Hamilton Parke O'Connor, barrister, (Walkerton)..... <i>c.</i> <i>J. C. Eckford</i> (Brant).	2,441 1,936	Election of sitting mem. (Mr. R. M. Wells) to House of Commons.
" "	Essex, South.....	<i>l.</i> Wm. Douglas Balfour, journalist, (Amherstburg)..... <i>c.</i> <i>Peter Wright</i> ,	1,469 1,397	Election of sitting member (Mr. L. Wigle) to House of Commons.
" "	Glengarry	<i>l.</i> James Rayside, mill-owner (South Lancaster)..... <i>c.</i> <i>Donald A. McArthur</i> , storekeeper, (Alexandria)	1,295 1,225	Election of sitting mem. (Mr. D. Macmaster, Q. C.,) to House of Commons
" "	Hastings, West....	<i>c.</i> Baltis Rose, farmer, (Frankford)..... <i>l.</i> <i>Mr. Lee</i>	1,008 748	Election of sitting member (Mr. A. Robertson) to H'se of Commons.
" "	Renfrew North....	<i>i.</i> Wm. Balmer McAllister, timber merchant, (Pembroke).....	accl.	Resignation of sitting mem. (Mr. Thos. Murray).
" "	Simcoe, East.....	<i>l.</i> Chas. Alfred Drury, farmer, (Crown Hill). <i>c.</i> <i>Jno. W. Slaven</i> , chemist, (Orillia).....	1,184 983	Election of the sitting mem. (Mr. H. H. Cook) to House of Commons.)
" "	Waterloo, South..	<i>l.</i> Isaac Master, farmer, (Washington, Ont).. <i>c.</i> <i>Jacob Ratz</i> , (Wilmot).....	1,469 1,101	Election of sitting member (Mr. Jas. Livingston) to House of Commons
" 30	Muskoka & Parry Sound.....	<i>l.</i> Jas. Whitney Bettes, merchant (Huntsville)..... <i>c.</i> <i>Edward Prowse</i> , (Beaumaris).....	1,882 1,467	Resignation of sitting mem. (Mr. J. C. Miller).

QUEBEC.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Feb. 13	Yamaska	<i>c.</i> Hon. J. S. C. Wurtele, Q.C., D.C.L., (Montreal).....	acc.	Acceptance of office as Prov. Treasurer.
Mar. 6	Pontiac.....	<i>c.</i> Wm. Joseph Poupore, millowner, (Chichester)..... <i>l.</i> Norman McCuaig, merchant, (Bryson)..... <i>c.</i> Jas. McGill Roney, advocate (Portage du Fort).....	669 619	Death of the sitting mem. (Mr. T. Bryson.)
Aug. 14	Beauce	<i>c.</i> Hon. Jean Blanchet, Q.C. (Quebec).....	458 acc.	Acceptance of office as Prov. Secretary.
Aug. 26	Jacques Cartier...	<i>c.</i> Hon. J. A. Mousseau, Q.C., (Quebec).... <i>l.</i> Joseph A. Descarriers.. (Montreal).....	860 449	Appt. of sitting mem. Mr. N. M. Lecavalier) to Registrarship
Oct. 21	Two Mountains...	<i>i.c.</i> Benjamin Beauchamp, farmer, (St. Hermas) <i>c.</i> Chas. L. Champagne, advocate, (St. Eustache).....	1,037 861	Unseating of sitting mem. (Mr. C. L. Champagne).
Oct. 30	Laval	<i>c.</i> Pierre Evariste Le Blanc, advocate, (Montreal)..... <i>Benoit Bastien</i>	675 467	Elevation of the sitting mem. (Hon. L. O. Loranger) to the Bench.
Oct. 30	Terrebonne	<i>c.</i> Guillaume Alphonse Nantel, advocate, (St. Jerome).	acc.	Resignation of sitting mem. (Hon. J. A. Chapleau).
Oct. 30	Vaudreuil	<i>i.</i> Francois Xavier Archambault, Q.C., (Montreal)..... <i>c.</i> Dr. Lalonde..... <i>l.</i> John McCabe.....	740 578 182	Unseating of sitting mem. (Mr. G. Lalonde).
Oct. 31	Bonaventure.....	<i>c.</i> Henri Josné Martin, M.D., (Carleton)...	acc.	Election of sitting mem. (Mr. L. J. Riopel) to the Commons.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Aug. 22	Lunenburg	<i>l.</i> Hon. Chas. E. Church, merchant (Chester)...	acc.	Acceptance of Provl. Secretaryship by sitting mem. (Mr. Church).
" 22	Yarmouth	<i>l.</i> Hon. Albert Gayton, merchant (Lower Argyll)	acc.	Acceptance of Commissionership of Works and Mines by sitting member (Mr. Gayton).
" 29	Antigonish	<i>l.c.</i> Chas. B. Whidden, merchant (Antigonish) <i>l.</i> C. C. Gregory.....	1,026 685	Elevation of sitting mem. (Hon. J.S.D. Thompson) to the Bench.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
" 29	Cape Breton	<i>l.</i> Hon. Alonzo J. White, Q.C., (Sydney)	1,711	Acceptance of At- torney-Generalship by sitting member (Mr. White.)
1883.		<i>c.</i> <i>Colin Chisholm</i> , barris- ter (do)	948	
Jan. 11	Inverness	<i>l.c.</i> Angus McLennan, M.D., (Margaree)....	1,330	Death of the sitting mem. (Dr. D. J. Campbell).
		<i>l.</i> <i>Samuel MacDonnell</i> , Q.C., (Port Hood).	1,207	

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sept. 24	Kent	<i>c.</i> Olivier J. LeBlanc, farmer, (St. Mary's)	1,802	Resignation of sitting members (Messrs. Leblanc and Whe- ten).
		<i>c.</i> Wm. Wheten, hotel- keeper (Richibucto) ..	1,796	
		<i>l.</i> <i>Chas. J. Sayre</i> , barris- ter (do)	553	
		<i>J. L. Richard</i>	392	
Sept. 27	Kings.,	<i>l.c.</i> Hon. Finnemore E. Morton, barrister, (Sussex)	2,307	Acceptance of office by Mr. Morton as Solr.-Genl.; and death of late mem. (Hon. J. H. Craw- ford).
		<i>l.c.</i> Gabriel Hudson Fle- welling, ship-builder, &c., (Clifton)	1,992	
		<i>George L. Taylor</i>	1,354	
		<i>Geo. Rix Price</i>	402	
Oct. 7	Madawaska	<i>c.</i> Mathias Nadeau, mer- chant, &c., (Middle St. Francis)	acc.	Resignation of sit- ting mem. (Mr. P. Lynott.)

MANITOBA.

July 20	La Verandrye	<i>c.</i> Louis Arthur Prud- 'homme, barrister (St. Boniface)	acc.	Appt. of sitting mem. (Mr. M. Goulet) to Registrarship.
Aug. 24	Springfield	<i>c.</i> C. B. Edie	179	Election of sitting mem. (Mr. A. W. Ross) to the Com- mons.
		<i>l.</i> <i>John Matheson</i>	117	
Sept. 1	Birtle	<i>c.</i> Edward P. Leacock, B.A.	405	Appt. of sitting mem. (Mr. S. Clements, to Shrievalty of Western Jl. Dis- trict.
		<i>Mr. Crawford</i>	225	
Sept. 14	Kildonan	<i>c.</i> Hon. Alex. Macbeth Sutherland, barrister, (Winnipeg)	acc.	Acceptance of office as Atty. General.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATES.	Votes polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
Sept. 4	New Westminster (city).....	c. Hon. Wm. J. Armstrong, merchant, (New Westminster).. <i>D. W. Ferris (do)</i>	103 49	Acceptance of Provl. Secretaryship by sitting mem. (Mr. Armstrong).....
Oct. 13	Yale.....	c. George B. Martin, farmer (Kamloops).. c. <i>Thos. Basil Humphreys</i> , (Victoria).....	244 157	Death of sitting mem. (Mr. P. Bennett.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Legislative Council.)

14 Nov.	Kings County (1st. Dist.)	l. Hon. Lawrence Kickham, merchant (Souris East.)..... <i>Jas. A. Beaton</i>	279 226	} Partial election occurring every four years.	
		c. <i>Jas. Dingwell</i> (Bay Fortune.).....	111		
	(2nd Dist.)	c. Hon. Thos. Annear, (Montague Bridge.) .. <i>Danl. McDonald</i>	248 181		
“ “	Prince County (1st. Dist.)	l. Hon. Benj. Rogers (Alberton)..... <i>Jas. Barclay</i> <i>Chas. McCarthy</i>	403 348 115		
		(2nd Dist.)	c. Hon. Stewart Burns, farmer (Freetown).... l. c. <i>Wm. Gambec Strong</i> , (Bedeque).....		226 157
“ “	Queen's County. (1st. Dist.)	l. Hon. Angus B. Mackenzie, merchant (Charlottetown)..... l. <i>Wm. Simpson McNeil</i> (North Rustico)..... <i>A. R. Spence</i>	314 219 18		
		(2nd Dist.)	c. Hon. Lachlin McMillan (Woburn)..... <i>J. C. Letch</i>		253 206
		3rd Dist. (Charlottetown and Royalty.)	l. Hon. Thos. W. Dodd, merchant (Charlottetown)..... c. <i>Henry Longworth</i>		251 230

STATEMENT OF VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NOVA SCOTIA, 20TH JUNE, 1882.

ANNAPOLIS.

<i>l.</i> J. Wilberforce Longley, M.A., barrister (Halifax)	1340
<i>l.</i> Henry M. Munro, farmer (Wil- mot).....	1329
<i>l.c.</i> Caleb Willoughby Shaffner (North Farmington)	1261
<i>l.c.</i> Hon. Wm. Botsford Troop, shipowner, etc.(Granville Cen- tre)	1212

ANTIGONISH.

<i>c.</i> Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Q.C. (Halifax)	1167
<i>l.</i> Angus MacGillivray, bar- rister (Antigonish)	1094
<i>l.</i> Joseph McDonald (do).....	544

CAPE BRETON.

<i>l.</i> Alonzo J. White, Q.C. (Syd- ney).....	1600
<i>l.</i> Wm. Buchanan, merchant (do)	1579
<i>l.c.</i> Ebenezer Tilton Moseley, barrister (do.)	1192
<i>l.c.</i> Colin Chrisholm, do. (do.) ..	1178

COLCHESTER.

<i>l.c.</i> Wm. M. Blair, farmer (Ons- low).....	1522
<i>l.c.</i> Wm. Albert Patterson, lum- ber merchant (Tatamagouche)	1493
<i>l.</i> Saml. D. McLennan, barrister (Truro)	1385
<i>l.</i> W.H. Gould, merchant (Lower Stewiacke).....	1237
<i>c.</i> Samuel Rettie, merchant (Tru- ro)	486

CUMBERLAND.

<i>l.</i> Wm. Thos. Pipes, barrister (Amherst)	1875
<i>l.c.</i> Hon. Chas. Jas. Townshend, Q.C. (do)	1690
<i>l.</i> Charles Smith	1682
<i>c.</i> Edward Vickery (Parrsboro')	1519

DIGBY.

<i>l.</i> Henri M. Robicheau (Meta- ghan)	1052
<i>l.</i> John Sears McNeill, mer- chant (Barton).....	990

<i>c.</i> Geo. Taylor (Digby)	758
<i>c.</i> Urbain Doucette (Clare) ...	664
Wm. Lent	92

GUYSBOROUGH.

<i>l.</i> Otto S. Weeks, barrister (Hali- fax)	871
<i>l.</i> Jas. A. Fraser, miner (Golden- ville)	812
<i>c.</i> Alex. W. McDonald, (Sher- brooke)	516
<i>c.</i> Joseph W. Hadley (Guysboro')	514

HALIFAX.

<i>l.c.</i> Wm. D. Harrington, grocer (Halifax)	2737
<i>l.</i> Michael Joseph Power, con- tractor (do)	2591
<i>l.</i> Wm. Stevens Fielding, journa- list (do)	2554
<i>l.</i> James G. Foster, barrister (do)	2543
<i>c.</i> John Pugh, merchant (do) ..	2508
<i>c.</i> Jonathan F. L. Parsons, B.A. barrister (do)	2475

HANTS.

<i>l.</i> Allen Haley, D.D.S. (Wind- sor)	1329
<i>l.c.</i> Nathaniel D. Spence, farmer (St. Croix).....	1312
<i>c.</i> F. S. Creelman, M.D. (Mait- land)	1304
<i>l.</i> Archibald Frame, merchant (Upper Selma).....	1280

INVERNESS.

<i>l.c.</i> Alex. Campbell, (Strath Lorne)	1233
<i>l.</i> Duncan J. Campbell, M. D. (Port Hood).....	1182
<i>l.c.</i> Angus McLennan, M. D. (Margaree)	1173
John McKinnon	1085

KINGS.

<i>l.</i> Thos. Lewis Dodge, merchant (Kentville).....	1437
<i>c.</i> Thos. Rees Harris, (Aylesford)	1345
<i>c.</i> Wm. C. Bill, (Biltown)....	1267
<i>l.</i> Clement B. Dickey, (Canard) ..	1198
James Lyons.....	318

LUNENBURG.

- l.* Chas. Ed. Church, merchant (Chester)1539
- l.* George Angus Ross, barrister (Lunenburg)1436
- l. c.* Charles A. Smith, (Chester).1195
- c.* Wm. R. Calder, (Bridgetown)1075

PICTOU.

- l. c.* Robert Hockin, (Pictou)..2492
- l. c.* Chas. Henry Munro, M.D. (West River)2489
- l. c.* Hon. Adam Carr Bell, (New Glasgow).....2473
- l.* Jeffrey McCall (do).....2411
- l.* J. R. McDonald (Scotburn)...2250
- l.* Cornelius Dwyre (Pictou)...2200

QUEEN'S.

- l.* Jason Miller Mack, barrister (Liverpool). 694
- l.* Joseph Henry Cook, merchant (Milton)..... 689
- c.* James C. Bartling (Liverpool) 555
- l. c.* Leander Starr Ford, carriage maker (Milton)..... 548

RICHMOND.

- l.* Isidore Le Blanc, merchant (Arichat) 538

- l. c.* Murdoch McRae, do (St. Peter's) 407
- Joseph Matheson 354
- l. c.* Alex. McCuish, (do) 326
- Neil L. McNeil..... 150

SHELburnE.

- l.* Thomas Johnson, merchant (Lockeport) 947
- l.* Wm. Fredk. McCoy, Q.C. (Halifax) 938
- c.* Nehemiah Doane McGray, merchant, (Cape Island) 692
- John Allen 547

VICTORIA.

- l. c.* John Archibald McDonald, (Baddeck) 874
- l.* Wm. F. McCurdy, merchant (do) 639
- l. c.* John Morrison (English-town) 522
- D. J. McLeod 498
- John Munro, merchant (English-town) 159

YARMOUTH.

- l.* Albert Gayton, merchant (Lower Argyll).....1344
- l. c.* Thos. Edgar Corning, B.A., barrister (Yarmouth).....1016
- l. c.* Thomas B. Flint, do (do)... 883

STATEMENT OF VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW BRUNSWICK, 22ND JUNE, 1882.

ALBERT.

- c.* Hon. Wm. Jas. Lewis, M. D. (Hillsborough)1217
- c.* Gaius Saml. Turner (Harvey)1184
- l.* Robt. Taylor..... 503
- l.* W. A. West..... 491
- l.* Jas. Cleveland 29

CARLETON.

- c.* Geo W. White, (Centre-ville) } —acc.
- l.* John Stewart Leighton, merchant (Woodstock) .. }

CHARLOTTE.

- c.* Hon. John McAdam, lumber merchant (Milltown).....1273

- l.* Jas. E. Lynott (St. George)...1165
- c.* Jas. Mitchell, M. A., barrister (St. Stephen)..... 915
- i.* Geo. Franklin Hibbard, merchant (St. George) 849
- Wm. Douglas..... 779
- L. A. Mills 772
- Jas. Russell 708
- l.* Thos. Cottrell (Oak Bay)..... 636
- F.M. Gordon (Grand Manan). 524
- c.* J. S. Magee (St. Andrews)... 478
- l.* Joseph Donald (St. Stephen). 258
- David Johnson (Waweig).... 216
- A. W. Smith (St. Andrews). 137
- Jas. Dunsmore..... 97

GLOUCESTER.

- l. Francis J. McManus (Bathurst)1044
- l. Patrick Geo. Ryan, manufacturer (Caraquet)..... 883
- l. Prosper E. Paulin..... 510
- l. Théotine Blanchard, teacher (Caraquet)..... 348

KENT.

- c. Wm. Wheten, hotel-keeper (Richibucto)1541
- c. Oliver J. LeBlanc, farmer (St. Marys)1299
- l. Chas. J. Sayre, barrister (Richibucto)..... 986
- l. Urbain Johnson, farmer (St. Louis)..... 659
- M. Landry .. 286

KINGS.

- c. Fennimore E. Morton, barrister (Sussex)1055
- c. Hon. J. H. Crawford. Q. C. (St. John) 992
- l. Edwin A. Vail, M. D. (Sussex)..... 973
- c. Mr. Sinnott, farmer (do)... 643
- l. Mr. Whelpley, farmer (do)... 419
- l. Mr. Purtle..... 317

MADAWASKA.

- c. P. Lynott, merchant..... 543
- c. Levite Theriault (Fraserville, P. Q.)..... 542
- c. Matthias Nadeau, merchant (Middle St. Francis)..... 294

NORTHUMBERLAND.

- c. Hon. Michael Adams, barrister (Newcastle)1856
- c. William A. Park, do. (do)..1701
- l. Thos. F. Gillespie, iron founder (Chatham)1076
- l. John Percival Burchill, merchant (Nelson)..... 893
- i. David Alex. Ernest Hutchinson (Douglastown) 864
- l. T. M. Troy..... 415

QUEEN'S.

- l. Thomas Hetherington, merchant (Thornetown)1072
- l. Albert Palmer, trader (Hampstead)1026
- c. T. H. Pearson, farmer.... 753
- c. Reid Slipp, trader..... 562

RESTIGOUCHE.

- *l. Joseph Cunard Barberie (Dalhousie) 546
- c. Chas. H. La Billois, merchant (do) 379
- c. Robt. Connacher (Jacquet River)..... 378

ST. JOHN, CITY OF

- l. John Valentine Ellis, journalist (St. John).....1215
- c. Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, L.L.B., Q. C. (do).....1118
- l. Aaron Alward, M. D. (do)..1060
- c. Hon. Robt. Marshall, insurance agent (do).....1030

ST. JOHN, COUNTY OF

- l. David McLellan, lumber merchant (Portland)2349
- l. Wm. Elder, M. A., journalist (St. John).....2214
- l. Robt. J. Ritchie, barrister (do) 2186
- l. Wm. A. Quinton, farmer (Fairville)1897
- c. James Rourke (St. John) ...1711
- c. John A. Chesley (do)1708
- c. Edward Willis, journalist (do)1652
- c. Jas. Alfred Clark (Carleton) 1597

SUNBURY.

- c. Hon. William E. Perley (Blissville) 597
- l. George Archibald Sterling, farmer (Upper Maugerville).. 568
- c. A. Glasier, farmer.... 542
- c. Jas. S. White (Oromocto)... 457

VICTORIA.

- c. Richard White L. Tibbitts, insurance agent (Andover).. 420
- c. George F. Baird, merchant.. 318
- l. James E. Porter..... 166

*WESTMORELAND.

- c. Hon. Pierre A. Landry, Q.C. (Dorchester)2743
- c. Chas. Augustus Black, M.D. (Baie Verte)2585
- c. Hon. Danl. L. Hanington, Q.C. (Dorchester)2545
- c. John A. Humphrey, miller (Moncton)2544

* This election was set aside, 18 Dec., for corrupt practices on the part of the agents of all the several candidates.

<i>l.</i> Amasa Emerson Killam, Pres. Albert Railway (Moncton).....	2023
<i>l.</i> Angus McQueen, merchant (Pointe de Bute)	1829
YORK.	
<i>c.</i> Hon. George Johnson Colter, farmer (Douglas).....	2555
<i>c.</i> Edward Ludlow Wetmore, Q.C. (Fredericton)	1987

<i>l.</i> Andrew Geo. Blair, barrister (do)	1888
<i>l.</i> Fredk. Pemberton Thomp- son, manufacturer (do).....	1665
<i>i.</i> Wm. Morrison, barrister (do) ..	1479
<i>c.</i> Leverett Estabrooks, farmer ..	1158
<i>l.</i> Hiram Dow, M. D. (Frederic- ton)	606
<i>c.</i> G. Fredk. Fisher, barrister (do)	597

STATEMENT OF VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 26TH JULY, 1882.

CARIBOO.	
<i>c.</i> George Cowan, miner (Barkerville)	217
<i>c.</i> Chas. Wilson, accountant (Barkerville).....	195
<i>c.</i> Robt. McLeese, farmer (Soda Creek).....	169
<i>c.</i> Geo. Ferguson, miner (Barkerville)	117
<i>c.</i> Sam. Walker, trader (Barkerville).....	107
<i>c.</i> Danl McKay, miner (Barkerville)	82
*CASSIAR.	
<i>c.</i> John Grant, merchant (Victoria)	39
<i>c.</i> Wm. V. Brown, miner (Cassiar).....	18
COMOX.	
<i>l. c.</i> Wm. Munro Dingwall, merchant (Comox).....	67
<i>c.</i> A. B. Crawford, farmer (do.)	14
<i>c.</i> Thos. Rabson, do. (do.)	2
COMICHAN.	
<i>c.</i> William Smithe, farmer (Somenos)	102
<i>c.</i> F. Foord, gentleman (Salt Spring Island).....	41
†ESQUIMALT.	
<i>c.</i> Hans Helgesen, farmer (Metchosen)	77
<i>c.</i> Hon. John Roland Hett, barrister (Victoria).....	74
<i>c.</i> Chas. Ed. Pooley, barrister (Victoria)	73
<i>c.</i> Francis Thomas Child, farmer (Sooke)	61

KOOTENAY.	
<i>l. c.</i> Robt. Leslie Thos. Galbraith, merchant (Kootenay) —acclamation.	
LILLOOET.	
<i>c.</i> Alex. Edmund B. Davie, barrister (Victoria)	69
<i>c.</i> Edward Allen, farmer (Clinton)	55
<i>l.</i> Wm. Morrison, farmer (Lac la Hache).....	45
<i>c.</i> Chas. N. McLellan, blacksmith (Clinton).....	40
<i>c.</i> Wm. M. Brown, gentleman (do)	28
NANAIMO.	
<i>c.</i> Robt. Dunsmuir, colliery proprietor (Nanaimo).....	229
<i>c.</i> Wm. Raybould, merchant (do) ..	185
<i>c.</i> Edward Quennell, farmer (Cedar Dist).....	167
<i>c.</i> Wm. Hinkman, miner (Wellington)	152
<i>c.</i> John Geo. Barnston, B.C.L. barrister (Nanaimo)	37
NEW WESTMINSTER (CITY).	
<i>l. c.</i> Wm. Jas. Armstrong, merchant (New Westminster)—acclamation.	
NEW WESTMINSTER (DIST.)	
<i>c.</i> John Robson, journalist (New Westminster)	262
<i>i.</i> James Orr, gentleman (do) ..	168

† On a scrutiny of votes, 16 Nov. 1882, Mr. Hett was unseated, and Mr. Pooley declared elected by one majority.

* New constituency.

Herbert John Kirkland, contractor (do) 127

c. *W. H. Ladner*, farmer (Ladner's Landing) 76

c. *Henry Dawson*, farmer (Maple Ridge)..... 60

c. *Wm. Isaac*, farmer (do) 15

VICTORIA (CITY).

c. Hon. Robt. Beaven, merchant (Victoria) 459

c. Theodore Davie, barrister (do) 399

c. Simeon Duck, carriage maker (do) 368

c. Montague Wm. Tyrwhitt Drake, barrister (do)..... 361

Alex. Wilson, plumber (do).. 321

c. *Wm. Wilson*, clothier (do)... 281

James Trimble, M. D. (do).. 280

John Wm. Williams, livery stable keeper (do) 237

c. *Jas. Smith Drummond*, stove dealer (do)..... 105

VICTORIA (DIST.).

l. c. George Archibald McTav-

ish, stock-raiser (North Saanich) 113

c. Robt. Franklin John, farmer (South Saanich)..... 110

c. *Hon. Thomas Basil Humphreys* (Victoria)..... 100

l. c. *Jas. Thos. McIlmoyl*, farmer (North Saanach)..... 66

YALE.

l. c. Chas. Augustus Semlin, farmer (Cache Creek)..... 254

c. John Andrew Mara, (Victoria)..... 240

c. Preston Bennett, (Spallamcheen)..... 194

c. *Henry Dodson Green Armytage*, stock-raiser (Nicola) 98

Edward Pearson, freighter (Boston Bar)..... 78

l. *Gilbert Malcolm Sproat*, gentleman (Hope)..... 68

Wm. McGirr, hotel-keeper (Yale) 60

STATEMENT OF VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 8TH MAY, 1882.

KING'S COUNTY.

1st Dist.

c. John McLean, merchant (Souris East)..... } acc.

l. James R. McLean, merchant (Souris) }

2nd Dist.

l. Wm. Hooper (Marie Bridge). 599

c. Hon. Wm. Wilfrid Sullivan, Q. C. (Charlottetown)..... 569

l. *P. R. Bowers*, printer (do) ... 481

l. *John Colin Underhay* (Bay Fortune) 400

c. *Robt. Mooney* 49

3rd Dist.

c. John McDougall, shipbuilder (Dundas) 527

l. Peter McLaren, M.D. (New Perth)..... 512

c. *Geo. F. Owen* 489

l. *Peter MacCourt* 450

4th Dist.

l. Malcolm McFayden, merchant (Murray Harbour) 625

l. Jas. Edwin Robertson, M.D. (Montague) 596

c. *Samuel Prowse* (Murray Harbour) 530

c. *Wm. A. Poole*..... 451

GEORGETOWN AND ROYALTY.

c. Archibald John Macdonald (Georgetown) 186

c. Daniel Gordon, merchant and shipbuilder (Georgetown).... 170

l. *Malcolm Macdonald* 133

PRINCE COUNTY.

1st Dist.

l. Stanislaus F. Perry, farmer (Tignish) 934

l. John Archibald Matheson, merchant (Campbreton)..... 911

c. *Peter Gavin* (Alberton)..... 682

c. *Gilbert Buote* 462

2nd Dist.

- l. John Yeo, merchant (Port-hill)
 - l. James William Richards (Bideford)
- } acc.

3rd Dist.

- c. John Alexander Macdonald, farmer (Indian River) 812
- c. Hon. Joseph O. Arsenault (Wellington Station) 606
- l. James McDougall 434

4th Dist.

- c. George W. W. Bentley, merchant (Kensington)..... 691
- c. Augustus E. C. Holland (Centreville) 598
- l. Alex. Laird (Summerside)... 552
- l. Wm. C. Lea..... 519

5th Dist.

- c. John F. Gillis, M.D. (Summerside) 440
- c. Hon. John Lefurgy, merchant (do) 435
- l. Angus McMillan. 409
- l. Alex. H. Allan 366

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

1st Dist.

- c. Hon. Wm. Campbell (Charlottetown) 857
- l. Peter Sinclair, farmer (Summerfield) 733
- l. Wm. D. Stewart, commission merchant (Charlottetown) ... 720

- c. James Johnston 571
- c. Donald Cameron..... 240

2nd Dist.

- l. Donald Farquharson, merchant (Charlottetown) 877
- c. Donald McKay, merchant (Rustico) 814
- l. Wm. Laird 812
- c. A. C. Shaw 698

3rd Dist.

- l. Henry Beer, merchant (Charlottetown) 794
- c. Hon. Donald Ferguson, farmer (Charlottetown) 757
- c. David Egan 726
- l. Donald A. McDonald (Mount Stewart)..... 676

4th Dist.

- l. Donald Charles Martin, barrister (Charlottetown) 664
- l. Angus D. McMillan, merchant (Wood Islands) 621
- c. James Nicholson (Eldon) 610
- c. Duncan Crawford (Wood Islands) 584

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.

- c. Patrick Blake, merchant (Charlottetown) 1067
- c. Hon. Neil McLeod, M.A., barrister (Charlottetown)... 1008
- l. Thomas Morris, merchant (do) 1007
- l. Frederick Peters (do) 965

SUPPLEMENT.

ONTARIO.

STATEMENT OF VOTES POLLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION
FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO, 27TH FEB-
RUARY, 1883.

ADDINGTON.

- c. George Denison, farmer
(Hartington).....1739
- l. *Hammel Madden Deroche*,
barrister (Napanee).....1556

ALGOMA (not yet held.)

BRANT, NORTH.

- l. James Young, gentleman
(Galt)—acclamation

BRANT, SOUTH.

- l. Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy,
barrister (Brantford)1563
- i. *Paul Huffnan* (Burford)....1004

BROCKVILLE.

- l. Hon. Christopher Finlay
Fraser, barrister (Brockville)1516
- i. *George Tennant*1172

BRUCE, NORTH.

- i. l. John Gillies, farmer (Gillies
Hill)1186
- l. *James Rowand*, do (Dum-
blane)1066

BRUCE, SOUTH.

- l. Hamilton Parke O'Connor,
barrister (Walkerton)—accla-
mation

CARDWELL.

- c. William Henry Hammell,
(Beeton)1500
- l. *Chas Robinson*, M.D. (Claude)1460

CARLETON.

- c. Geo. Wm. Monk, gentleman
(South March).....1302
- c. *Thos. Clark*, farmer (Nepean) 482
- l. *Chas Mohr*, lumberer (Mohr's
Corners)..... 311
- c. *John Hodgins*, barrister (Ot-
tawa) 237

CORNWALL.

- c. Alexander Peter Ross, lum-
ber merchant (Cornwall) 710
- l. *Wm. Mack*, miller (do)..... 669

DUFFERIN.

- c. Robert McGhee, (Horning's
Mills)1051
- i. *Wm. Jelly*, (Shelburne)..... 682
- i. *Jas. Reed*, (Mount Forest).... 497

DUNDAS.

- c. Andrew Broder, merchant
(West Winchester).....1798
- l. *Thos. McDonald*, do (Morris-
burgh).....1646

DURHAM, EAST.

- c. Chas. Herbert Brereton,
M.D. (Bethany)1496
- l. *Henry Elliott*, farmer (Hope)1282

DURHAM, WEST.

- l. Jas. Wellington McLaughlin,
M.D., F. R. C. P., F.R.C.S.
(Edin.), (Bowmanville)1480
- c. *Edward J. Burk*, banker (do)1332

ELGIN, EAST.

- c. Chas. Oaks Ermatinger, bar-
rister (St. Thomas).....2416
- l. *Thos. McIntyre Nairn* (Ayl-
mer)2326

ELGIN WEST.

- l. John Cascaden, M.D. (Iona)1324
- c. *Thos. W. Kirkpatrick*, mer-
chant (Rodney)1259

ESSEX, NORTH.

- c. Solomon White, barrister
(Windsor) 1537
- l. *Thomas Plant*, farmer (Maid-
stone)1211

ESSEX SOUTH.

- l.* Wm. Douglas Balfour, journalist (Amherstburg).....1705
c. *T. B. White*1671

FRONTENAC.

- c.* Henry Wilmot, farmer (Kingston)1103
l. *J. M. Fair* 930

GLENGARRY.

- l.* James Rayside, sawmill owner (South Lancaster)..... 1436
c. *R. R. McLennan*, contractor (Lancaster)1322

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

- c.* Fredk. John French, barrister (Prescott)1194
l. *John Adams* (Cardinal)1138

GREY, NORTH.

- c.* David Creighton, journalist (Owen Sound).....2048
l. *R. J. Doyle*, insurance agent (Owen Sound)1893

GREY, EAST.

- c.* Abram Wm. Lauder, barrister (Toronto)..... 1548
c. *Mr. Myles*.....1381

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MEMO.—The following are petitioned against :—

1. James H. Metcalfe (C) Kingston.
2. J. M. Ferris (R) E. Northumberland.
3. I. J. Gould (R) N. Ontario.
4. J. E. Morin (R) Welland.
5. Dr. J. F. Dowling (R) S. Renfrew.
6. Thomas

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THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW.

A Handbook of Canadian Affairs.

PUBLISHED YEARLY, AT OTTAWA, CANADA.

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Address Box 285, P.O., Ottawa, Canada.

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2. One-half of the land contracted for, to be brought under cultivation within four years from date of contract.
3. In cases where purchasers do not reside on the land, at least one-eighth of the whole quantity purchased shall be cultivated during each of the four years; but this condition will not be insisted upon in the case of an actual settler residing continuously on the land, who will have the privilege of doing his cultivation at any time within the period named.
4. Where a purchaser fails to carry out fully the conditions as to cultivation within the time named, he will be required to pay the full purchase price on all the land contracted for; but if from causes beyond his control, proved to the satisfaction of the Company, a settler so fails, he may be allowed the rebate on the land actually cultivated during the four years, on payment of the balance due, including the full purchase price of the remainder of the land contracted for.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All sales are subject to the following general conditions:

1. All improvements placed upon land purchased to be maintained thereon until final payment has been made.
2. All taxes and assessments lawfully imposed upon the land, or improvements, to be paid by the purchaser.
3. The Company reserves from sale, under these regulations, all mineral and coal lands, and lands containing timber in quantities, stone, slate and marble quarries, lands with water power thereon, and tracts for Town sites and Railway purposes.
4. Mineral, coal and timber lands and quarries, and lands controlling water power, will be disposed of on very moderate terms to persons giving satisfactory evidence of their intention and ability to utilise the same.
5. The Company reserves the right to take without remuneration (except for the value of buildings and improvements on the required portion of land) a strip or strips of land 200 feet wide, to be used for right of way, or other railway purposes, wherever the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or any branch thereof, is or shall be located,
6. Liberal rates for settlers and their effects will be granted by the Company over its Railway.

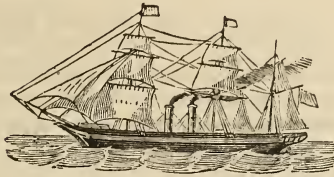
For further particulars, apply to the Company's Land Commissioner, JOHN H. McTAVISH, Winnipeg, or to ALEXANDER BEGG, Land Agent of the Co., 101 Cannon St., London, England.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES DRINKWATER

Secretary.

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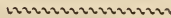
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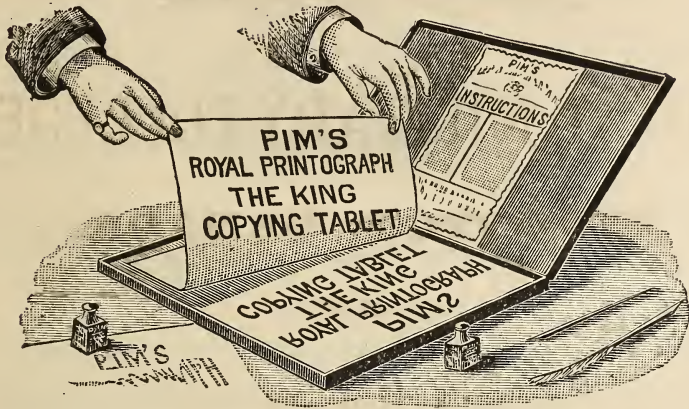
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
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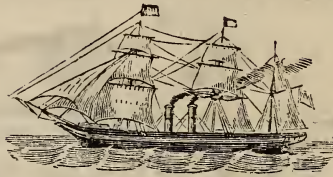
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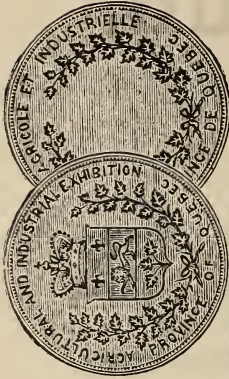
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A scientific and economical apparatus for lighting, for Home, Business, Office, Mining and Manufacturing purposes. Complete in itself, the Electric Current being produced by Chemical action. This apparatus, by our adjustments, for which we make extra charges, can be adapted to use as a Burglar Alarm, Medical Battery, Bell Call, or for Automatic Electric Gas Lightning. Our burglar alarm is so constructed that the intruder is immediately confronted with a light and bell alarm at the same instant. Reliable agents wanted all over the country. Enclose stamp for circular. PORTABLE ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., 22 Water Street, Boston. Chartered under the laws of Massachusetts, December, 1882.

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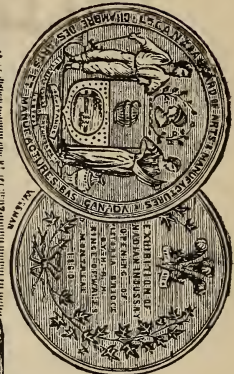
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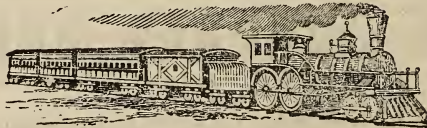
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RULES OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

RESPECTING THE

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

A PROPER CATALOGUE OF THE BOOKS belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian, in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested ; and who shall be required to report to the House, through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during the Session of Parliament except the Governor-General, the Members of the Privy Council, and of the Senate and House of Commons, and the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker of either House. Members may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the daytime, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, p.m.

During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the Building, except by the authority of the Speaker or upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon ; and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a Member of the Legislature, or admitted at the discretion of the Librarian ; subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection ; but no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library except Members of the Legislature, and such others as may be authorized by the Speaker of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, no Member of either House, not residing at the seat of Government, shall have liberty to borrow or have in his possession at any one time more than three works, from the Library, or to retain the same for a longer period than one month

No other person who may be privileged by card, from the Speaker of either House to borrow Books from the Library, shall be allowed to have in his possession more than two Books at any one time, or to retain the same longer than three weeks, and all such persons shall return the Books so taken when required by the Librarian.

No Books of reference, or Books of special cost and value, may be removed from the seat of Government under any circumstances.

At the first meeting of the Joint Library Committee at every Session of Parliament, the Librarian shall report a list of the Books absent at the commencement of the Session, specifying the names of any persons who have retained the same in contravention of either of the foregoing Rules.

In addition to the foregoing Rules, the Joint Library Committee have agreed to the following new Rules, to which the attention of persons frequenting the Library, or making use of any Books belonging thereto, is specially requested .

1. It is strictly forbidden to make any mark, by pencil or otherwise, in any Book belonging to the Library, or to turn down leaves therein, or otherwise deface the same.

2. No person (other than a Member of Parliament) is permitted to have access to any of the Galleries surrounding the Library, without the express permission of the Librarian, or unless accompanied by an officer of the Library.

3. No visitor shall be permitted to remain in the Library with his hat on ; nor will smoking, or spitting on the floor or carpet, be permitted in any of the Library apartments.

4. No audible conversation will be allowed in the Reading Room ; nor shall any person be permitted to partake of refreshments therein ; and no dogs shall be allowed in the Library.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

RULES RELATING TO NOTICES FOR PRIVATE BILLS.

51. All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects for legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1877," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Acts, shall require a Notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz:

IN THE PROVINCES OF QUEBEC AND MANITOBA.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language, in the District affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District in which a newspaper is published.

IN ANY OTHER PROVINCE.

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County, or Union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition: and copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the accountant of the House a sum of \$200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

ROBERT LÉMOINE, *Clerk of the Senate.*

JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, *Clerk of the Commons.*

RULES OF THE SENATE RELATING TO NOTICES FOR BILLS OF DIVORCE.

72. Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisements, during six months, in the *Canada Gazette*, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec and Manitoba, or in the County, or Union of Counties in the other Provinces, where such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation, or if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County, or Union of Counties.

73. A copy of the notice, in writing, is to be served at the instance of the applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on oath of such service, or of the attempts made to effect it, to the satisfaction of the Senate, is to be adduced before the Senate on the reading of the Petition.

ROBERT LÉMOINE, *Clerk of the Senate.*

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